

THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1808.

PENSIONS, SINECURES, REVERSIONS.

* **THIRD REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS**, appointed to examine and consider what Regulations and Checks have been established, in order to control the several Branches of **THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE in Great Britain and Ireland**; and how far the same have been effectual; and what further Measures can be adopted for reducing any Part of the said Expenditure, or diminishing the amount of Salaries and Emoluments without detriment to **THE PUBLIC SERVICE**.

[Ordered to be printed, June 29, 1808.]

The House having, by an instruction of July 7, 1807, directed the attention of your Committee to all Pensions, Sinecures, and Reversionary Grants paid out of the Public Revenue, or out of any funds applicable to the Public Service, it has been judged proper to lay separately before the House, the result of their inquiries on subjects of such importance.

Allowances paid out of Public Money to persons not actually performing service, have at various times attracted the notice of Parliament.

Towards the close of the American war, when the burden of expense pressed with extraordinary weight upon the resources of the country, and when application was made to Parliament to discharge the debts of the civil list, a more vigorous and decided step was taken than had characterized any former interposition of Parliament; and in the attempt "to regulate the Civil List, and to prevent the same from being in arrear for the future," by 22 Geo. III. c. 82, this growing branch of expenditure was not overlooked.

It was endeavoured to obviate the excess of such grants, by limiting their amount, and

* The Report presented at the end of last Session, and intitled the "Third," being incomplete, and of a temporary kind, is rendered now useless, and superseded by this.

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their abuse, by giving publicity to them: it was accordingly enacted, "that no pension exceeding the sum of £300 a year, should be granted for the use of any one person, and that the whole amount of the pensions granted in any one year should not exceed £600; a list of which, together with the names of the persons to whom the same were granted, should be laid before Parliament in twenty days after the beginning of each session, until the whole pension list should be reduced to 90,000, which sum it should not be lawful to exceed by more than £5,000 in the whole of all the grants; nor should any pension to be granted after the said reduction, to or for the use of any one person, exceed the sum of £1,200 yearly, except to his Majesty's Royal Family, or on an address of either House of Parliament."

The efficiency of this measure did not entirely correspond with the expectations which were entertained of it, and it was found necessary to bring the subject again before Parliament some years afterwards, when the annual provision for the Civil List became insufficient for the charges to which it was liable.

The regulations which the Civil List Act contained, were not ill calculated to effectuate their object; it was highly expedient to bring all pensions under one head; to have them paid at the same office and to prohibit the diffusing of them over various departments, where they might be more likely to escape notice, than if they were distinctly classed with allowances of their own denomination.

PENSIONS.

On the pensions considered by the Board of Treasury as coming under the operation of the 17th clause of the Civil List Act, the Committee have the satisfaction of remarking, that their total amount, being £89,067 (including £7,085 of contingent or floating grants not at this time in a course of payment) is within the sum allowed. In 1804 the total amount of pensions, having reference to this clause, was £82,237.

The pensions payable by Treasury Warrants out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent duty, stand upon a different footing from the others; because

that part of the hereditary revenue not having been given up to the public at the commencement of his Majesty's reign, (* Finance Rep. XXIII. pp. 11. 43.) has been considered as continuing in the absolute disposal of the crown; but as this fund augments the general stock, which is applicable to royal bounty under the direction of government, it is fit in that point of view not to be

* The "Finance Reports" here, and subsequently referred to in this report, are those made from the Finance Committee of 1797 and 1798; at which Committee presided, if we recollect accurately, the Right Honourable Gentleman, who now so worthily and so ably fills the important office of Speaker of the House of Commons.—These Reports are thirty-six in number: and, with the "Treasury Proceedings" in consequence and in furtherance of certain measures recommended in them, form seven volumes in folio.—A list of these Reports, with the subject, and office, each treats upon, we have subjoined—regretting exceedingly that these high marks of indefatigable labour and splendid talents have not been so abridged as to fall more easily within the reading and examination of the public.

Debt and Taxes.

- 1) Debt and Taxes for 1796—
- 2) and Estimates,
- 3) and Ways and Means for 1797.

Collection of the Public Revenue.

4. Customs.—5. Excise.—6. Stamp Office.
7. Post Office.—8. Tax Office.—9. Salt Office.—10. Hawkers and Pedlars Office.—11. Hackney Coach Office.—12. Duties on Pensions, &c.—13. First Fruits and Tenths.

Expenditure and Auditing Accounts.

14. The Bank of England and South Sea Company.—15. Treasury.—16. Secretaries of State.—17. Admiralty, Navy Board, Navy Pay Office, and Marine Pay Office.—18. Transport Office.—19. War Office.—20. Barrack Office.—21. Ordnance.—22. Exchequer.

Revenue, Debt, Expenditure.

23. The Public Revenue for 1797.—24. The Public Funded Debt and Expenditure for 1797.

Expenditure, Civil Establishments.

25. Privy Council Office.—26. Privy Seal Office.—27. Courts of Justice.—28. Police and Convict Establishments.—29. Stationary Office.—30. Civil Government of Scotland.

Expenditure, Military Establishments.

31. Admiralty, Dock Yards, and Transports.—32. Victualling Office.—33. Sick and Wounded Seamen.—34. Chatham Chest, Greenwich Hospital, and Chelsea Hospital.—35. Army Expenditure.—36. Secretary at War—Judge Advocate General—Commissary General of Musters—and, the Military Governments in Great Britain.

omitted. The amount is £15,331, including two contingent pensions of £1,500 and £3,000, not now in a course of payment.

The other pensions paid out of the 4½ per cent duty, by the husband, amounted in 1807 to £20,896; besides which it is charged with two contingent pensions of £615 each not now in a course of payment.

The pensions granted in the War-Office, chiefly by his Majesty's authority, through the Secretary at War, amount to £5,640, and are all granted to those who have been formerly employed in the business of that office. This sum is now covered in the annual vote of the establishment of the War-Office; but it deserves consideration, whether, in future, the salaries and pensions paid in this department ought not to be distinguished in the annual estimates from the current expenses.

Compassionate list, and other allowances paid at War-Office, annual amount £5,163

Pensions to officers' widows, including paymaster's poundage - - - £36,672

Pensions paid out of revenues of Isle of Man, - - - - - £560

Do out of revenues of Gibraltar £692

Do out of revenues of Ceylon, £480 paid widow of an officer, and to a retired civil officer of the Dutch East-India Company.

Out of revenues of Lower Canada (according to journals of House of Assembly of that province, printed at Quebec 1807) Pensions for services performed, or to widows, &c. pursuant to orders from secretary of State or lords of treasury - - - £2,537

Allowances granted by treasury minutes, and payable out of civil list, and other funds, but not included in former returns, amount to - - - - - £3,150

Allowances to retired officers of the treasury, now charged on the fee fund, were formerly made in the shape of pensions out of the civil list.

(A) Allowances paid out of fee fund of Secretary of State, foreign department, in case no parts of the payments were suspended, are - - - - - £2,515

(B) In this department, a minute of council, granting a pension of £1000, charged on the establishment, is included.

(C) Pensions, for colonial department, (including one floating pension, not now in a course of payment, of £600) £1,625

One pension of £550, included also in above sum, is granted out of a fund, styled *extra contingent*, which is annually voted, to prevent overburthening the civil list; for which service, in 1807, £15,000 was allotted, besides £12,000 for extra messengers.

(D) Pensions for home department £2,172.—more of these pensions appear to have the direct sanction of the board of treasury than those in the other two departments.

Of the pensions payable on the ordinary estimate of the navy, or granted by his Majesty's sign manual out of the sale of old naval stores, a considerable proportion, being fixed allowances to sea officers, or persons connected with the naval service, according to a regular order of superannuation, your Committee wish to distinguish from others, which appear in the same list; noting only, for the sake of the general view of the whole subject, their total amount, - - £62,884

Viz. To 25 rear admirals, superannuated, &c. according to a fixed rule - - £10,265
27 captains - - - do - - - 5,913
50 eldest lieutenants do - - - 5,475
2 physicians and 1 principal surgeon 798
89 masters, 68 surgeons, 26 pursers, 90 boatswains, 100 gunners, 105 carpenters, 32 cooks, - - - 21,405

Officers wounded in the service, viz.
2 admirals, 17 captains, 38 lieutenants,
2 masters, 3 surgeons, 2 pikets, 23 officers of royal marines - - - 10,695
Mothers, widows, and children - 1,465
Do - determinable on contingency 4,515
Widows of lieutenants - - - 500
Do - of officers of marines, and
of subalterns - - - - - 1,852

£62,884

Pensions, in the nature of superannuations, to persons employed in the civil line of this department, as clerks to secretaries of admiralty, clerks of navy, victualling and sick and hurt offices, and clerks in the several yards - - - - - £5,906

The same to master attendants, master shipwrights, sailmakers, mastmakers, caulkers, boatbuilders, and a variety of artificers, storekeepers, and messengers of the yards - - - - - £6,306

To persons retiring from office, on the ordinary estimate - - - - - £4,150

Contingent pensions on do. - - - £1,000

Pensions to some of the same persons on the produce of old stores, £1,817.—Total of pensions on old stores, including the above £1,817, £3,456; also contingent pensions on do. £3,851. - - - - - £9,307

Your Committee conceive that it may tend to encourage abuse, if such allowances as some of these should continue to be covered under the ordinary estimate of the navy; and that the mode of giving allowances out of the fund produced by the sale of old stores, in some cases to the very same persons who receive pensions on the ordinary estimate, requires, if not correction, at least constant attention and superintendence.

Application of £85,115, received in 1806, from the sale of old stores and ships in the dock-yards.

Bills assigned on the treasurer of the navy - - - - - £43,432 18 4

Payments by sign manual, in aid of the salaries of the offices of first lord of the admiralty, treasurer of the navy, and paymaster of widows pensions - - 8,920 0 0

Pensions to officers of the navy, their widows, and near relatives - - - - - 7,059 0 0

Miscellaneous allowances to officers on whom honours have been conferred, to pay the fees thereon, to others to defray the table or other charges of military or diplomatic persons whom they have conveyed to or from the several stations of their public service - - - - - 13,802 16 0

Balance December 31st 1806 12,599 13 4

£85,115 17 2

Your Committee cannot view without jealousy the Fund arising from the sale of old stores, which, in the year ending 31st Dec. 1806, amounted to £85,115; and they suggest, that it would be more advantageous to the public, if those pensions, which have been usually granted out of this fund, should be assigned only on the ordinary of the navy, and that the treasurer of the navy should be made debtor for the produce of old stores, under the head of voluntary account; by which means he would become accountable for arrears to the exchequer, according to the practice which prevails with regard to old stores in the ordnance.

Tax office; superannuated officers. £1,900

Office of master of horse; (the highest of these pensions is £30) - - - - - £902

Lord Stewards office: Annual bounty 1,661

quarterly do 1,781 - - - - - £3,442

Transport office: pension for relinquishing an office in 1778, paid at treasury out of civil list, but not mentioned before - - £100

Excise: pension in nature of a compensation for an office in salt duties, £148; another in do. 428, and three others ditto, together 1,019— - - - - £1,595

The pensions granted out of the hereditary revenues of excise, by Charles II. and William III. are omitted.

Master master general's office: Pensions granted, by virtue of letters from secretary at war, to commissaries, &c. suppressed, in nature of compensations. - - - - - £1,966

Pension of £100 in lieu of a place in salt office; not in excise list, nor in that of stamp office.

Pay-office: Four pensions to widows of accountants, &c. granted by treasury letters; together - - - - - £1,100

Post-office: pension to a late surveyor of the customs, abolished, £511, and another, on relinquishing the office of postmaster of Portsmouth £80— - - - - £590

(E) Stamps. Pension compensation to clerk of wine licences £50. Also Incidents, in obedience to treasury warrants: To superannuated officers and persons employed in perfumery duty, and other duties repealed, or transferred to other management £3,080— - - - - £3,130

Pensions payable out of the land revenue of England, and comprised under the denomination of "Perpetual Pensions," (contained in the XIIth Report of commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, p. 66 to 69; and those out of the revenue of North and South Wales, p. 151 and 153.) are ancient charges on those revenues, and have been subject to no alterations since the date of that Report, except by the Governments of Conway and Ludlow castles being now vacant (to the former of which a salary of £23, and to the latter a salary of £30 was attached), and by the stewardship of Cantermellenith, held by the Earl of Oxford, having been granted, without the salary of £100, since 1795, when the late Earl of Oxford died.

The salary of £400, payable annually to the Auditor for Wales, was transferred from the Civil List to the land revenue, by treasury warrant, in 1804 or 1805; and other annual sums, to the amount of £10,168, have also been transferred, under the same authority, from the Civil List to the land revenue. It appears that these payments properly belong to the forests, parks, or land revenue of the crown.

Ordinance Establishment.

Gratuities for length of service to sundry officers on the above establishment, estimated and voted this year £8,565.

Pay of superannuated and disabled men, half-pay of reduced officers for good services, pursuant to his Majesty's warrants, according to estimate of 1808, voted by the house £60,805.

PENSIONS.—Scotland.

Pensions paid out of civil establishment of Scotland, in 1807, - - - - - £38,588

Of the above; pensions granted in that year - - - - - £2,834

Pensions paid in 1806 - - - - - £36,880

Contingent pensions - - - - - £2,600

Total pensions in 1805, exclusive of contingent pensions - - - - - £36,086

The same in 1804 - - - - - £34,679

Amount of pensions in 1801 - - - - - £24,864

do in 1797 - - - - - £23,862

do in 1761 - - - - - £5,940

The revenues out of which these payments are made, and the authority as well as the general circumstances under which they are granted, require some observation.

The Civil List Acts passed at the commencement of the last and present reign, 1 Geo. II. c. 1. 1 Geo. III. c. 1, by which the hereditary revenues were surrendered in consideration of a fixed annuity, expressly reserved to his Majesty the several duties and revenues which had been antecedently payable to the crown in Scotland, "in the same manner only and subject to the like charges as the same were subject to" in the immediately preceding reigns.

These revenues constituted, antecedently to the Union, a fund applicable to the payment of the general charges of the Civil establishment of Scotland; but laws were passed immediately after (7 Anne, c. 11. s. 10. and 10 Anne, c. 26. s. 108.) providing that the revenues of customs and excise should be specially charged with the support of the courts of session, judiciary, and exchequer; on the professed ground, that, "since the Union, the expense of keeping up the said courts could be no otherwise provided for."

The customs and excise are also charged with the expenses of the privy seal, and of the great seal, although they are not mentioned in the acts referred to. The 20th Geo. II. c. 43. s. 29. which abolished heretable jurisdictions, gave authority to grant competent salaries to the sheriffs, but without specifying the fund out of which they should be defrayed.—These salaries have also been charged on the customs and excise, though they seem more properly to belong to the reserved revenues, since the offices to which they are annexed make a part of the general civil establishment. By 26 Geo. III. c. 47. the salaries of the chief officers of the court of admiralty, and commissary court, whose emoluments before the passing of that act depended on fees of office then abolished, were directed to be paid out of the same fund; XXXth Report Finance Committee. Appendix (A. 5.)

These reserved revenues consist of new subsidy of customs, which of course increases with the progress of commerce; of the hereditary and temporary revenues of excise, which depend on the quantity of beer and ale brewed in Scotland; of the seizures of customs; the fines and forfeitures of excise; and of the crown rents and casualties, all of which are subject to fluctuation. Their total net amount in three years, ending 10th Oct. 1807, was 209,371; average yearly - - - - - £69,790

Gross amount in the same 3 years £259,319

The difference between the gross and net amount of these revenues arose from bounties, drawbacks, and other legal re-payments, as well as charges of management.

Their gross amount for the three years 1761, to 1763, £119,504; - average £39,834
Charges to which they were liable, in the

year ending 10th Oct. 1807, were—1st, pension list, £36,506—2d. payment of the civil establishment of Scotland, unconnected with the courts of justice £8,762—3d. miscellaneous services £8,575 - - £53,843

In the year ending 10th Oct. 1806, the sum of £30,000, being a surplus of this revenue, was transferred to his Majesty's civil government in England, by warrant, and was applied (except £1,000) to various purposes of the civil list.

Your Committee perceiving that so large and increasing a proportion of these reserved revenues has been applied to pensions, and that under the present system there is no security against their further extension, have thought it their duty to direct their particular attention to this subject; which had likewise attracted the notice of the Committee of Finance in 1798, (XXXth Report, p. 15.) who adverting to the great increase of pensions on the civil establishment of Scotland, even at that time, "and to the comparatively small duties performed by many of the persons holding some of the offices," thought it "an object well deserving consideration, whether, instead of their being granted, as in some instances they appeared to have been, the emoluments thereof should not, as future occasions and as instances might offer, be applied in favour of persons who might have distinguished themselves by great public service, or in ease of the funds applied to the pension list, if the existing charges, thereon, on a due examination, should be found necessary."

The amount of pensions, which is already equal to more than two-fifths of the allowed pension list of England, ought clearly to be considered, in connexion with the emoluments of sinécure places and offices performed by deputy in Scotland, which amounts to near £30,000; a subject which will come under more immediate consideration in a further part of this Report.

By the articles of Union, it was stipulated that certain branches of the ancient establishment of Scotland should remain; but although the duties of some of these offices have ceased, and those of others have been diminished, the ancient salaries and emoluments continue to be annexed, and in one instance (that of the privy seal) an addition of £1,500 per annum was made in 1804, which is, however, professedly in the nature of an annuity, and to continue only so long as the present possessor shall continue to hold the office of keeper of the privy seal; being in substance an augmentation of the pension list, to which it has been added in the foregoing account. It is payable out of a part of the reserved revenues called land rents and casualties; and the warrant has been

already printed by order of the House, 5th March, 1805.

As it appears from the foregoing statements, that the pensions granted by the crown in this part of the United Kingdom, as well as the reserved revenues out of which they are paid, have been considerably increased, your Committee are of opinion, that they should not have acquitted themselves of the duty imposed upon them, if they had not pointed out these subjects as matters which will well deserve the consideration of parliament, whenever the expenditure of the Civil List shall again become the subject of investigation; and if not precluded by the terms of the Civil List Act, from interfering in any manner at present with the application of the reserved revenues, your Committee would suggest, that it might become the advisers of the crown to refrain from recommending any further increase of the pensions charged upon those revenues, until occasion shall have been given for such investigation.

The number of persons receiving pensions in 1761 was 19; in 1797 it had increased to 185; and it now amounts to 331, exclusive of 24 contingent pensions. The present pensions, however, are for the most part small, and about two-thirds are granted to females.

The Committee of Finance in 1798, remark on the delicacy with which a fund should be touched, which concerns the munificence of the sovereign, as applied either to the encouragement of learning and religion, to the remuneration of national services, in the rewarding of public merit, or in the support of those branches of noble and respectable families, "which the policy and principles of the British constitution cannot suffer to fall into indigence." XXX. p. 12.

Your Committee by no means wish to repress the munificence of the crown, as applied to the first three of these objects, nor even to exclude the last-mentioned consideration; but the undefined state of the reserved revenues appears to have encouraged a growing facility in granting pensions, which it may be, on a future occasion, important to restrain. It is obvious that a too general application of them "to the support of the" remoter "branches of noble and respectable families," even though the individuals who receive them should not be affluent, may serve to spare the funds of the opulent at the expense of the public, and may create an undue dependence upon those, in whose hands the distribution of royal munificence is vested.

The Convention of Royal Burghs in Scotland have returned to an order, for an account of public money placed at the disposal of the Convention, (in pursuance of the civil-list act, sec. 16.) a statement of the application of the same.

The Lords of Trade and Police in Scotland
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being abolished by that statute, it was enacted, "that all sums under their management should be placed at the disposal of the Convention of Royal Burghs;" it appears however that no such sums have been received, that considerable difficulty and delay occurred in procuring information, nearly five years having elapsed before the balance in the hands of the cashier to the late Board (amounting in July 1783 to £858), was ascertained; that a demand to deliver up the records of the board, and to pay this balance was resisted, on the ground that the act gave no power to receive such papers, nor to call on the cashier to account for his intrusions with the sums received by him during the existence of the board; that the Board of Police also represented that the same act authorized the commissioners of the Treasury to grant annuities equal to the legal emoluments of the persons whose offices should be suppressed; (the expression of the act is "who have diligently and faithfully executed the offices,") and that the cashier having been used to derive emoluments from the money in his hands, he could not continue to enjoy a compensation equal to his accustomed and legal emoluments, if the balance in his hands should be taken from him during his life; that the Convention commenced an action against the cashier in 1789 for his said balance, but relinquished it in 1791, from an unwillingness to incur expense in prosecuting a claim which might not be established.

The return further states that £600 per annum, formerly granted by the commissioners of the Treasury to the Board of Police, which the Convention claimed, conceiving it to have been the only fund at their disposal, have, since the passing of the act, been granted to officers of the board, in compensation for the emoluments of the offices suppressed, of which £250 only continue to be paid to four persons, of whom this cashier is one. This payment having been for purposes purely local, seems to be a charge originally belonging more properly to the hereditary Scotch revenue than to the civil list.

Your committee submit, that so very unsatisfactory a return may require the attention of the commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury; and that the balance due from the cashier ought to be paid forthwith, or, if it should be irrecoverable, that the annual payment to him of £100 ought immediately to cease.

PENSIONS.—Ireland.

Pensions on the Civil List of Ireland were, Jan. 1808, according to the annual printed Finance account, p. 91 - - - £89,639
 Ditto 5th Jan. 1807 - - - 98,250
 June 1801 the amount was - - 112,166
 Also 22d February 1805 - - - 1,200
 Also 6th February 1807 - - - 1,650

In the 59th volume of the Journals, p. 718, is a list of all pensions granted on the establishment of Ireland, up to 1st Jan. 1804, specifying the date and continuance of each grant; to which your Committee are obliged to refer for particulars, not having received a return to their repeated orders, of the present state of the pension-list. The amount 1st Jan. 1804, according to that list, was £104,258, exclusive of £104, under the head of charity, and £3,832 in military pensions.

The civil-list act, 33 Geo. III. c. 34, directed the gradual reduction of the pension-list to £80,000; but as it allowed an annual grant of pensions to the extent of £1,200 in every year, there still continues an excess above the limited sum. In 1794, when the act passed, the total was - - - £124,000

Of the additions and diminutions in the pensions on the civil establishment of Ireland, since 6th June 1801, the former amount to £8,400, the latter to £32,353, making on the whole a diminution of £23,953, to be subtracted from the total given in the printed account for 1801; which would leave, as the total of the present pension-list, £88,163; but by the finance papers above referred to, the total was, on 5th Jan. 1808 - £89,639

Out of the customs for the year ended 5th Jan. 1807 - - - - - 17,705

The greater number of these are in sums not exceeding £20.

In the printed finance papers for the year ended 5th Jan. 1808, p. 13, the salaries, pensions, and gratuities in the customs, exclusive of salaries on the establishment, are stated at - - - - - £41,662

Out of the excise for the year ended 5th Jan. 1807 - - - - - £5,993

These pensions have been increased by £300, or rather more, in each of the three last years.—They are in general in sums under £52, and are all granted by the board, with the approbation of the lord lieutenant and lords of the treasury.

In the printed finance papers for this year, ended 5th Jan. 1808, p. 14, the salaries, pensions, and gratuities, payable out of the excise (exclusive of salaries on the establishment) amounted to - - - - £15,277

Ditto out of the post-office - - - 1,334

Ditto out of the stamp duties - - 1,496

Under acts passed in 1799 and 1800, pensions were granted to persons instrumental in suppressing the rebellion, to be named by the lord lieutenant; they amount at this time, subject to diminution by extinction of lives, to - - - - - £2,700

Pension contingent to Thomas Lord Mannors, now Lord Chancellor of Ireland 4,000
 To John Lord Redesdale, late ditto 4,000
 To Rt. Hon. Geo. Ponsonby, ditto 4,000
 The description of pensions A. C. D. B.

are of an objectionable nature, inasmuch as they are neither paid nor entered at the exchequer under the head of pensions; and in case of any deficiency in the fee fund they fall directly upon the civil list. These allowances are in some cases conferred by the head of an office on persons in that office itself, without any other apparent control; and even where they have been granted by his Majesty in council, although the instrument becomes more formal, all objection is not removed. They tend to confound two things, which ought always to be kept perfectly distinct, the necessary expense incurred for transacting the business of the executive government, and gratuities paid where no duty is annexed; they become indirectly a burden upon the civil list, and by escaping notice, under the general title of establishment, may tend to divert a fund, which was wisely formed under the sanction of parliament out of the fees of office for the purposes of economy, into a source of patronage.

This fund was constituted in 1795, out of the fees and gratuities received in the offices of the three secretaries of state; and it has relieved the civil list from the burden of the fixed establishment of those offices, which was previously charged upon it (with the exception of such deficiencies as are now occasionally made up by the civil list;) in consequence of which arrangement, a material saving has been obtained for the public, and the salaries in those offices, which were before liable to great fluctuations, have been fixed at a precise sum, considerably below the average of their former amount.

(E) It has been observed, that pensions to certain persons formerly employed in the stamp office are paid and included in the bill of incidents, in pursuance of warrants from the board of Treasury. Your Committee conceive that annual allowances ought not to be granted generally, and without special reasons, to persons retiring from official situations either by their own choice, or upon any new arrangement in the mode of conducting business; and that such grants become more particularly objectionable, if the practice should be allowed to continue of charging any allowances, beyond such as are superannuations in the strictest sense, among the salaries or incidents of any department, instead of classing and entering them as pensions, so that they may be kept entirely distinct from the salaries paid for transacting the current business of the office.

Even where a meritorious officer has served for a number of years, he ought not to receive remuneration as a mere matter of course upon retiring, without taking into consideration the emoluments of the office, and the fortune which he may have had the means of acquiring in that service, as well as the particular

circumstances of his case: but with regard to such as may be inefficient or useless (otherwise than in consequence of age or infirmity) special circumstances alone can justify the propriety of rewarding them, when it becomes convenient for the public service, that their situations should be filled by persons better qualified to discharge the duties.

Your committee cannot but discountenance the principle of granting compensation for offices suppressed or abolished, the possessors of which have not either had an interest in them for life, or by the custom of such offices have been justly considered as having such a tenure in them.

With regard to allowances made to those who were formerly employed in the collection of duties, either repealed, or transferred to other management, it is impossible not to animadvert on suffering persons to remain a permanent burden upon the public, if there has been an opportunity of placing them in other offices, where their qualifications and habits of business might render them useful, and deserving of salary. The warrants for most of these grants were in fact very properly drawn only "during the pleasure of the commissioners of the treasury, or until the parties are respectively otherwise provided for." The scale of all offices has necessarily been so much extended since the repeal or transfer of those duties, that little difficulty seems likely to have occurred in giving employment to all those individuals; and their situation would probably have been more frequently presented to the notice of the executive government, if the allowance had appeared in the shape of pension, instead of being included among the incidents of the establishment.

Since offices ought to be regarded as created solely for public utility, and not for the benefit of the individuals who happen to hold them, there must exist a perfect right in those who administer the affairs of the public, to regulate, alter, and control their functions; it becomes a duty to abolish such as appear superfluous, and to abridge the emoluments of all which can be conducted to the same advantage, but at a cheaper rate. Without the constant superintendence and vigilance of the House, irregularities in the granting of compensations and superannuations may from time to time creep in; but your committee conceive that it may be some check against this sort of expenditure, if all such grants, besides being brought as it were into one focus, where they may be viewed collectively, and distinctly, should also pass without exception under the review of the commissioners of the treasury, who being constitutionally responsible for all matters of expenditure, should be intrusted with a general control over every article of it, and armed with powers to prevent in every department any improper accumulation of charge.

The Committee on Finance, XXII. having observed, that it may materially conduce to the ends of public economy, if parliament should think fit to require annual accounts of every increase and diminution which may have taken place in the course of each preceding year in the salaries, emoluments, and expenses of all public offices, your committee recommend that it should be made an order of the house, that such an account shall be produced, within twenty days after the commencement of every session, and also an account of all additional pensions, and allowances paid for services not performed.

COMPENSATIONS.

Compensations for the loss of offices, which it has been judged expedient to abolish or regulate, afford another class of allowances paid for service not now executed; they exhibit a sum continually decreasing, as the lives of those entitled to them gradually fall in.

The compensations printed in the report on the civil list, were, for the year 1803, £11,663: but there were included in that sum the annual and quarterly bounty in the Lord Steward's office, and small pensions in the office of Master of the Horse, which are here classed with the pensions, and among the pensions and allowances enumerated in this report, many will be found which might perhaps be classed, with equal propriety, under the title of Compensations.

The list of compensations granted in Ireland on account of the Union, with the particular periods during which the several offices were held by the persons receiving compensation, is printed in the 59th Vol. of the Journals, p. 773.

In examining these several lists, the observation of the house will naturally be attracted in the first place to the magnitude of the sum derived through various channels, to the use of persons not actually performing any species of public services. It is true, that considerable portions of these payments are to be regarded in the nature of remuneration for services which have been rendered to the public, either by the persons themselves, or their near relatives; and to such as strictly belong to this class where the duty has been diligently and faithfully done, and for an adequate period of time, and where the persons are so circumstanced as to have strong claims upon the public, no impediment is intended to be objected. But though instances may occur of persons whose claims upon the public are not equally apparent or easy to be traced, your Committee do not conceive that it is their province to descend into the invidious task of examining particular cases, being desirous of carrying their retrospect no further than may be sufficient to lay a foundation for future reform and regulation.

The words with which this part of the statute, sec. 19, is prefaced, that "it is no disparagement for any persons to be relieved by the royal bounty in their distress, but on the contrary, it is honourable on just cause to be thought worthy of reward," point out the grounds upon which the objects of bounty should be selected, and show that it was not intended to allot so large a sum to be distributed through favour, without regard to just cause and desert. But the practice which has been inadvertent upon, of granting and charging pensions under the general expenses of separate departments, tends to elude the limitation which was meant to be imposed, and by rewarding in this manner a considerable proportion of the claims of official merit, and long service, to leave a larger amount than was intended for gratuitous disposal.

It must not be overlooked, that in cases of distinguished merit, parliament has ever been ready to exempt the civil list from any additional burden; and as instances of this honourable description have, fortunately for the country, never occurred more frequently than within these latter years, so the liberality of the nation has been called forth to a larger extent than in any former period.

A further consideration is, that although most of the grants are nominally during pleasure, they are generally regarded as equivalent to an interest for life; and that examples rarely occur, where a change in the circumstances of the grantees has occasioned those who have the legitimate control to abolish, or induced those by whom they are held, voluntarily to surrender them. The footsteps towards royal bounty are visible in all directions, but few traces of return are discoverable.

Under all these circumstances your Committee do not hesitate in submitting to the House, that all allowances in the nature of pensions, which are not strictly superannuations, should be classed under their proper head, and paid at the exchequer; preserving at the same time entries of such pensions, together with the circumstances under which they have been granted, on the establishment of the offices in which the services have been performed.

It may be also expedient to limit the sums in which allowances may be applied to cases of superannuation, so as not to exceed a certain proportion of the former salary.

The regulations under which superannuations are granted in the Customs, deserve the attention of the House, as uniting a due consideration towards long and meritorious service, with a just attention to economy.

By a resolution of the House of Commons of Ireland, 7th April 1784, no yearly allowance was permitted to be placed on incidents

in cases of superannuation, except for officers who shall have served forty years without censure; or officers who shall have received a wound or hurt in the service, amounting to a total disability; or for widows of officers who shall have lost their lives in the service of the revenue: but by a subsequent revision of that resolution, 26th July 1793, twenty-five years were substituted instead of forty years, as being sufficient to answer the purposes of the said resolution.

These general unqualified expressions have been perhaps liable to misconstruction, as if they were calculated to convey a sort of right of superannuation after twenty-five years of service; whereas it is to be presumed that it never could have been the intention of the House of Commons to countenance a new claim on the part of the officers, but on the contrary to impose a restraint upon executive government, from granting any such allowances even to superannuated officers, unless where they had served meritoriously the prescribed number of years, or had otherwise been incapacitated in the public service, as described in the resolution.

The 18th section of the civil list act makes an exception in favour of persons who have served the Crown in foreign courts, and continues to his Majesty the power of granting at his pleasure such proportion of their former appointments as may seem expedient, after the expiration of their service.

The circumstances attending the present war make this list unusually large, at a period when so little of friendly intercourse subsists between this country and the continental powers: the charge amounts to £51,589; an additional list of recommendations from the secretary of state, for further allowances, amounts to £6,000. Your Committee conceive, that the true principles which ought to regulate this species of remuneration, can be no other than duration of service, and the importance of the mission, except in very special cases.

It is desirable unquestionably, both for the purposes of economy, and for the better execution of the duties of foreign ministers, that a selection should generally be made from among those already on the list; but it is not intended absolutely to recommend any invariable rule; those who have gone before may be unwilling to undertake, or ill qualified to execute missions of particular delicacy and importance; and circumstances may arise where appointments of individuals to whom such business is entirely novel, ought not to be ascribed to motives of mere patronage or private emolument. Your Committee observe, with satisfaction, that according to the last return, all allowances have been withdrawn in cases of appointments to foreign

courts, where service was not, or could not be performed.

With regard to the salary and emoluments of each separate department, the public ought unquestionably to be served as cheaply as is consistent with being served with integrity and ability: but it must be recollected, that what makes office desirable, in the higher departments, is not the salary alone, but the consequence and consideration attached to it, the power of obliging friends, and of creating dependants; and, in the lower degrees, the chance of gaining advancement by industry and talent. The principle of gradually increasing salaries after certain periods of service, and at fixed intervals, if they are not made too short, is highly to be approved, as holding out a due encouragement to diligence and fidelity. In all cases of superannuation, duration of service should be an essential requisite: and even then, regard should be had to the condition of each individual, as to his ability of continuing official labours, and to his situation in life from other causes.

In many instances, where allowances have been granted as compensation for loss of office, or on the plea of superannuation, the persons who have obtained them have, at subsequent periods, been appointed to other offices: in both which cases, it is obvious, that the allowances ought to have ceased. The true principle applicable to all offices is, that public money should not be granted without reference to duty; and all exceptions whatever ought to be justified on the special circumstances attending such particular case.

SINECURES,

And Offices executed wholly or chiefly by Deputy.

Next in order to pensions, comes an ambiguous and middle class, partaking of the nature of pensions, in as much as no service is performed, but still ranking under the head of offices, from the name of official business having been continued after the functions are become extinct or obsolete. Of these there still remain specimens in various departments, although the labours of parliament have been not fruitlessly employed in suppressing many of them, particularly by 38 Geo. III. c. 86. and 47 Geo. III. c. 12. relating to the Customs, by the former of which 196 places, annual value £42,655, were suppressed in England, and by the latter 38 places of a similar description in Ireland; and also by an act of the present session for abolishing the office of surveyor of subsidies and petty Customs in the port of London.

It being difficult to ascertain, without a long and minute examination of evidence, the exact nature of several offices to which active and efficient duties are not annexed, or to draw the limit between such as are sine-

cures and such as are wholly or chiefly executed by deputy, your committee have thrown together all which they consider as belonging to either of those classes in the annexed list, submitting it as giving a general view of the several offices therein enumerated; although they cannot answer but that some inaccuracies may be discovered in it, being aware that some of the offices do not distinctly range under either description, while they very much partake of the nature of both.

The Committee of Finance, in the remarks upon this subject, with which their XXII^d report concludes, observe, "That sinecure offices of high rank in some of the ancient establishments of the state may be usefully employed in particular instances, as either to accompany a peerage given for the reward of personal services, or to secure an honourable retreat to persons who are entitled to marks of public favour by the long and meritorious discharge of the duties of high office, or who have sacrificed lucrative professional situations on engaging in the public service, by vesting such office in the persons themselves, or in their immediate descendants."

Since the date of that Report, his Majesty has been empowered by 39 Geo. III. c. 10. to make provision for life for those who have sacrificed lucrative professional situations, so far as relates to chancellors and judges, on retiring from office; which must be remarked, in passing, as extending the power of granting pensions, and as fairly to be set off against some of the retrenchments proposed. In the peerages subsequently created, your Committee cannot discover that any such application of the sinecures, as was suggested in that respect has taken place, but that the annexing of pensions by authority of parliament has been not unfrequent.

The view which your Committee take of this subject corresponds in principle, and differs only in degree from that of the former committee; but it is their anxious wish to guard against suffering the subject to escape notice, without being acted upon, while the information is fully brought under observation. If the opinion should prevail, that a legislative measure ought to be no longer deferred with regard to offices of this description, your committee submit that, leaving untouched all places of honour and distinction connected with the personal service of his Majesty and of his Royal Family, it may be expedient considerably to reduce the emoluments of some, and to abolish others. At the same time, regarding it as a fundamental part of the constitution of this country, and of the reason of state in every country, that there must be means of rewarding public service, and that those means will be incomplete, and indeed wholly insufficient for that purpose, if there should be no further reward for that

service than the daily wages it receives during the pleasure of the Crown, your Committee are of opinion that such sinecures as the house in its wisdom may think fit to retain, should always in future be applied to recompence the faithful discharge of the duties of efficient office; or in the event of the house preferring to abolish generally all such offices, they conceive that it will become proper to substitute some other mode, by which the Crown may be enabled to reward public servants in a manner proportioned to the nature and length of the duties performed.

Offices executed by Deputy.

Offices executed wholly or chiefly by deputy, should be arranged with as much regard to economy as the public service will admit; and offices that have not duty annexed in proportion to the salary should be reformed, and the salary suited to the responsibility and labour of the office.

The list of such offices is extracted from the returns in as complete a state as the examination of them can render it; but it may probably be still defective, from the same causes as have been mentioned under the former head. In applying the principle of retrenchment to this class, your Committee desire to be understood, as recommending it with the same exceptions with which they have accompanied their recommendation in the case of Sinecures. Some of the great offices in the Exchequer, (which are indeed, as far as regards the principals, purely sinecures) being probably among the fittest to be retained, "for the reward of personal services, or to secure an honourable retreat to persons who are entitled to marks of public favour, by the long and meritorious discharge of the duties of high office, or who have sacrificed lucrative professional situations on engaging in the public service." Finance Rep. XXII. 19.

It should also be considered, that some of the lucrative offices in our courts of justice, which are in the disposal of the chiefs of the courts, constitute a considerable part of the valuable appendages to those situations, which it concerns the essential interest of the state, still more than its dignity, to have filled by persons who are the most eminent, and best qualified in their professions.

REVERSIONS.

The last general head is that of places granted in reversion; a power which appears to have been exercised by the Crown with regard to particular Departments, for a very long period, without any fixed rule or principle which is discoverable, as guiding its discretion in the original selection: the right therefore rests upon Usage, and the extent is limited by no written law.

But although no reason can be assigned for a practice which perhaps must be referred only to accident or temporary accom-

modation, it becomes obvious that it can never have obtained with regard to efficient offices, without considerable risk of ultimately producing the effect of converting them, so far as respects the principals, into sinecures, or into offices to be executed wholly by deputy.

The chief objections to this method of conveying contingent interests are, that, in the first instance of every such grant, a diminution must take place in the permanent prerogative, equal to the difference in value between expectancy and possession; that the appointment of fit and sufficient persons to hold offices is less likely to be regarded, when it is to take effect at a distant and uncertain period, than when a certain notoriety attaches on the manner in which each vacancy is filled; and it can hardly be disputed that incapacity from age, sex, or natural disability, may be disregarded, in the former case, which could not be tolerated in the latter. It may be further urged, that anticipations of this sort tend to perpetuate inefficient places, and to render any alterations and regulations less effectual and more distant, which the wisdom of parliament may think fit to adopt with regard to them.

On the other hand, reversionary grants may be defended as a cheap and economical mode of conferring favours, of paying services by expectation rather than by actual office or pension; and of enabling the crown to draw distinguished talents and eminent characters into the public employ, who, without some prospect of permanent provision for their families, might be unwilling to give up their time and labour, and, above all, their professional emoluments, on the hazard of the short and uncertain duration of two things so precarious in their nature as office and life.

It must be admitted, that the prerogative will be abridged during the suspension of the power of making any such grants, so far as relates to the value of the reversionary right in these particular offices; and no farther.

It is also contended, that grants of this sort have neither been carried to excess, nor become chargeable with actual abuse.

With the view of fairly stating this part of the case, your Committee proceed to lay before the house the extent and amount of all subsisting reversions, some of which will be found to come distinctly within the class of those offices which they recommend to be regulated or suppressed; and with regard to the remainder, they see no cause to depart from their opinion, which was reported to, and adopted unanimously by, the house, March 24, 1807, thinking it safer to invigorate and restore to an entire state this branch of the prerogative, than to allow that it should continue encumbered by any such anticipations.

The right of the crown over its own demesne lands was formerly as complete as its power of conferring offices; and yet the use which was made of that part of its prerogative occasioned parliament frequently to interpose; and particularly after the crown had been greatly impoverished, an act passed whereby all future grants, for any longer term than 31 years, were declared void.

The misfortune is, as Mr. Justice Blackstone remarks, that the act was made too late, after every valuable possession of the crown had been granted away for ever, or else upon very long leases.

It must not be passed altogether without notice, that reversionary grants have, in some instances, been applied to pensions on the civil list; and it is easy to see to what an extent such a practice might be carried, and how entirely it might exhaust the future means of bestowing the royal bounty, even on the most deserving objects.

On the more general question relating to the prerogative of the crown, as connected with, and affected by the proposed arrangements, your Committee proceed to submit their sentiments to the judgment of the house, trusting that the same disposition, which has so often been manifested by parliament, will never be wanting to correct the growth of such abuses as the lapse of time or alterations in the mode of transacting business may have imperceptibly introduced into any of the departments of executive government.

The civil list act in 1782, the acts for abolishing certain offices in 1798 and 1807, that already referred to of the present session, and many others, afford abundant examples of temperate and judicious retrenchment; nor could the beneficial objects, proposed by the institution of the committee of finance in 1797, have been attained, nor can those for which your present Committee was appointed, be expected without interfering, in some degree, with the patronage and influence of the crown.

The subjects which are detailed in this Report have been specifically brought under consideration by the direction of the house; in obedience to which your Committee now present them, in the full persuasion that the reforms which they venture to recommend may be made without detriment to the public service, and with advantage to the public revenue.

No offices of any description were originally created for the mere purpose of giving lucrative appointments into the disposal of the crown; the fact is, that duties were formerly attached to many places, which a different manner of transacting business, or accidental alterations, have long rendered sinecure; and

therefore the patronage of the crown has, in some cases, been unintentionally increased, by transferring to new offices the business of the old ones, without abolishing the latter, or the salaries attached to them.

Under the words directing "the names and descriptions of the persons to be reported, by whom, and in trust for whom, all offices, pensions, and emoluments, payable out of funds applicable to the public service, are held," your Committee conceive that the house may be desirous to see at one view which of these are possessed by their own members: and the subjoined list gives the names of all those who appear so described, on a careful inspection of the returns.

A more complete catalogue is also given of every office from which returns have been required, than it was possible to make out before the close of the last session, distinguishing those from which none have been yet received: the present report, therefore, is intended to be substituted for that which was presented in August, 1807, and entitled "the third."

Your Committee having selected such parts of the papers before them as are immediately connected with the subject of this Report, have only to lay before the house the remaining mass of information which has been collected in consequence of their precepts, consisting chiefly of all the civil and judicial establishments of the United Kingdom; many of which have been already printed in the reports from the committee of finance, without having received any material alterations since that period, which have not been noticed in the returns of increase and diminution of offices presented from time to time to the house.

Annexed to this Report are very extensive and costly Tables, occupying, with the Report, about 200 folio pages, containing lists of persons of various descriptions and in various offices, in support of the evidence on which the Report is founded. Even an abstract of them would occupy many pages in our work. By way of specimen we give the table containing a list of such of the representative body as enjoy advantages alluded to in the Report. This list will, no doubt, be consulted in future periods of our national history: an equally authentic document to the same purpose of any time past would afford means of an interesting comparison to the public.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, HOLDING OFFICES, &c.

	per ann.
Admiralty: Lords commissioners,	£
Vice-admiral Sir Rd. Bickerton, Bart.	1,000
Capt. Wm. Johnstone Hope	1,000
Robert Ward	1,000
Viscount Palmerston	1,000
James Buller	1,000
Hon. W. W. Pole, secretary (subject to a deduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ during peace)	4,000
Also secretary to commissioners of Charity for Poor Widows.	160
Alienation Office: Receiver-general, Right Hon. Geo. Canning.	492
Auditor of Land-revenue for Wales, Thos. Johns; lord lieut. of Cardiganshire, and steward of several manors and lordships belonging to the crown in that county	1,505
Lord Chamberlain's Office: Secretary, J. Calvert; appointed by the lord chamberlain	1,389
Clerk of the Parliaments, (reversion vested in Geo. Henry Rose)	3,278
Exchequer, Teller of, Hon. W. F. E. Eden	2,700
Governor of Isle of Wight, Viscount Fitzharris, for life	1,379
Groom of Bedchamber to his Majesty, Hon. Edw. Finch.	—
India Board, officers of; receiving salary from East-India Company only:	
Right Hon. Robt. Dundas	
Lord Lovaine	
Right Hon. Thomas Wallace	
George Johnstone, also a commissioner, receives no salary	
Secretary, George Holford; paid by East-India Company	
King's Printer, Andrew Strahan; by patent, for 30 years, from 21st Jan. 1800. No salary annexed, but paid for work done as printer	
Master of Horse: First equerry, Robert Manners	736
Mint: Clerk of Irons and Meltings, Right Hon. Spencer Perceval	114
Navy Office: Comptroller, Sir Thos. B. Thompson, (also pension of £500 on account of wounds)	2,000
Navy Pay-Office: Right Hon. Geo. Rose, treasurer of the navy	4,324
Do. Keeper of records in receipt of Exchequer	400
Ordnance: Clerk, Hon. Cr. Ashley Cooper	1,958
Storekeeper, Mark Singleton	1,799
Treasurer, Jos. Hunt, (also pension out of sale of old naval stores, £500)	625
Clerk of Deliveries, Thos. Thoroton	1,243
Pay-Office: Joint-paymasters, Right Hon. C. Long, (also pension of £1500, suspended on holding any office exceeding £2000)	2,000
Right Hon. Lord C. Henry Somerset	2,000
Joint Deputy Paymaster, Lord R. Edw. H. Somerset	500

	Per ann.
Privy-Seal: Principal clerk, James Macdonald, (appointed by the lord privy seal, for life).....	358
Popham, Sir Home Riggs, pension, and after his death to his wife.....	500
Secretary of State, Foreign Department, Rt. Hon. G. Canning.....	6,000
Do. War Department, Lord Visc. Castlereagh.....	6,000
Under Secretary of State, Brig. Gen. Hon. C. Stewart.....	2,000
Do. Home Department, Hon. Cecil Cope Jenkinson.....	2,052
Lord Steward's Office: Treasurer of Household, Viscount Stopford.....	1,200
Comptroller of Household, Lord George Thynne.....	1,200
Treasury: Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval.....	1,600
—and chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.....	4,525
Hon. Wm. Brodrick.....	1,600
—and pension of £1200; of which £600 is suspended.....	600
Hon. W. Eliot.....	1,600
W. Sturges Bourne.....	1,600
Secretaries, W. Huskisson (pension of £1200 for life suspended).....	4,000
—and colonial agent for Ceylon.....	700
Hon. H. Wellesley.....	4,000
Vice-chamberlain to his Majesty, Rt. Hon. Lord John Thynne.....	
Do. to her Majesty, Edw. Disbrowe	
War-Office: Secretary at War, Rt. Hon. Sir James Pulteney, Bart.....	2,480
Clerk of Supreme Court, Jamaica, Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	
Secretary and Clerk of Inrolments, Jamaica, Hon. Charles Wm. Wyndham	
Provost-Marshal, Barbadoes, Thos. Carter.	
<i>Members holding Offices in Courts of Justice.</i>	
Attorney-General, Sir V. Gibbs. No return of annual value	
Clerk of Declarations, King's Bench, (held in trust for W. Lee Antonie, by grant from W. Lee, formerly chief clerk).....	187
Chancellor of Court of Exchequer, Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.....	2,603
Clerk of Juries, Common Pleas, Sir Thomas Tutton, Bart.....	96
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Grant.....	4,603
Masters in Chancery, J. Simeon (appointed by Lord Chancellor, for life).....	2,149
Do. Edward Morris.....	2,083
Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Snowdon Barne.....	340
Surveyor of Green Wax, Visc. Mahon.....	260
Judge of High Court of Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Scott.....	6,524
Judge of Consistory Court, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Scott; (also vicar-general, and master of faculties; and commissary and official of Canterbury).....	170
Judge Advocate-General, Rt. Hon. R. Ryder.....	2,500
and joint registrar of the Consistory Court.....	180
Chief Justice in Eyre S. of Trent, Rt. Hon. T. Grenville.....	2,316
Do. N. of Trent, Rt. Hon. J. C. Villiers.....	2,250

	Per ann.
Judge of Great Sessions, Denbigh and Montgomery, Fras. Burton.....	850
King's Advocate-General, Sir John Nicholl. No return of annual value. Salary.....	20
King's Professor of Civil Law, Oxford, for life, Dr. French Laurence.....	147
Prerogative Court, C. Moore, joint registrar and principal registrar of faculty office (appointed by Archbishop of Canterbury).....	440
Judge of Great Sessions, Merioneth, Caernarvon, and Anglesey, Hugh Leicester.....	770
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Plumer; and justice of great sessions for Merioneth, Caernarvon, and Anglesey.....	£750
and king's serjeant, Duchy of Lancaster	

Members holding Offices in Scotland.

Keeper of the Signet, Rt. Hon. R. Dundas.....	2,060
King's Remembrancer, Court of Exchequer, Sir P. Murray, Bart.....	500
Presenter of Signatures, Court of Exchequer, Sir Jas. Montgomery.....	780
Lord Advocate, Archd. Colquhoun.....	1,500
Solicitor-General, David Boyle.....	600

Members holding Offices, &c. in Ireland.

Treasury: Right Hon. J. Foster.....	3,101
and annuity for life, by Irish Act, 40 Geo. III. £5,038.....	
— Sir G. F. Hill.....	1,200
annuity, by said Act, £2,265, and recorder of Londonderry, £60.....	
— J. Barry.....	1,200
— C. Verker.....	1,200
— Hon. T. H. Foster.....	1,200
— Secretary to Chancellor, J. Leslie Foster.....	433
— Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.....	6,566
Master General, jointly with Marquis of Drogheda, Wm. Bagwell; salary.....	4,107
Fees suspended.....	641
Vicar-General, Armagh, appointed by Primate, for life, — Par. Duigenan, LL. D. and judge of Prerogative Court.....	108
Consistory Court, Dublin: Official chancellor, &c.—Patr. Duigenan, LL. D. (appointed by Archbishop of Dublin, for life).....	349
Keeper of Records in Birmingham Tower, by patent, for life, Visc. Mahon,.....	431
and surveyor of green wax	
Prothonotary's Office: Lord Rob. Seymour, joint-keeper of the writs, &c. for life, by patent.....	12,511
Crown-Office: Lord Robt. Seymour, do., jointly with Lord Henry Seymour.....	427
Filazers Office: Lord Robt. Seymour, do.....	1,105
Keeper of the Signet, Rt. Hon. C. Abbot, speaker.....	1,500
Quarter Master-General, Brig. Gen. W. H. Clinton.....	2,507
Chief Remembrancer, Court of Exchequer: Hon. W. W. Pole, jointly with Marquis Wellesley.....	4,201
and secretary to admiralty	
Teller of Exchequer, Rd. Neville.....	2,195
Right Hon. George Ponsonby, as late lord high chancellor, pension of.....	4,000
One of the joint solicitors in Great Britain, Wm. H. Freeman.....	391

Memoirs of the Life and Character of the late Rev. Cornelius Winter, compiled and composed by W. Jay. 8vo. pp. 500. Price 8s. Bath, Gye, 1808.

IF fifty years' *peeping* at the methodists, by one who is not a methodist, may qualify an individual for giving an opinion on that people, as a sect, that qualification may be claimed, by an occasional writer of our corps. And it is singular enough, that the copy of this work, directed by Mr. Jay to be sent to the Panorama, should, by mere accident, have been forwarded to one who, in perusing the account given by Mr. Winter of his early life, finds himself in a company with which he has formerly been conversant, as a spectator, if not as a party. We are undoubtedly, tempted to consider this volume, as in some respects a chapter of the history of methodism, while it professes to be only the history of a methodist. As we have had repeated occasions of marking that ignorance as to the tenets and principles of the methodists, which some of their opponents have discovered, we take this opportunity of distinguishing the interest to which Mr. Winter belonged as, that of the *Calvinistic* methodists. This people was gathered by Mr. George Whitfield, and has, with various fluctuations, subsisted since his time. But this sect is by no means so numerous, nor so well conducted, as the *Arminian* methodists; which are a division, formerly under the spiritual guidance of Mr. John Wesley: who adopting the anti-calvinistic view of the doctrine of predestination, with its concomitants, separated from Mr. Whitfield. The polity established among this people is truly admirable; although it has not preserved them from a serious and extensive schism. During the life of Mr. Wesley they manifested no visible signs of dissatisfaction; though it is certain that their chief foresaw a division; which actually took place in a year or two after his removal. Considering the preachers who were enrolled with Mr. W. in a deed in chancery, and their adherents, as the main body, we shall observe, that it is *this* body which annually publishes a state of their society, and which reports for the present year as follows:—"the conference held by the methodist preachers in

Bristol, closed Aug. 9. There were about 240 preachers present from different parts of England, Wales, Ireland, Newfoundland, and the West Indies. The conference had been held by adjournments for sixteen days, during which thirty nine young men were publicly received into full connection, after having been engaged in the ministry four years. Sixty five were admitted on trial as preachers, and during the last year, upwards of one hundred and twenty chapels have been erected, and near 6000 persons added to the society.*"

As the good man, whose memoirs are before us, was *not* of this persuasion, we shall enter into no further explanation, but advert, more particularly, to the character of Mr. Winter, and to the labours of Mr. Jay.

This volume is composed of two parts, the first being letters from Mr. Winter, giving an account of his life during nearly fifty-eight years of it: the second, Mr. Jay's continuation of the memoirs to the decease of Mr. Winter, with remarks, extracts from correspondence, diary, &c. and inferential applications.

When a writer composes expressly for a certain class of persons with whose sentiments and language he is intimately acquainted, and when he publishes expressly for that party, suspicion but too often entertains a jealousy lest he should feel an irresistible temptation to indulge in what he is conscious will be acceptable: and, to say the least, his representations will be deemed not unfavourable. On the other hand, when a novelist, or a libertine, takes occasion to introduce a character for the purpose of exposing it, his pen is never guided by truth, but by prejudice; he distorts the features of the party, and caricatures, not characterizes those whom he means to describe. He overcharges his descriptions, as a buffoon, or mimic overcharges his imitations. A much more faithful picture is exhibited in this volume: the candour of Mr. W. has induced him to behold his friends in a favourable light, but he does not present

That faultless monster which the world ne'er saw. He frankly admits that he for one, when he began to teach, was destitute of that in-

* The number stated for the last year, vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1302, instead of 1492, ough to have been 7492.

formation which the character of teacher, implies, and requires. He describes not a few of the early methodists as having deceived Mr. Whitfield, or themselves: he does not vindicate their vagaries: he is vexed at the insincerity of some, as he is mortified by the eccentricities of others. But the man who endures with pain a consciousness of his ignorance, is not far from the acquisition of learning, and he who feels his defects, will ere long find the means of remedying them. Mr. W. was by disposition, sedate, candid, and benevolent: by habit, persevering and diligent: knowledge was the object of his desire, and by degrees his labour and industry were rewarded. He became learned; understood several languages; read the scriptures in their originals; collected a store of theological information; educated many young men for the sacred office, (as well in the establishment as out of it) was exemplary in the conduct of his life, and was justly and generally lamented at his death.

Mr. Winter was born in London, in a very humble rank of life, was admitted into the charity school, of St. Andrew Holborn, whence he brought the idea of common learning; was apprenticed to a laborious business: was naturally of a religious turn of mind, became acquainted with Mr. Whitfield, was admitted into his family, acted as his agent and steward; was a preacher in his connection, went over to America to instruct the negroes of Georgia, returned to England for episcopal ordination, was refused: itinerated, yet held communion with the church; afterwards accepted Dissenting ordination, settled at Marlborough, removed to Painswick in Gloucestershire, and there died.

The opportunities of observation, which Mr. W. must have had, in the course of these situations, add weight to his opinion. He has drawn the best character of Mr. Whitfield, that we remember to have seen; he treats his patron, it is true, with favour; but he does not describe him as faultless. Others who once stood very high in repute among the members of his society, meet with less ceremony. He detected in them as well pride as petulance: and he has marked them—not as examples. It is common among the inconsiderate, to observe sarcastically, that methodist parsons must be well paid for their labour; and when they cannot detect any

public proofs of the fact, they allude to private considerations, and conjecture holds the place of evidence. But, though we have known instances in which the good things of this world were obtained pretty freely, yet we have reason to believe, that the account which Mr. Winter has given of his slender finances, might suit by far the greater majority of his brethren. Worldly considerations we are certain, cannot be the causes which induce a devotion to this service. But, if a desire for the glory of God, for the reformation and welfare of their fellow men, for the benefit of individuals, and of the body politic and social, be the *sincere* springs of conduct, let those who have a competent insight into the wickedness and misery which the world presents, determine the character due to such dispositions.

—When we rise from the perusal of such melancholy details as those Mr. Colquhoun has collected, or from the consideration of such unhappy cases as a late Report on Lotteries has specified, can we otherwise than long for a spirit capable of effectually resisting the prevalence of such vices and such miseries; and if ordinary means have hitherto failed of success, can we but cast our eyes around in anxious solicitude for the appearance—no matter from whence, of some effectual barrier? We admit with great readiness the benefit of good laws, we honour those who conscientiously execute them, and we duly respect, and appreciate the labours of the clergy. Nevertheless, vice assumes so many shapes, and deludes under so many pretences, so extensive are its fascinations, and so fatal are its consequences, that we cannot but wish it counteracted in every possible manner, and,—might such felicity be hoped for, that it were wholly banished, and exterminated from among us.—But we wander from our subject: We shall exhibit Mr. W. first as a minister, then in a state of adversity, and lastly, in a state of prosperity; using his own words.

The following expresses his sentiments as a minister: he writes to Mr. Jay, 1799.

In the complete eleven years which have revolved over me since I have been here, [at Painswick] I have met with little in my pastoral connexion to disturb or afflict me. Family differences, personal prejudice, and some instances of immorality, have proved a source of affliction; but these and a few other

proofs of human imperfections excepted, I am surrounded with a poor, simple, pious, affectionate people, who contribute willingly, though slenderly, according to their ability, to my subsistence; and for whom I will very gladly spend, and be spent.

In November 1800, he had the misfortune to break his leg in two places: under this adversity he thus writes to his friend:

I need not tell you that the consequence is confinement upon the bed, in one posture, and very acute pain; but through the goodness of God, I have an experience to relate that redounds much to his glory; and if I was not disaffected to egotism I should use it much upon the present occasion. Shall I venture to tell you, that I am a stranger to murmuring and impatience; that I am in a state of intire resignation; that I have given myself quite up to God and to the surgeon; that though I may groan in the dead of the night it is merely to soothe the pain; and that I can soothe it better by prayer and praise, and reciting the word of God, than by groaning! I have dismissed all anxiety from my mind. I, who am naturally impatient of suffering, had as much happiness as I was capable of containing the night after the accident, and ever since, have known no sorrow. The reason is, that through grace I am the heir of promise, and as is the promise such is the veracity of him that hath made it. his promises are apposite to our exercises, and when the trial comes, then comes the fulfilment, at least to such a degree as the exigency renders necessary. As I am overwhelmed with a sense of the goodness and mercy of God, so I am with the sympathy and kindness of my neighbours in general, and my friends in particular. There is much mercy in the dispensation that I cannot exemplify upon this paper. I believe it is the prevention of some great evil, and that it will be productive of some great good.

Mr. W. was suddenly and unexpectedly placed above dependence, by the death of a relation, his intercourse with whom had been broken off, by reason of her misconduct. We behold him now in prosperity.

By this affecting providence (says he) I am carried above necessity. My conscience obliges me to restore a sum of which I knew a widow had been unjustly deprived, and which therefore makes a part of the property; whether, after this, it may make me worth £150 per annum, I cannot say; however, I presume it may besomething towards it. I receive it with great solemnity of spirit, rather than with elevation, and adore the hand that has committed it to my trust. It is given rather to improve to the good of others, than to devote wholly to myself. I have never

known what anxiety for futurity is; but under narrow and uncertain subsistence have dwelt at ease. I do not now find an additional want, I have no alteration to make in my mode of living; but as the steward who is required to be found faithful to the talent entrusted to his care, I wish to impart of the favour imparted, and to consecrate it to God for whom I have received it.

He died Jan. 19, 1808. Aged 65.

Mr. Jay has performed his task with affection, and we doubt not with fidelity. If he were not somewhat biassed in favour of his friend and tutor, we should think he deserved a censure as a man, which is not to be compensated by praise as an author. His style is pleasing and lively, but too obviously rhetorical: but what displeases us much more are the typographical incorrectnesses, which due diligence in editor or printer would have prevented.

Disquisitions on Population; in which the Principles of the Essay on Population, by the Rev. T. R. Malthus, are examined and refuted. By Robert Aclom Ingram, B. D. 8vo. pp. 132. Price 3s. 6d. Hatchard, London, 1808.

The greater operations of Nature are conducted with a similarity of principle, yet variety of application, that is truly admirable. The planets of our system do not circulate in a course at all times equally distant from the sun, but obey alternately, yet in combination, the compensating force of the centripetal and centrifugal powers. When the severities of winter are become almost unbearable, or when the heats of summer are endured with the greatest impatience, the season is about to change and the principle of compensation prevents that devastation at which morbid apprehension startles by anticipation. The glooms of one season and the fervours of the other, have been longer, more intense, or more injurious, occasionally, but they have never been perpetual, or generally destructive. The experience of ages has taught us to await with unshaken confidence the annual return of the sun, though we annually see his decline. Whoever should attempt to draw a cloud over these cheerful prospects, or to reason away the assurance on which our expectations are founded, would have little thanks for terrifying us with explanations of evils that we did not feel, and

that most probably, would never approach us.

Providence has annexed to each day a sufficiency of evil; it is unwise to take up to-day the burden of to-morrow; who is endued with that double portion of strength, which warrants such achievements? Is it the happiness of the learned, that they indulge themselves in anxious speculations, from which the unlearned are free? We have heard of speculatists who dreaded that Britain should exhaust her coal mines; as there was reason to fear, at our present rate of burning; they would not last above five hundred years; and of others who aware of the vast quantity of air that is yearly condensed into wood and stone, have trembled for the concretion of the atmosphere itself. We confess, that we feel no alarm at these dangers, but continue to stir our fire in winter as cheerfully, and to breathe as freely, as if the mention of such evils had never reached us. Ideal terrors are, in some respects, the worst of all terrors, as they are not to be dissipated without uncommon exertions; and we must be permitted to class the apprehensions of Mr. Malthus, as to a population of this globe too abundant to be supported by its productions, among those, from which neither religion, nor polity, will derive any advantage. They are refuted by an experience no less decisive than that which we derive from the course of the planets, the succession of the seasons, and the return of the sun.

The Maker wisely rules the world he made, And while the laws which he has impressed on our constitution, are obeyed by us, in conformity to his will, we presume that advising a generous and abiding confidence in Providence, is better adapted to promote the happiness of individuals, and the prosperity of the commonwealth, than the cautious hesitation of calculators, and that timid circumspection which postpones to the evening of life, those engagements which belong to the earlier hours of its day.

We have sometimes been at a loss to determine which is the source of greater evil to the sons of men, too much thought, or too little: to recommend the golden mean is easy, but to ascertain it is difficult. There are nations on the globe that never think; they collect no stores for the morrow, but consume to-day what chance affords for their supply; there are

others, that lose the enjoyments of to-day through anxiety for to-morrow. Neither of these can we hold up as examples. The artist who delineated a man sitting on a turnstile, one arm of which was moved by Hope and the opposite arm by Fear, was not far from presenting a correct picture of human life; but if both hope and fear were under the guidance of reason, the sanction of wisdom, and the benediction of Providence, the revolutions of the turnstile would never mark either extreme, but would vacillate within certain limits; and within these limits would be found as little positive evil, combined with as much positive good, as consists with the situation of humanity. It has not been our lot to give any opinion on the speculations of Mr. Malthus, as they were published before our Panorama view of things commenced; and certainly we shall not examine them in detail on occasion of exceptions to his arguments. What we have hinted has been prompted by desire for the real happiness of our species; and a sense of duty to the Great Father of all; without whose blessings what a poor wretch is man! Mr. Ingram is a writer of acknowledged good sense, and sound judgment. On a former occasion he gave advice to the clergy which if not offered by one of their own body might have been deemed very bold, perhaps impertinent: on the present, he offers some sensible remarks, though he does not treat the subject with any very extensive originality of thought. In fact, the question requires, to its complete investigation, the combined powers of the experienced statesman, agriculturist, manufacturer, natural philosopher, and physician.—

What agriculturist will undertake to say, that he knows the extreme extent of that fertility of which the field is susceptible? What manufacturer who has witnessed the effects of machinery, will be bold enough to fix a limit to their powers, or to the supply and support they may afford, when urged to their utmost? But if these boundaries could be fixed, the operations of Nature defy our conceptions. That the waters teem with life as well as the land, is notorious; and the fishes breed in numbers that elude our calculation. That the ratio of their multiplication is completely equal to every possible demand of man for food, needs no further proof than what our own shores afford

in those *solid* miles of herrings that annually visit them. If ever the productions of the land should be exhausted, of which we doubt, the resources offered by the ocean are inexhaustible. But if the expenses of procuring such food be remarked, we answer, that this is shifting the question, from the appointments and fertilities of nature to the institutions and policies of man. And here truly lies the evil: it is not the *bodily appetite* of man that cannot be satisfied, but his pride, his vanity, his attachment to appearances, his *mental* craving; this, like all other operations of mind, possesses a kind of infinity; it is insatiable; it is restless, it is tormenting, where unduly indulged, and though capable of being directed to the most useful purposes, and of producing the most exquisite pleasures, yet, in the present state of mankind, it needs unremitted controul and correction. Animals possess prolific powers at least equal to those of man; vegetables possess the powers of reproduction in degrees vastly superior, and altogether astonishing. It would deserve inquiry, whether, when used as food, something of this does not still attend them? Vegetable food is certainly favourable to length of life; does the instance of China, where much vegetable food is eaten, tend to prove that it is favourable also to population? Has the use of animal food contributed to shorten human life, and to enfeeble human powers? It is certain, that spirituous beverages have this effect, may not the too plentiful use of stimulant aliment (flesh meat) have something of the same effect, compared to the milder sustenance derived from vegetables? If so: there are other causes beside those mentioned by Mr. Malthus that tend to counteract excess of human population.

But, not to follow this train of thought any further, we shall extract a few passages from Mr. I's pamphlet, by which it will be seen that the sentiments of the author agree with our own.

"The checks, which repress the superior power of population, and keep its effects on a level with the means of subsistence, are all resolvable into moral restraint, vice, and misery."—"Moral restraint, in Mr. Malthus's opinion, has in past ages operated with very inconsiderable force: but ought, as he appears to think, to have a much more prevail-

ing influence. Dissuaves from, and preventives of, early marriages should be multiplied, in hopes of diminishing that mass of misery as well as of vice, by which human life has been embittered; and the population reduced to a level with the means of subsistence. Such appears to be the substance of Mr. M.'s argument, which it is the design of his work to corroborate.

Mr. M. illustrates the tendency of population to increase with more rapidity, than the means of subsistence, by regarding the former as advancing in a geometrical proportion, and the latter as having the power only of increasing arithmetically. If mankind, one with another, were, in every country and period of society, to continue to marry at the same age; if they enjoyed equal means of support, and were equally frugal in the use of them; if the average terms of human existence continued the same, as also constitutional vigour, and the powers of generation; there is no doubt, but the population must continue to increase in a geometrical proportion. These, however, are suppositions, which are inconsistent with general experience, as well as the constitution of human nature. It is also absolutely impossible to assign any determinate ratio for the yearly average increase of the quantity of food, from a more and more extended, scientific, and elaborate agriculture. The more cultivators there are, the more rapidly is it likely to increase; and, after the whole earth is cultivated nearly as a garden, there might still remain other resources for augmenting the quantity of subsistence. New articles of wholesome food might be discovered; plants indigenous in one country might be cultivated with advantage in another; more economical modes of preparing several articles of food might be acquired; all which, and many other profitable inventions, would afford ample scope for the exercise of human industry and ingenuity. And thus a population continually increasing for an indefinite period, though not with the rapidity of a geometrical progression, might be comfortably supported.

If we take a survey of the general history of the world, what appearances do we in reality discover of the continual tendency of population to increase beyond the means of subsistence? It has been ably contended, and is still a matter of some uncertainty, whether the world, before the coming of our blessed Saviour, was as populous as it is at present. There can, however, be little doubt, that several nations were much more populous formerly, than they are now; such as Palestine, Egypt, Greece, Syria, Persia, Barbary, and Spain. India and China were, probably, as populous as at present, as also Italy, during

the most vigorous periods of the Roman empire. These several countries are capable of feeding as many inhabitants as heretofore, and more so by the aid of modern improvements in agriculture. Why then are they not equally populous, if population has a constant tendency to increase with the rapidity assigned to it? And, did the population continually press with violence on the limits of subsistence, it must have excited mankind, at least in the more enlightened and enterprising communities, to greater exertions of skill and industry: so that there would now have been hardly visible any uncultivated wastes upon the surface of the earth.

Striking illustrations of the question might be drawn from countries that have suddenly diminished their population. Was the population of Spain *vicious*, i. e. superabundant to an injurious excess, while the Moors continued in that kingdom?—expel the Moors: now let succeeding ages determine whether the remedy be not worse than the disease; and whether those extensive plains which loudly demand the cultivator, and would readily maintain a doubled population, are not more truly terrific to the philanthropist and to the statesman than all the crowds of Canton or of Pekin? Britain is an instance of contrary effect. We doubt not but Shakspeare put the language of the prescient of his day into the mouth of honest Launcelot Gobbo, who complains of the number of Christians being augmented; as “they were fully as many before as could live by one another:” and alarmed at the difficulty of procuring food, he tells us, that if the conversion of Jews should continue, “they should not have a rasher of bacon on the coals for money.”—Yet we do see, and see it with thankfulness too, that this little island maintains a more than doubled population with ease; and would do more—if its wastes were diminished.

Whatever is sudden is suspicious, even sudden reformation has its dangers: they are thus described by our author:

Virtues and vices are so blended together in the imperfect character of men, that, in an attempt to reform one species of vice and error, there is some hazard, lest a virtue, or excellence, with which it is accompanied, should be subverted, or some more atrocious imperfection be the result; and a partial reformation may, eventually, prove a public injury. In attempting, therefore, to reform the public manners, we should endeavour to promote a more judicious employment of time and wealth, and advise the means of repairing the

partial injury, which the reformation has occasioned.

In lieu, then, of displaying our zeal for the reformation of manners by anathemas against particular errors and imperfections, we should build our efforts at reformation upon the only proper basis, that of religion, as illustrated by liberal knowledge. In the truly enlightened Christian, the reformation of each error will be closely followed, or accompanied, by that particular instance of beneficence, which would obviate the evils that might result from his change of manners.

He would commence his own reformation by at once relinquishing every kind of luxury that was decidedly vicious; as the evil of sin is much greater than any other evil its reformation could produce. Next to those luxuries that were grossly vicious, or most injurious in point of example, he would retrench those that occasioned an unprofitable consumption of his own precious time.

He would seek after some employment both more advantageous to themselves and to the community, for those, who were injuriously affected by the retrenchment of any of his needless expences.

The objection that the rank of a bachelor, able only to maintain himself, would be degraded by the expences of a family, Mr. I. answers by observing, that,

If a gentleman of truly liberal and ingenuous education, is obliged upon marrying to live quietly at home for the most part, can he find no satisfaction in the society of his own beloved family, that shall amply compensate him for the loss of an acquaintance, with whom he can no longer vie in the profusion of his expences? I presume, a man of true nobleness of mind, will have most reason to look down with contempt or pity upon those who value their associates only according to their ability to cope with them in the splendour and magnificence of their equipage and entertainments; nor will he think himself more degraded by an occasional intercourse with honest and industrious tradesmen and farmers, who are an ornament and a blessing to the community. And I trust every lady, who has as much virtuous sentiment as I am persuaded falls to the lot of the greater part of my fair country-women of middle rank, grossly defective, or perverted, as I think female education is at present, would readily adopt the same opinions, and not one of them would be willing to relinquish her dear nurslings for all the frivolity and insipidity of fashionable dissipation. And if a father should submit to some reputable employment, by which he might improve his finances, in lieu of wasting them in aping the manners of his superiors in opulence, he would no ways degrade himself in the estimation of any man of fortune, who has the true character of a gentleman.

An Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany. By James Edward Smith, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. President of the Linnæan Society. pp. 556, price 14s. Longman and Co. London, 1807.

DR. SMITH is distinguished among the lovers of Botany by the advantages he enjoys for the study of that science. He is himself a man of extensive information, and ardent in the pursuit of knowledge; but he is still further favoured in possessing the collection formed by Linnæus, and in being able to trace many thoughts and conceptions of that immortal naturalist, which do not appear in his published works. Almost as much advantage may be derived by an intelligent observer from the abandoned speculations of such a man as the Swede, as from those which he determined to mature: since the detection of error is no trifling effort of sagacity, and whoever introduces novelties in science will find frequent occasion to relinquish many suggestions, favourite, perhaps, for a time, and advanced to a certain degree, yet in the sequel found to be disqualified by insuperable imperfections for the purposes which ingenuity had hoped to accomplish by them.

Dr. Smith must also be more extensively and accurately, than any other man, acquainted with the deficiencies under which this science laboured in the days of Linnæus: and for which the extent of botanical knowledge at that time, afforded no remedy. Plants from all parts of the globe had not then been brought into Europe, neither had Europeans ransacked every country where they could penetrate, either by power or by permission, for the vegetable treasures with which nature had enriched it. Sovereigns had not then interested themselves, as they since have done, in promoting the cause of science and interchanging the productions of the different hemispheres, with a view to their mutual benefit. This glory is of later date: and it sheds, in our own island, no small lustre on the days of George the Third.

By a familiar acquaintance with discoveries since the days of the projector of that system which now triumphs in complete establishment, Dr. Smith is also qualified to appreciate its failures, as well as its excellencies, and to form a judgment

on it, as well on the parts as the whole. From these causes, the work before us is entitled to peculiar attention; and we have experienced great pleasure in receiving it from the pen of a professor so competent and judicious. He is a generous, not a slavish, follower of Linnæus: he corrects, but with modesty. His sentiments, when speaking of the generic characters, may be taken as applicable to the whole of his work.

For my own part, says he, I profess to retain, not only the plan, but the very words of Linnæus, unless I find them erroneous, copying nothing without examination, but altering with a very sparing hand, and leaving much for future examination. I cannot blame my predecessors for implicitly copying the Linnæan characters, nor should I have been the first among English writers to set a contrary example, had I not fortunately been furnished with peculiar materials for the purpose.

The volume proceeds in a regular order to examine the texture, nature, parts, &c. of plants, the root, the stem, the leaves, the flowers, the fruit: explains the terms used in describing them, their parts, and distinctions: illustrates the genera, and species of the Linnæan system, adding remarks on some of them, and proposing by sundry diminutions to simplify their combinations, and increase their utility.

It is evident that this can be, generally speaking, little other than a repetition of the same explanatory language to which we have heretofore been accustomed. We are not to look for novelty. There are two purposes of which a system for general use must never lose sight; the easy instruction of a student, who is supposed to be wholly ignorant, till introduced to these rudiments; and the gratification of an adept, who is capable of observing, and of drawing conclusions for himself. In a study so extensive as Botany, we have great reason to dread confusion: and this cannot be too anxiously guarded against in the first instance, lest the mind, not inured to habits of inquiry, should be deterred from perseverance, and progress:—on the other hand, the adept should have as little as possible to drop, of what he has learned, not without some pains and attention.

As we know not by what means to compress a satisfactory analysis of this volume into the space we can allot to it,

we must content ourselves with commending it generally as containing much science and information, and expressing our approbation of the judgment which departs from the system of Linnæus when warranted by later discoveries. This, however, is a delicate subject: and if the spirit of innovation should extend its operations (pleading the example of the author, perhaps), with its usual carelessness of consequences, the science will feel disadvantages both serious and lasting.

There is no difficulty in the *Classes* of Linnæus, the *Orders* are less simple: Dr. S. dismisses the *sixth* order in *Syngenesia*, that of *Monogamia*, "because the union of the anthers is not constant:" he removes this to the *fifth* class. He confesses that the system does not claim the merit of conformity to nature, though it has the advantage of all other systems in facility. Linnæus was aware of this, and therefore in his artificial orders, and sections of those orders, he has arranged his genera according to the natural affinities of plants. This principle ought to be well understood, and never to be abandoned. The science will not arrive at perfection, till this union of art with nature be complete. The *Genera Plantarum* of Jussieu owes its existence, and its merit, to the desire of its author to promote this principle. Hence its value to those who have already made a progress in the science, and are studying the philosophy of botanical arrangement.

It is the office of vegetable life to transform dead matter into organized living bodies: as it is the office of animal life to transform vegetable matter into organized animal bodies. The *vital principle* is the great agent in this process: and the great actuator of this agent is the Deity. Dr. S. is tempted to conclude, that the *vital principle* is an impulse of the Divine agency, "the immediate agency of the Deity:" and thus he coincides in opinion as in admiration, with another famous investigator of nature (Willis) who exclaimed, after examining the principles of animal life, *Deus est anima brutorum*. We perfectly agree with our author, and we thank him in the name of science as well as of piety, for his avowal of the sentiment, that "the more we study the works of the Creator, the more wisdom, beauty, and harmony become manifest, even to

our limited apprehensions; and while we admire, it is impossible not to adore."

We are of opinion that Dr. S. might have illustrated some of the particulars belonging to plants by more frequent comparison and reference to others; the subjects of daily observation among animals. The falling of leaves have no distant resemblance by way of elucidation to the moulting of feathers: the "gelatinous matter exuded from the surface of the wood of a cherry tree, when stripped of its bark, and formed into 'fresh bark,'" appears to be analogous to that gelatinous matter exuded from the body of a snail when his shell is broken, with which he repairs all breaches, and forms a new shell: we have seen this effected most wonderfully, by a snail that had been trodden on accidentally, and left for dead, whose shell was completely smashed. The torpidity of animals during winter, might have illustrated that of trees, &c. These are *obvious* and well known instances.

Dr. S. considers as the true sap-vessels, those which former observers believed to be vessels for the circulation of air: and he appeals to Mr. Knight's experiments (Phil. Trans. 1801, 1804, 1805) as decisive on this subject.

Dr. Darwin and Mr. Knight have, by the most simple and satisfactory experiment, proved these spiral vessels to be the channel through which the sap is conveyed. The former placed leafy twigs of a common Fig-tree about an inch deep in a decoction of madder, and others in one of logwood. After some hours, on cutting the branches across, the coloured liquors were found to have ascended into each branch by these vessels, which exhibited a circle of red dots round the pith, surrounded by an external circle of vessels containing the white milky juice, or secreted fluid, so remarkable in the fig-tree. Mr. Knight, in a similar manner, inserted the lower ends of some cuttings of the Apple-tree and Horse-chestnut into an infusion of the skins of a very black grape in water; an excellent liquor for the purpose. The result was similar. But Mr. Knight pursued his observations much farther than Dr. Darwin had done; for he traced the coloured liquid even into the leaves, "but it had neither coloured the bark nor the sap between it and the wood; and the *medulla* was not affected, or at most was very slightly tinged at its edges." *Phil. Trans. for 1801, p. 335.*

The result of all Mr. Knight's experiments and remarks seems to be, that the fluids destined to nourish a plant, being absorbed by

the root and become sap, are carried up into the leaves by these vessels, called by him *central* vessels, from their situation near the pith. A particular set of them, appropriated to each leaf, branches off, a few inches below the leaf to which they belong, from the main channels that pass along the alburnum, and extend from the fibres of the root to the extremity of each annual shoot of the plant. As they approach the leaf to which they are destined, the central vessels become more numerous, or subdivided. "To these vessels, says Mr. Knight, "the spiral tubes are everywhere appendages." p. 336.

In p. 239, the Dr. gives very ingenious reasons for the disappearance of many valuable varieties of apples and pears, known in former times: and for the dwindling away of others before our eyes.

Each individual propagated by cuttings has only a determinate existence; in some cases longer, in others shorter. New varieties of Cape Geraniums, raised from seed in our greenhouses, can be preserved by cuttings for a few successive seasons only; yet several of these stand in our botanic works, with all the importance of real species. Gardeners know how many of the most hardy perennial herbs require to be frequently renewed from seed to exist in full vigour; and though others appear, to our confined experience, unlimited in that respect, we have many reasons to believe they are not so. Propagation by seeds is therefore the only true reproduction of plants, by which each species remains distinct, and all variations are effaced.

Thus does Nature resume her authority, after having parted with it for a little while, to her favourite child; the child of reasoning, and of experimentative powers.

We regret that we cannot do justice to the chapter on leaves: it possesses, if we may trust our feelings, peculiar interest: we must introduce the close of it.

When we attempt to consider how the particular secretions of different species and tribes of plants are formed; how the same soil, the same atmosphere, should in a leaf of the vine or sorrel produce a wholesome acid, and in that of a spurge or manchineel a most virulent poison; how sweet and nutritious herbage should grow among the acrid crow-foot and aconite, we find ourselves totally unable to comprehend the existence of such wonderful powers in so small and seemingly simple an organ as the leaf of a plant. The agency of the vital principle alone can account for these wonders, though it cannot, to our understanding, explain them. "The thickest veil," says Dr. Thomson at the end of his chapter on vegetation, "covers the whole of these processes; and so far have philosophers

hitherto been from removing this veil, that they have not even been able to approach it. All these operations, indeed, are evidently chemical decompositions and combinations; but we neither know what these decompositions and combinations are, nor the instruments in which they take place, nor the agents by which they are regulated."

The vain Buffon caused his own statue to be inscribed, "a genius equal to the majesty of nature," but a blade of grass was sufficient to confound his pretensions.

The vain Buffon would have done much better had he recollected the inscription on the Isis of Sais: "I am the universal mother; and no one has yet been able to lift up my veil."—But perhaps we are blaming Buffon, when we should blame some would-be complimentary friend: possibly the superintendent of the Jardin des Plantes, where that statue stood.

When the roots are luxuriantly prolific, (says Dr. S.) the flowers are in some measure defective, Nature, relaxing as it were from her usual solicitude, and allowing her children to repose, and indulge in the abundance of good things about them. But when want threatens, she instantly takes the alarm; all her energies are exerted to secure the future progeny, even at the hazard of the parent stock, and to send them abroad to colonise more favourable situations.

We doubt whether the worthy Dr. has not in this instance attributed to nature a sentiment unknown to her (perhaps this is not the only one.) He well knows the effect of superabundant feeding and fatness in cases not referable to such a relaxation of nature's solicitude. Dr. S. is, with great propriety, zealous against the introduction of barbarous names into scientific botany: yet we venture to think, that names given by nations, in parts where such subjects are indigenous, may often express the properties of plants, and those properties may be well deserving of our acquaintance. We therefore would not wholly banish the scarcely-pronounceable Mexican names themselves:—let them be placed in the margin. The application of the names of persons to plants, has been most horribly abused in France.

We recommend the acquisition of sufficient skill in drawing, to delineate any plant correctly: this will be found an effectual assistant even to a *Hortus Siccus*, which presents the very plants themselves, in a dried state. In drying, many of the colours of plants suffer considerably: their

general forms and attitudes often become stiff, and awkward: whereas, the colours of drawings will stand for ages, if carefully managed; and all the grace of the original while growing is preserved. Nevertheless, as a *Hortus Siccus* is, with great justice, a favourite manner of preserving plants, and highly conducive to the prosperity of the science, we shall add a hint or two dropped by the Dr. on this subject.

After all we can do, plants dry very variously. The blue colours of their flowers generally fade, nor are reds always permanent. Yellows are much more so, but very few white flowers retain their natural aspect. The Snowdrop and *Parnassia*, if well dried, continue white. Some greens are much more permanent than others; for there are some natural families whose leaves as well as flowers turn almost black by drying, as *Melampyrum*, *Bartsia*, and their allies, several Willows, and most of the *Orchideæ*. The Heath and Fir in general cast off their leaves between papers, which appear to be an effort of the living principle, for it is prevented by immersion of the fresh specimen in boiling water. *Nandina domestica*, a Japanese shrub, lately introduced among us by Lady Hume and Mr. Evans of Stepney, is very remarkable in this respect. Every leaflet of its very compound leaves separates from its stalk in drying, and even those stalks all fall to pieces at their joints.

Dried specimens are best preserved by being fastened, with weak carpenter's glue, to paper, so that they may be turned over without damage. Thick and heavy stalks require the additional support of a few transverse strips of paper, to bind them more firmly down. A half sheet, of a convenient folio size, should be allowed to each species, and all the species of a genus may be placed in one or more whole sheets. On the latter the name of the genus should externally be written, while the name of every species, with its place of growth, time of gathering, the finder's name, or any other concise piece of information, may be inscribed on its appropriate paper.

One great and mortifying impediment to the perfect preservation of an herbarium arises from the attacks of insects. A little beetle called *Pinus Par* is, more especially, the pest of collectors, laying its eggs in the germens or receptacles of flowers, and others of the more solid parts, which are speedily devoured by the maggots when hatched, and by their devastations paper and plants are alike involved in ruin. The most bitter and acrid tribes, as *Euphorbia*, *Gentiana*, *Prunus*, the Syngenesious class, and especially Willows, are preferred by these ver-

min. The last-mentioned family can scarcely be thoroughly dried before it is devoured. Ferns are scarcely ever attacked, and grasses but seldom.—To remedy this inconvenience I have found a solution of corrosive sublimate of mercury in rectified spirits of wine, about two drams to a pint, with a little camphor, perfectly efficacious. It is easily applied with a camel-hair pencil when the specimens are perfectly dry, not before; and if they are not too tender, it is best done before they are pasted, as the spirit extracts a yellow dye from many plants, and stains the paper. A few drops of this solution should be mixed with the glue used for pasting. This application not only destroys or keeps off all vermin, but it greatly revives the colours of most plants, giving the collection a most pleasing air of freshness and neatness. After several years experience, I can find no inconvenience from it whatever, nor do I see that any dried plants can long be preserved without it.

The herbarium is best kept in a dry room without a constant fire.

We wish we could praise the execution of the plates annexed to this volume: but whoever has been conversant with their originals, will think them deficient in character and masterly touch. The example of wood seen through a microscope, is not satisfactory: this article deserved a plate to itself. The explanation of each plate should have faced its own plate, singly: which would have avoided the trouble of turning the leaf, and the still greater disadvantage of hazarding a confusion of ideas.

Lessons for Young Persons in Humble Life: 12mo. pp. 336. Price 3s. 6d. Wilson and Spence, York; Longman and Co. London, 1808.

THIS volume appears to us to contain as pleasing an assemblage of pieces calculated to answer its purpose, as any we have ever inspected. Some are in prose, others are in verse. As several slight variations are made in them from their originals, we do not recommend these to the library of the classical reader, but the library of the cottage will find the volume no unacceptable addition; whether by present, or by purchase. We mean nothing invidious, when we add that English stories, *exclusively*, should be put into the hands of English youth: for, how should they understand, with proper allowances, stories connected with foreign manners?

Address on the Maritime Rights of Great Britain. By Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 139; Appendix pp. xlviii. Price 5s. London, Budd, 1808.

When the individual who first peruses a book submitted to the corps, has completed his commission, we sometimes are curious enough to examine what number of foldings at the corners he has made, as marks directing to peculiar attention: and we report, on the pamphlet under consideration, that it has experienced an unusual number of said corner-indications. It comprises, in fact, two tracts, both of them on important subjects, with a third part, and appendix, intended to suggest means for rendering the United Kingdom independent on other countries for the necessary, perhaps, indispensable articles which they now furnish. Nobody can doubt the real patriotism of a writer who proposes such a theme for his observations: and the public appear to have felt much obligation to a gentleman who took no common pains to inform its judgement. Sir Frederick has had access to authentic documents, and we shall avail ourselves of some of them, for the advantage of our readers.

We have no inducement to resume the consideration of those edicts which Gallic hatred and British determination have issued against each other: but it may not be amiss to insert an instance or two of the resolution with which some of our former sovereigns have wielded the trident of the sea.—

As early as the second year of Edward the Third (1328), in a charter of privileges to foreign merchants, "an instrument, which," Lord Liverpool observes,* "may well be considered as a sort of maritime regulation" by which England meant to direct her conduct at that time on affairs of this nature, the liberty of navigation was confirmed, and foreign merchants were allowed to carry their goods, whether purchased within the kingdom, or not, to any country they pleased, except to the King's enemies; and, some offences being afterwards committed against this charter in the succeeding wars, it was again renewed in the same manner in the sixth year of this reign. In both these instances the ex-

ception is express that no trade whatsoever should be permitted with the enemy.

"When Elizabeth was engaged in war with Spain she seized several vessels of the Hansetowns which were entering into the port of Lisbon; and she urged, among other arguments, the charter above mentioned in defence of her conduct: she was in this respect so satisfied of the justice of her cause, that the threats of the German empire, and other neutral powers, could not oblige her to relinquish her right."

By the treaty of Whitehall, dated the 22th of August 1689, it was declared "that it was agreed between the king of Great Britain (William) and the States General that if, during the course of the war, the subjects of any other king, prince, or state, should undertake to traffick, or have any commerce, with the subjects of the most christian king, or, if their vessels, or shipping, were met with in their passage to the ports, havens, or roads, under the obedience of the most christian king, the said vessels, shipping, merchandize, or wares, should, in the case above-mentioned, be attacked, and taken, by the captains of men of war, privateers, or other subjects of the king of Great Britain and the Lords of the States General; and should, before proper judges, be condemned for lawful prize." It is true that the prosecution of this measure was given up, in compliance with the representations of the northern powers; but it must be recollected that the chief object of king William was a vigorous war on the continent. This country, however, is now, differently circumstanced.

The reasoning of Puffendorf applies no less forcibly to the right contended for, than to the right of search: "les Anglois peuvent dire sans absurdité qu'il leur est permis de faire tout le mal qu'ils peuvent aux François avec qu'ils sont en guerre, et par conséquent s'employer le moyen le plus propre à les affoiblir, qui consiste à traverser ou empêcher leur commerce: qu'il n'est pas juste que les peuples neutres s'enrichissent à leurs dépens, et, en attirant à eux un commerce interrompu pour l'Angleterre, fournissent à la France des secours pour continuer la guerre. On ne doit pas

* "It is remarkable that Mons. de Thou, who was himself a great lawyer, and had long sat in the first court of judicature in France, even when he blames the conduct of the queen in this affair, passeth his censure upon it not as defective in justice but only in policy: in tam alieno tempore (says he) rerum prudentiores existimabant imprudenter factum esse à reginâ ab Angliâ."

See Lord Liverpool's Discourses.

* In his Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain respecting neutral Nations, 1757.

"souffrir qu'ils l'augmentent, à l'occasion de la guerre, au préjudice des Anglois." *Le Droit de la Nature et des Gens, traduit par Barbérac. Liv. 8, c. 6, § 8, note.*

It cannot be supposed, that the actual circumstances of Britain demand measures less energetic than those which influenced our Princes on these occasions: they were then contending for their welfare, dignity and honour; we may add, as the object of contention, our existence.

We have taken several opportunities to state the progress of manufactures in France the materials for which are derived from foreign countries: and in our present number will be seen accounts, which inform us, that the cottons of the Levant are embarked on the Black Sea, and sent by Vienna to the Rhine; a long, uncouth, and heretofore unthought of, transit! Yet this is necessary to prevent the machines of France from standing still for want of the raw material. What can be the export trade of commodities burdened before they reach the manufacturer, with such expences, and obtained under such uncertainties, and inconveniences? This single reflection supersedes all remark on the reasonings of the present writer as to the difficulties of the French in obtaining cotton, and to the prospect the finances of France possess of supplying a deficiency amounting to more than £400,000 a year in that branch of revenue only. Sir Frederick further observes:—

France has long been accustomed to draw from foreign countries many articles required for subsistence, manufactures, or naval stores. Which of them, and to what extent, will she be able to draw from a British source, if a confederate world becomes unwilling to supply them? What branches of industry are most exposed to risks from their prohibitory system of commercial hostility?

An answer to these questions may be collected, from our article in this Number dated Lyons.

This writer proceeds to enumerate those articles for which Britain is dependent on foreign countries: these are Corn, Naval Stores, Hides, Tallow, Flax, Silk and Wool. We are in great hopes that the result of the present harvest will shew, that we do not really depend, always distinguishing between dependence and convenience, on foreign countries for corn. Our exertions may hope to be rewarded with a

supply of Hemp from our own colonies either in the East or in the West.—also,

South America will supply us with hides and tallow. And the recent revolution in Spain holds out the prospect of a supply of so much as may be necessary of fine wool. Silk will certainly be an increasing commodity from India: but, if not, it is by no means an indispensable article to the whole of the public. For wine and spirits we are not bound to depend on France.

Sir F. advises to turn the current of emigration from Ireland, &c. toward the Cape of Good Hope. That that colony stands in need of such an accession of strength is certain: and that some staple commodity for exchange with Europe would greatly benefit it, is equally certain. We see no objection to wine: but we should not recommend an article for which the dependence of Britain on this colony would be either strict or extensive.

An influx of white population is indispensably necessary to promote the course of industry most beneficial to the Cape; and to develop those resources which in naval, military, and commercial points of view, the colony, in the opinion of very adequate judges, is supposed to possess; the number of its inhabitants in 1798 (exclusive of British settlers and the army and navy) was only 61947, of which 21746 were Christians, 25754 slaves, and 14447 Hottentots.

We are particularly gratified with the view taken by this writer of the article timber, and the sources of supply which he has pointed out: we can do no other justice to it here, than by making this acknowledgement. It deserves every attention from our public officers, as well as from private individuals.

Speaking of the British woollen trade Sir F. observes:—

Although it is probable that the far greater part of the superfine cloths made in Great Britain is consumed at home, yet that manufacture must continue, even during the prohibitory decrees of Bonaparte, to furnish a considerable branch of export. The Chinese are beyond the reach of the French conscripts; and are our customers for nearly a million annually of woollen manufactures: Even France herself, notwithstanding her superior advances in the multiplication of fine woolled sheep, will, no doubt, whenever we can raise fine wool at home, at a more reasonable rate than we can import it, deal with us for kerseymeres and other fancy goods, (particularly mixtures of cotton and wool,) which the superiority of

our machinery will enable us to sell at lower prices than French manufacturers can do. The prices of superfine cloth and kerseymeres at Paris are at this time 40 or 50 per cent. higher than in London.

Of woollens exported, not one fourth part goes to the continent of Europe; and of a considerable portion of the exports to Spain and Portugal the ultimate destination is probably their colonies. Compared with the aggregate export of woollens, the export to those countries has been very inconsiderable.

Official value of woollens exported to

	L. in 1790	L. 1793	L. 1795	L. 1799
All Parts	5,190,637	3,806,358	6,011,153	6,876,939
Portugal and Madeira	389,058	376,171	493,038	736,748
Spain and Canaries	407,464	259,849	262,192	none.

Some hints not foreign from this subject may be gathered from our report on the state of the woollen manufactures in Holland; in the present number p. 1169. A plan for the increase of the Anglomero breed of sheep closes our author's considerations on the subject of wool: this we cannot detail; but we heartily approve of the exertions making by individuals for the purpose.

Seeing that the trade of France is seeking a new course, it may furnish a convenience of comparison on some future opportunity, if we insert the produce of the duties at the different frontier towns of the French territory.

It appears from the following account, that the gross produce in 1806 was 67,105,622 livres, of which the net treasury receipt, after deducting the expenses of collection, was only 51,727,218 f. 27 c. It is remarkable that Antwerp, in point of produce, stands highest in the list of custom-houses.

	Livres.	C.		Livres.	C.
Amers	50,424,348,57		Voghera	545,588,48	
Bordeaux	10,907,485,47		Fairne	500,501,48	
Nantes	7,707,825,87		Rouen	480,702,36	
Marseille	4,735,908,83		Genève	308,180,69	
Cologne	3,732,845,03		Brest	366,704,84	
Strasbourg	2,733,941,44		Aix	355,064,17	
Cherbourg	2,406,907,52		Cette	517,874,61	
Gènes	1,951,240,21		Perpignan	517,348,48	
Cièves	1,892,816,74		Lyons	697,979,48	
Dunkerque	1,806,417,53		Boulogne	179,605,77	
Batavia	1,441,117,56		Resançon	130,381,00	
Mayence	831,543,47		Nice	107,874,92	
St. Malo	675,447,03		St. Valery	117,048,76	
La Rochelle	618,143,55		Toulon	78,585,47	
Vercel	605,064,63		Poir de Beaupaire	41,979,00	
L'Orient	536,078,60		Douane de Paris	32,069,27	
					67,105,620,22

It is not long since that an apparent reduction was made on that most burthensome tax, *La Contribution Foncière*, but it was only an apparent reduction. From the inspection indeed of the treasury accounts of

† A portion probably of this passed into Spain,

the public revenue of France, it would appear that the reduction was a real one; but, in point of fact, the land is still equally burthened, though the load goes under another name; and the people of France have precisely the same gratification that the English would have, if the power of Government could take off a million a year from the land tax, and add it to the county-rate.

Possibly this list may exhibit great difference, in a few years' time. We close, by adding the rate per cent. at which, according to Sir Frederick, additions ought to be made to the official values of the following articles, at our custom house, in order to produce the real value.

Northern European produce imported.

	Rate per Centum to be added.
Flax rough	about 75
Hemp rough	190
Hides	100
Linseed	140
Skins, Calf	100
Geneva	200
Tallow	140
Tar	25
Sheep's wool	190
Linen yarn	100

Southern European produce imported.

Currants	90
Raisins	140
Silk	40
Brandy	110
Portugal wine	140
Other wines	200
Spanish wool	200

American and colonial produce imported.

Wheat flour	150
Cotton wool	150
Hides	80
Skins and furs	100

On the whole, as our readers will perceive, we regard this work, as offering very valuable materials, and very important considerations, to the patriot and to the statesman: such labours, from the higher class of our inhabitants, are honourable, and cannot fail of proving extremely beneficial to our national interests. The united labours of the well informed and ingenious among us, will have its effect on the public mind and opinion; and to this we may be allowed to add, the pleasing anticipation of future times, which when looking back to the present era, must, undoubtedly, give it credit for industry and diligence as well as for research and intelligence.

The Siller Gun. A Poem, in four Cantos: with Notes, and a Glossary. By John Mayne, Author of the Poem of "Glasgow," &c. 8vo. pp. 153. Price 4s. Gloucester: Walker. Richardson, London. 1808.

Now, be it known, to all who endeavour by means of poetry, to perpetuate the remembrance of ancient local customs, traditions, and observances, that we are always disposed to treat favourably such endeavours, and to waive a part of the severities of criticism in their behalf. It must be owned, that some of them need such indulgence; and their intention must be admitted to stand as a protection to their poetry. We do not mean to include the poem before us in this remark, some parts of it we like well; but, in our judgement there are others the rhymes and expressions of which demand more allowance as Scotch, than the fastidious would grant them as English.

Mr. Mayne has chosen for his subject, a day distinguished at Dumfries, by its importance and emulation: that on which the whole town is alive to the issue of the contest for a silver gun, a prize to the best marksman of the corporation. That we may explain to our readers what this object of contention is, we shall introduce one of Mr. M's notes before we transcribe any part of his poetry: this inversion of his order we hope he will pardon.

The Siller Gun,

A trinket like a penny whistle.

The Silver Gun is about ten inches long; has silver marks stamped on it; and, according to what old people say they heard from their progenitors, was originally mounted on a carriage, with wheels, all of silver; but of these no vestige remains. Near the touch-hole, the letters P.M. are engraved on the barrel, supposed to be the initials of the provost of Dumfries at the time when this ceremony was first instituted. This, however, is mere-conjecture: such records of the corporations as were prior to the reign of Charles II. have suffered so much by decay, that they are no longer legible; and, after that period, the only mention in them of the silver gun is an occasional memorandum of its having been shot for "agreeably to the institution."

The Burgh of Kirkcudbright is also in possession of a Silver tube; or gun; which, like that of Dumfries, is said to have been given

to the corporations by king James VI. It is about seven inches long; marked T.M.C. 1587. These letters are supposed to be the initials of Sir Thomas M'Clellan, Laird of Bombie, provost of Kirkcudbright in 1587, and ancestor of the lords of that name. This gun is lodged with the town clerk of Kirkcudbright, and has only been shot for twice in the memory of any person living. The last time was in the summer of 1781, when the corporations applied by petition to have the gun delivered to them, that they might shoot for it at a target. Their petition was granted; but no similar application has been made since 1781.

Although the silver gun is adjudged as a prize to the best marksman, and worn by him as a trophy in his hat for the day, it is only nominally his property; being invariably relinquished at the end of the festivity for some honorary equivalent: and, till another jubilee, deposited in the strong box of the corporations.

All accounts concur in ascribing the gift to James VI. during one of his excursions to the Southern borders; but these excursions, and the circumstances which accompanied them, live now only in oral tradition.

It may well be supposed that the bustle attendant on this trial of skill, in conjunction with the duties due to the king's birth day, would afford plenty of matter for poetical purposes; and, accordingly, our poet begins his *sang* with the preparations in the morning, includes the incidents of the day, as well tragical as comical, and even the farcical: describes the tippling that ensues, the fightings and the dancings; nor closes, till the bonfires are extinguished, and all the boys are "fleyd awa'!" Let us hear the poet:

Aff to the Craigs, the hale forenoon,
By a' the bye-gates, round and round,
Crowds after crowds were flocking down,
In nines and tens,
Deserting, fast, the bonniest town
That Scotia kens.

O! happy they wha, up twa stoor,
Saw the procession in its glory!
Along the roads it left out o'er ye
Sic clouds o' stour,
Ye cou'dna see your thoomb before ye
For ha' an hour;

Where the lang train of armour gleams,
Bright Phœbus shone in glitt'ring beams;
Parch'd up wi' heat, nae caller streams
To weet their hasses,
The squadrons grien'd for ale that reams
Frae Jenny Gass's!

They wha had corns, or broken wind,
 Begood to pegh and limp behind :
 Laith to sit down, and still inclin'd
 To try their pith,
 " I hope we'll dance yet, ere we've din'd,"
 Cries *Geordy Smith*.

To cheer them wha began to fag,
 The minstrels lows'd Apollo's bag,
 And lilted up, tho' still they lag,
 " *The Reel o' Boggie*,"
 And " *Willy was a wanton wag*,"
 Wi' " *Kathrine Oggie*."

A' this, and mair they seem'd to say,
 And rent the air w' thrice huzzay !
 " *Out o'er the hills and far away*,"
 The pipers play'd ;
 And soon they reach'd, fir' blithe and gay,
 Their grand parade—

The readiness of Scotland to perceive,
 and to meet, the duty of the brave, de-
 serves every justice : our poet thus re-
 cords it, and we insert his testimony with
 pleasure.

Then, ere our king could g'e command,
 Up raise the Genius o' the land !
 DUMFRIES, in mony a chosen band,
 Enarm'd appears,
 Fit, in æ phalanx, to withstand
 A host o' spears !

Nor was this fervour only here ;
 It spread, like wild-fire, far and near !
 Scotland, to ilka virtue dear,
 Tho' a' inthrall'd,
 Scotland was never i'the rear,
 When danger call'd !

At hame, afield, or far awa',
 She bore the brunt in front o' a' !
 The last to sheathe, the first to draw
 Her auld Claymore.
 For liberty, her king, and law,
 And native shore !

That some of these heroes were not
men of straw, is proved by the spirit of
 " one of the companies, herdsman from
 Eskdale Moor, which offered in case of
 invasion to march to Edinburgh, upwards
 of seventy miles distant, in one day : " but
 the condition, which they annexed to this
 offer may induce some of their southern
 neighbours to doubt whether they were
 properly flesh and blood ; it was—" *pro-
 vided they were allowed to put off their
 shoes and stockings.*"

The muse is sorry to pourtray
 The fuddled heroes o' the day :
 Nae camp, when war has left away
 Her brightest sons,
 Cou'd sic a ruefu' scene display
 O' men and guns !

Their firelocks broke, their doublets torn,
 And eke *King Crispin* a' forlorn !
 Here lay, beside the beugle-horn,
 A cat-gut strumifer ;
 And there, blithe herald o' the morn,
 The parish drummer !

The Bailies caught the welcome strain,
 And made the Ha' resound again :
 " *God save the King*," and bless his reign,
 And still watch o'er us—
 And " *Rule, Britannia, rule the main*"—
 Were sung in chorus !

But vain is a' the poet's art
 To paint this banquet o' the heart—
 The town's-fawk a' on the alert,
 The grave, the gay,
 Happy to meet, and laith to part
 On sic a day !

Among other things contained in the
 notes, which are amusing enough, is a
 speech addressed to James VI. when he
 visited Dumfries, in 1617.—We submit
 as a question, whether the modern flights
 of fancy among our Gallic neighbours,
 may not have derived some assistance
 from the North. A specimen may con-
 tribute to determine this doubt.

" Who wold essey to speake worthelie of
 your worthie, rare, royall, and heroicall
 vertues should have eloquence for his tongue ;
 and let any speake what hee can, what can
 hee speake but that which everie man doeth
 know ? for there is no corner of the earth
 which hath not heard of your majestie, that
 yee are not onlie a mirour, but a master of
 kings ; not onely a patterne to their lyfe, but
 also a patrone of their cause," &c. &c. &c.

Histoire Grecque de Thucide, &c. The
 Greek History of Thucidides, with a Latin
 Version, the Variations of Thirteen MSS.
 in the Imperial Library, also a Specimen
 of these MSS. Maps, Plates, and an In-
 troductory Memoir, Historical, Literary,
 and Critical, by M. Gail, Professor of
 Greek Literature, &c. 2 Vols. 4to.
 Paris, 1807.

We have not seen this work ; but from
 the labour it appears to have cost its author,
 from the advantages he has enjoyed for the
 purpose, from his acknowledged learning
 and industry, we incline to communicate
 information of it to our learned com-
 patriots. M. Gail has been considered as
 an excellent Grecian, for many years,
 (not less than twenty-five) and during all
 the storms of the revolution, he kept close

to literature. He appears to have formed a just estimate of the difficulties attendant on editing an ancient author: these he describes with feeling: and his sentiments may tend to convince some, on the arduous labours of the literati in behalf of learning.

"To undertake such a work, says he, a religious enthusiasm for one of the most admirable remains of ancient eloquence is not enough: to this must be added courage; even a forgetfulness of the inexorable censures of Denis of Halicarnassus, and the observation of Cicero, which tends to despondency. It is necessary to be encircled with commentators; to read the scholiasts, to consult manuscripts, to meditate on the sense of an author, to struggle with innumerable difficulties, and to vanquish them all, with the hope of rendering clear what appeared to be obscure, and scarcely intelligible. I possessed the necessary courage; I have been supported by this hope; I have entered these combats; and I have endeavoured to overcome these difficulties."

Report annexes sufficient correctness to these expressions of our author, who certainly has contributed much to the better understanding of his principal. We doubt, whether his version will be admired as elegant, but we incline to think it will be regarded as just and faithful. The accompaniments to this edition are calculated to give it great advantages over most others. The memoir on the character of Thucydides is interesting: and this is followed by 1. The funeral discourse of Pericles, in commemoration of the Athenians who had fallen in sundry battles; 2. Reflections on the nature of the factions among the Greeks; 3. On the reconstruction of the walls of Athens, and the siege of Plataea.

Liber Studiorum; illustrative of Landscape Compositions, Historical, Mountainous, Pastoral, Marine, and Architectural. By J. M. W. Turner, R. A. Landscape small Folio. Delivered in numbers; each number containing five plates, executed in imitation of drawings, by the process of Metzotinto. Nos. 1, 2, 3. Price 15s each. C. Turner, London, 1808.

Mr. Turner is well known as an artist who has paid particular attention to the effects of nature in the grandest and most interesting occurrences: for this,

we have heretofore done him justice, as we have admired his performances. The studies of such a proficient cannot but be acceptable to connoisseurs. The spirit of a sketch marks the master; and the whole will form valuable materials for future students. Mr. T. as a travelled man, will excuse a hint on the desirableness of obtaining correct views of places where remarkable events have occurred; for instance, and by way of explaining our ideas, —as he visited Switzerland, he had opportunity of delineating scenes distinguished by the actions of those immortal heroes to whom that country was beheld for her liberty: and he is not to be taught that the rock on which William Tell leaped from the boat that was carrying him a prisoner, includes an interest beyond what is due to it as an article of scenery. Many other similar circumstances will occur to this ingenious artist.

Will our artists give us leave further to insist on the application of this principle to the national incidents of our own country? A few years ago several pictures of "the death of Rizzio" were painted, as if by emulation among rivals for public applause: most of these exhibited an apartment much more spacious than the real scene of this action; and gave to their figures such attitudes as they never could have assumed in the place where the fact occurred. While the palace of Holyrood House is standing, this will be a reproach on those pictures. We might enforce this, by appealing to the propriety of identifying places rendered important by incidents during the civil wars, and portraying them in pictures which treat of those incidents. And if we go somewhat further back in our history, since many places are extant, marked by various facts from the days of the seventh Henry to the present day, they ought to be visited and carefully consulted, by that artist who wishes his picture to tell the story with advantage: to which advantage fidelity and accuracy are indispensable requisites. To recommend this accuracy to every trifling composition, would be nugatory; but to such as aspire to the noble character of impressing the mind, and transporting a spectator to the action; to such as "paint for eternity," this labour and attention will be well repaid, by lasting praise, and reputation.

The Adventures of Robert Drury, during Fifteen Years Captivity in the Island of Madagascar, containing a Description of that Island, an Account of its Produce, Manufacture and Commerce with an Account of the Manners and Customs, Wars, Religion, and Civil Polity of the Inhabitants: to which is added a Vocabulary of the Madagascar Language. Written by himself. 8vo. pp. 460. Price 8s. Stodart and Craggs, Hull, 1807.

THIS volume is reprinted from an edition in 1743, to which is prefixed, (as to this) a certificate of the good repute of the author, signed by Capt. W. Machett, in whose service we are informed Mr. Drury was; and who continued his friendship to him to the last. This certificate is dated May 7, 1728. We cannot but wish that the editor of the present edition had favoured us with additional particulars of the writer: or had, at least, pointed out means whereby the doubts which will arise in the mind of the reader of this volume might be removed. We understand that a correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine has done somewhat on this subject, *since the publication* of this volume; and but for this testimony, we acknowledge that we should have consigned this work to a state of repose, among many others of unascertainable character. Mr. Drury it appears, had sufficient opportunities of witnessing and understanding the manners of Madagascar: and could we place implicit confidence in his judgment and testimony, we should probably do somewhat more than announce this edition. We know very little of the interior of the island of Madagascar: the French know more; but not enough to induce them to *establish* a settlement there though they have made many attempts. The contents of Mr. Drury's narrative offer no great additional inducement, though he describes parts of it, we believe truly, as extremely fertile and pleasant. What he takes for Jewish observances among these people, might have been derived from the Arabs; who, nevertheless, would have stood aloof from their idolatry. The island is, no doubt, large enough for the residence of different races of people: and what may be correct as to one of them may not apply to another.

Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the most Honourable the Marquis of Stafford, in the Gallery of Cleveland House. Comprising a List of the Pictures, with illustrative Anecdotes, and descriptive Accounts of the Execution, Composition, and characteristic Merits of the principal Paintings. By J. Britton, F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 170. Price 7s. Longman and Co., and the Author, London, 1808.

This work will do good—to the Arts, by promoting a purity of taste, and judicious direction of patronage.—and to Artists by contributing to convince them, especially the rising generation of artists, of the necessity for reflection, investigation, and study. Mr. Britton shews himself to be an acute critic, and offers many hints that are well entitled to attention. The subject and the occasion, warrant the neatness with which the volume is executed, fine paper, and hot-pressed pages.

As the admission of the public to the enjoyment of the private collection of a nobleman, is a novelty in this country, and as we remember the host of objections formerly urged against such indulgence, we shall state his lordship's regulations,

No person can be admitted to view the Gallery without a ticket. To obtain which it is necessary that the applicant be known to the Marquis, or to some one of the family; otherwise he or she must have a recommendation from a person who is.

Applications for such tickets are inserted in a book by the Porter, at the door of Cleveland-House, any day except Tuesday; when the tickets are issued, for admission on the following day.—Artists desirous of tickets for the season must be recommended by some member of the Royal Academy.

It is expected, that if the weather be wet, or dirty, that all visitors will go in carriages.

The days of admission are, Wednesdays, from 12 to 5 o'clock, in the months of May, June, and July. Our readers are aware that the first of these months may fairly be called "exhibition month," in this metropolis, so that the admirer of art enjoys an opportunity of comparing the works of modern and of ancient skill, and of purifying his taste, by contemplating the most valued productions, left by the most eminent professors of former days for the admiration of posterity.

Mr. B. well observes in his preface, that, In England, where ignorance, vulgarity, or

something worse, are the characteristics of the lower orders, and where frivolity, affectation, and insolence, are the leading traits in a class of lounging persons, who haunt most public places, it would be the excess of folly for gentlemen who possess valuable museums, to give unlimited admission to the public.

Private collections are generally formed for individual gratification, and a private gentleman is naturally and rationally more disposed to study domestic comforts than to sacrifice it to public curiosity. Whenever, therefore, we are freely admitted, to examine and study (without *extravagant taxation*) the valuable repositories of art, in the houses of opulent persons, we ought to be thankful.

If the enlightened few, and the real lovers of art, could be easily discriminated and selected from the idle, frivolous, and affected persons, who constitute the great mass of society, I am persuaded that every proprietor of a Gallery would readily admit the former to view and profit by his collection. That such a selection is difficult has been recently manifested in the opening of *Lord Grosvenor's* splendid house. The apartments were thronged, but many artists and literary gentlemen were unable to obtain admission.

"We ought to be thankful," says Mr. B.,—and so we are. The inspection of his lordship's collection is a treat, and a handsome treat, too, and to be otherwise than thankful, after having been handsomely treated, is a species of ingratitude for which our language wants an appropriate term: we assure ourselves, that the public will take this hint in good part. The general tenor of Mr. B.'s remarks may be inferred from the following specimens.

3. Baldassare Peruzzi. The Wise Men's Offering: Mathew, ch. ii. ver. 2. From the Orleans gallery.

In this representation of the passage, the artist has not strictly adhered to the literal text: for St. Mathew says, when they "came *into* the house," &c. but here is neither *inside* nor *outside* of a dwelling. Such a violation of the subject is particularly reprehensible; for the primary merit of historical painting, as well as historical writing, is *truth*: and a faithful and accurate display of this should be strictly adhered to by the painter as well as author. It is but a weak excuse for the former, to plead the want of picturesque effect, and a desire to give more interest and variety to his subject, by indulging in the *pictoria licentia*; for nothing can compensate for the want of truth in historical pictures. Sir Joshua has strenuously urged this in his admirable discourses; and, with the discrimination of a judicious critic, has defined and characterised the specific province of this high department of art. The present worthy President of the English Royal Academy,

Mr. West, has also nobly and laudably dared to practise it in numerous pictures, the effects of which would, perhaps, have been improved by the adoption of Grecian or Roman costume, &c. In criticising this or any other work which may demand my attention, I shall studiously strive to discriminate between truth and falsehood, history and fable: and shall also endeavour to regulate my strictures by the *philosophy of criticism*. The rising race of artists should be taught to derive every possible advantage from their renowned predecessors: and this can only be effected by knowing how to select and appreciate the merits and excellencies of their pictures; at the same time to avoid their errors or defects.

"Learn to be wise from others' faults,
And you will do full well."

56. Gaspar Poussin. A landscape. This very exquisite and almost perfect little picture, companion to No. 53, is a decisive illustration of an opinion which I have already urged, and am still disposed to cherish, that landscapes only require to be selected with judgment, and executed with taste and strict attention to the colouring and tones of nature, to become pleasing and interesting pictures. There are various spots and scenes on the surface of the globe which almost irresistibly excite the attention and admiration of a spectator. Their local features are either beautiful, grand, or picturesque, and their natural qualities are often powerfully heightened by the adventitious, and even changing incidents of light and shade, clearness and mist. To delineate the first, with the most judicious and appropriate effects of the latter, is the duty of the emulous landscape painter. Claude successfully fulfilled this duty in some of his best pictures, but he was rather confined in his effects, and often monotonous in his subjects. He, however, executed numerous pictures; and though all of these are not equally excellent, yet the greater part of them are replete with fascinating beauty, and important truth. G. Poussin also evinced much taste in composition and grandeur of forms in his pictures; but Titian and N. Poussin displayed still greater merits, and more commanding effects. These great artists in viewing nature, derived from her features more dignified and exalted conceptions. They generalized her forms, and gave to her unsophisticated countenance, the commanding touches and hues of grandeur, vigour, and richness. In general, though not always, they chose fine forms, and gave them that autumnal tone of colour, which is so grateful and pleasing to the eye. These artists were blessed with that species of knowledge which always manifests a predilection for such shapes and colours as are calculated to produce the best pictures. Gaspar Poussin was generally attentive to the former, but not so successful in the latter: whence, though his

landscapes are mostly very fine and grand, they are often cold and heavy. Salvator Rosa has shewn great excellencies in this department of the art : and in the present collection, No. 41, is a picture by him, which will rank among the finest productions of the kind. Our own country presents every component part of landscape ; and in its mountains, lakes, woods, rocks, and seas, unfolds all that can be wished for or demanded by the artist. A few of our native painters have emulously availed themselves of these features, and have carefully studied their forms and colours. Actuated, however, by different feelings and partialities, they have sought different paths to renown : and whilst one has been satisfied with painting a few trees hanging over a sedgy pool, with two or three cows ; another has boldly and vigorously dared to imitate the turbulent waves of the ocean, when driven by the enraged storm. He has also manifested the superlative powers of the pencil, in representing the effects of a meridian sun, the union of that luminary with the moon in the same picture ; also the rising and setting sun, with other difficult and fascinating effects. In the present summer, London has been favoured with *Two Exhibitions of Drawings* : among which there were many landscapes and topographical views of unequivocal excellence. This will be readily admitted by those persons who have carefully examined the productions of Glover, Havel, Nicholson, Smith, J. Varley, Heaphy, Delamotte, Cristal, and of some other artists.

From these extracts our readers will estimate the science displayed by the writer. To the indisposition that he pleads in his preface, we impute certain negligences in his style, which occasionally impair his sentiments.

We indulge in the addition of a few remarks on other subjects. "The *cadaverous* body of the *recently crucified* Saviour,"—though introduced by Ludovico Carrache, No. 11, is an erroneous conception. No *body* solately deprived of life, not by disease, assumes those hues which the painter has given to this subject : with equal inattention in the actor, we sometimes see on the stage, a *body*, killed but a moment before, carried off *stiff* : the expression intended is not in nature. "The *marriage* of St. Catherine to the infant Jesus" is misunderstood by Mr. B. All nuns are considered as being *married* to the Saviour, by their vows : hence the self-dedication of St. Catherine, her dream of espousals by a ring, &c. though a fanciful and superstitious idea, yet loses of its absurdity : and the metaphor does not necessarily imply "a deranged intellect."

We no not wonder that a writer who treats a saint of the fair sex with so little tenderness, should indulge still harsher language when describing the extatic St. Francis as an "unconfined maniac (No. 64.) In treating the subject of "Joseph and his mistress," (No. 29.) Mr. B. introduces an extract from a letter written by the celebrated Addison, on a like occasion. It should have been inserted entire : but as Mr. B.'s work is likely to be read by young artists, whose profession exposes them, (even to a proverb) to the dangers of a too intimate acquaintance with beauty, we could have wished that Mr. B. had selected his instance of chastity from among the sons of art. He might have found such an one on consulting Granger, in Brown the miniature painter, who, being a very handsome man, had unhappily inspired a lady of rank and beauty with a passion too impetuous for controul ; yet neither the unusual advantage to which her charms were purposely heightened, when she sat to him for her portrait, nor even the last effort of despair, in the adjustment of a garter, could subdue the artist's self controul ; and he finally handed the enchantress to her carriage, with a triumph which only virtue can conceive or impart. Had this occurred to Mr. B.'s recollection (for he knows the story) Joseph Addison would not have "been the most eminent instance he had heard of in England." To an *infant* Jesus sleeping on the cross, Guido has added "rather *indudiciously*," says Mr. B. the crown of thorns and nails : but in our opinion these are no more irrelevant to the infant figure than the cross itself : for they, too, are among the instruments of the Saviour's passion. On occasion of "the *Sooth-sayers*, or *Augurs*" by Salvator Rosa, Mr. B. has given a list, with explanations, of the different kinds of augury : he should have added the keen remark of Cicero, that "he wondered how any two of them could fall into company together, without laughing at the science of which they made a profession." When describing the duplicates of the "seven sacraments" of Poussin, now the property of the Duke of Rutland, Mr. B. should have added to his other commendations of that nobleman as a patron of art, his liberal exposure of these pictures, at the Royal Academy, during an Exhibition : and this the rather, because we suspect that this condescension broke the ice for further favours to the public,

in permissive gratifications. At his theological phraseology, in explaining those pictures and elsewhere, Mr. B. will excuse a smile; he is a critic, not a divine. We must, however, be permitted to wonder that no artist, to our knowledge, has availed himself of the truly awful, magnificent, and even *picturesque* idea, in the story of "Moses striking the rock at Horeb," of the Deity "standing on the rock before him," as promised, Exod. xvii. 6. notwithstanding Mr. B. thinks this omission "judicious."

No. 109. R. Wilson. A landscape with figures, called *Niobe*. Why "called" *Niobe*, Mr. B. ? Have you any suspicion that the story is not that of *Niobe* ? We insert Mr. B.'s remarks, as they do honour to the magnificence of the present time.

108. R. Wilson. A landscape, with figures, called *Niobe*. The composition and effect of this grand picture, must be very generally known to every lover of the arts, both at home and abroad ; for the admirable print of it, by Woollet, who perpetuated his own talents with those of the painter, has been widely circulated, and universally admired. To show the comparative state of the present and past age, with respect to arts and their patrons, we need adduce no other evidence than what is contained in the works of Wilson and Turner. Both these artists evinced eminent talents in landscape ; and the pictures of each are now fairly appreciated and valued : but when the former lived, he could not obtain a livelihood by his pencil, and was obliged to solicit the place of Librarian to the Royal Academy. The latter not only paints many pictures, but sells them all, or nearly all, at high prices. Whilst the former found it difficult to get 50 or 100 guineas for such a picture as the *Niobe*, the latter readily obtains a sale for paintings, of the same size, at 200 guineas each. Let those artists, who are constantly murmuring at the want of patronage, endeavour to produce pictures of equal merit, and they will not be at a loss to find purchasers for them. If the opulent class of Englishmen have appeared to neglect their native artists, the latter have shown a corresponding sentiment of contempt. This is certainly wrong ; for if one derives a pleasure and honour from encouraging ability, and possessing meritorious works, the other should endeavour to supply and gratify the demand, and at the same time prove himself fully entitled to liberal and permanent patronage.

Here we must close our remarks : yet we cannot forego an expression of our dissent from Mr. Repton, who supposes,

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p. 144, that the Dutch school generally aimed at degrading nature : no artist can admit the thought ; though all artists must regret the talents they have seen misapplied in too close an imitation of nature already too deeply degraded. May the noble owner of this Collection find his own enjoyment of it increased and increasing, in proportion to the obligations under which he lays the public, by opening his treasures to their view ! Can wishes include a greater gratification to a genuine amateur ?

A Tour in France. 1802. 8vo. pp. 91.

Price 3s. 6d. Booth, London, 1808.

This is, apparently, the production of a lady, who quitted England, with English ideas in her mind, and a strong sense of the "domestic comforts" of her native land. She observes, that the French language has no term which fully conveys the meaning of this English expression ; and she might have observed, that the language is not to blame in this ; for why should it comprise an expression for the use of a people, to denote an enjoyment of which they are totally ignorant ? The sex of the author precluded her from information on the enormities of that profligacy which pervades Paris, and its environs. She saw, indeed, the baths of madame Buonaparté—now, the empress Josephine, and the paragon of virtue !—but the sliding pictures that amuse the bather, were not shewn to her : this must be taken as an honourable tribute to the national delicacy of an English lady ! We might say the same of occurrences at the Palais Royal, and the cabinets at the Petit Trianon.

This cause, too, may account for the absence of politics from the pamphlet, beyond such as occurred to the observation of the writer : we are disposed, therefore, to place the greater confidence in her remarks ; and we wish that it were in her power to furnish information, equally correct, on the time present.

We do not recollect to have seen the pomposity of the chief of the French government, and of Madame, in their habitations and establishments, more amply described than by our traveller : and we avail ourselves of her details, to convey some ideas on the subject : an irresistible bias, also, to exercise our Panoramic second sight.

impels us to add, as another inducement, the *presentiment* of a period, possibly at no great distance, when description will be all that remains of this magnificence. The Panorama may then be appealed to in proof that such things *really did exist*. We confess it is our opinion, that the vice of the Palais Royal will outlive the grandeur of the Tuilleries. A *decent* idea of that den of iniquities, may be gained from the following passage.

Amongst the present wonders of Paris must be reckoned the Palais Royal, formerly the residence of the Duke of Orleans, but now converted into a most extraordinary scene of vice and dissipation: it is a world of itself, and as wicked a world as any in existence; many of the inhabitants never stir beyond the gates; for within them they have every thing they can want, eating, drinking, and lodging, in the highest style, elegant shops for every sort of article, every kind of amusement and dissipation, and every species of folly and extravagance. The buildings of the first court are converted into the Palais of the Tribunal, one of the legislative bodies, [1802] from thence is a passage, through an arch, into the inner court, which is a handsome garden in the French style, in the form of a parallelogram, surrounded by buildings of a regular and beautiful appearance; the two long sides consist of seventy-six windows, and the ends of thirty-six. Considering this as a single palace, its length and extent is immense, equal to some of our largest squares; none of the other royal palaces in France are near so extensive. The Duke of Orleans only inhabited the first square; the second, which surrounds the garden, was built by him for his adherents and followers during the Revolution, and it was at that period a dreadful scene of profligacy and wickedness. It is now converted to a variety of purposes; the garden is constantly full of loungers of every description; the under-ground buildings, which were formerly cellars, are now fitted up very neatly into ball-rooms, theatres, music-rooms, and for other public spectacles, and only open at night.

The ground-floor is a range of piazzas, all round the square, full of elegant shops, and these piazzas, as well as the gardens, are constantly full of company. The first floor above this, consists of lodging-houses, restaurateurs, coffee-houses, and circulating libraries; and the second story of gaming-houses, billiard-rooms, &c. The means of vice, extravagance, and dissipation, contained within these walls, cannot be described; but they are sufficient to corrupt a whole nation, and it is supposed to be the most complete nest of profligacy in all Europe. All ranks and degrees may here find

their amusement for every hour in the day: the cellars, which are fitted up, are cheap places of amusement for the common people, where the bourgeoisie, and even the dame in her wooden shoes, may have her ball, her play, or her concert, for 2d. or 3d.; and it is lamentable to see the tradesman and artificer, and his family, instead of spending a rational evening together, and resting from the labours of the day, descending into these caverns to spend their nights in dissipation and vice.

Speaking of the now Imperial apartments in the Tuilleries our author says,

I shall only notice five rooms—the first is the common drawing-room, where Madame and her company retire to drink coffee after dinner. It is hung with purple silk, and at every seam a gold bead is passed from the top to the bottom, the cornice very highly gilt and finished, and the ceiling very finely painted; the looking-glasses, which are fine plates and immensely large, are on a plan singular and elegant; instead of being framed, they seem inserted in the wall, and the silk hanging drawn back in a drape, with gold cords and tassels, as if to shew them partially, that it gives the idea of the whole room being looking glass, and only shewn in different places. The chairs and sofa were purple satin embroidered, and frames superbly gilt and highly finished. There was a fine lustre in the middle of the room, and a profusion of beautiful ornaments on the chimney piece, tables, and different places, consisting of small statues of exquisite workmanship, urns of alabaster, and the finest Sevres china, beautiful time-pieces, gilt figures with sconces, tripods, &c.

The elegance of this room is only a gentle preparation for the splendour of the next, which is Madame Bonaparte's State Drawing Room: its brilliancy is very striking on first entering, and an improvement is made on extravagance in the hangings, which I thought too heavy for elegance; the walls are hung with yellow silk, and instead of being plain and straight, it is plaited all round in thick plaits, and fastened in different places with gold cord, and great quantities of fine gold fringe and tassels, and other ornaments are introduced; but it is too fine to be elegant. The glasses are in the same manner as in the other room, but if possible, more magnificent. There are a dozen chairs, and a sofa of the most beautiful gobelins tapestry, lately finished at the manufactory in Paris; the backs and seats are tapestry natural-flowers (superior to any embroidery) on a yellow ground, and the frames of the chairs are gilt. There are a dozen smaller chairs set in front of them, for use, of yellow satin and gold, and in the middle of the room was the finest lustre I ever beheld; it cost an enormous sum for glass, its immense size, and the profusion of gilt ornaments

about it, must render it very beautiful when it is lighted up, and reflected in the looking glasses. On each side the room, are two inlaid Sienna marble tables in gilt frames, very beautiful: they were formerly, as well as several other ornaments, part of the fine furniture of Versailles; and this room, like the other, is finished with a profusion of beautiful figures, urns, tripods, time-pieces, and other ornaments in white marble, alabaster, bronze, fine china, and gilding.

We were next introduced into the bed-chamber of Citizen Bonaparte and his lady, and it seemed more like what we read of Eastern magnificence than any thing in this part of the world. There was such a profusion and variety of finery, that it is not easy, correctly to describe this room: the bed-hangings were rich blue silk, trimmed in every direction with extremely superb gold fringe, the counterpane was the same silk, with the fringe all round, and rich gold tassels at the corners of the bolsters. On the bedstead nothing was to be seen but gilding and carving, devices of figures, cornucopias of flowers, and every elegant ornament. The canopy was a dome carved and gilt, and round it a drapery of blue silk, with as much gold fringe and finery about it as the Court dress of a birth-day Duchess. The walls were hung with blue silk, with a rich gold moulding, and covered with fine pictures, three superb pier glasses, and a crystal lustre in the middle of the room which cost 10,000*l*. This was part of the finery at Versailles, and though so very expensive, being all wrought crystal, is not so brilliant as that in the drawing-room. The wash hand basons, ewers, and other utensils in the room were of the finest Sevres china, the most beautiful of the kind, and in ornamental forms. There were also two little footstools of Madame's, of blue velvet in gilt frames, and trimmed with gold fringe.

The next room was Madame Bonaparte's dressing-room, where she breakfasts, and receives her morning company; this room is very elegant, but being more a family room is less magnificent than the others, but it had a number of beautiful and expensive ornaments, and amongst others, a work-box brought from England by Lauriston, as a present to Madame: it is inlaid, and richly ornamented with cut steel, and all the implements within it, of the finest cut and polished steel.

Beyond this room was Bonaparte's library, dressing-room, and private cabinet; in the latter were the busts of Charles Fox and Lord Nelson, neither of them well executed.

Another room worthy of notice was the Citizen's *Salle à manger*, where he usually dines, *en famille*, and with private friends; it is a very elegant room, lately fitted up with hexagon ends, very highly finished with painting, gilding, and very superb lustres and mir-

rors. This simple Citizen lives in a princely style, with respect to his establishment; his liveries are very magnificent, dark green so covered with gold lace, that very little of the cloth is to be seen, and the liveries of his black servants are an improvement upon this finery, being green velvet very richly embroidered with gold. And with hypocritical affected abhorrence of every thing princely or superb, Madame has her *ladies in waiting*, and her *maids of honour*.

An anecdote of the present sovereign of these apartments, occurs in p. 79, which is very characteristic of the man.

We were told that on the evening the news of the Emperor Paul's death arrived, who was his dear friend and ally, Madame Bonaparte had an assembly, which the Consul honoured with his presence: he was unfortunately sitting with his feet under a table of a very fine set of Sevres china, when the dispatches were put into his hands, announcing this event, which proved such a check at that time to his schemes of ambition and plunder, that the agitation of the moment overcame all idea of dignity and decorum, he threw up his feet, overturned the table, threw a dish of coffee out of his hand into the fire, dashed down a pair of wax candles that stood in his way, and flew out of the room in a state bordering on insanity.

But we are not to suppose that feeling is wholly annihilated in France: amidst all the fondness of the French for spectacle, other ideas, we find, are cherished.

Besides the recurrence of old customs, there is much anniversary dissipation introduced by the Revolution, there are so many events to be commemorated, and days to be observed, that illuminations, fêtes, and rejoicings are continually occurring. The unfortunate day of their king's murder, is *not* one of them; that event is deplored by the nation in general, but though not openly observed, I could perceive it was not forgotten by the people as a day of sorrow.

There is nothing in which some shallow politicians so much deceive themselves, as in supposing France a land of liberty, or that the French have in the smallest degree gained amongst themselves what they fought for. The nation never was in such a state of slavery, or governed by so despotic a tyrant. The French are aware of this, and are extremely dissatisfied, but the police is so strict, and the espionage so general, that they dare not speak their sentiments to each other, though they are more open to the English, on whose confidence they seem to rely, more than on their own countrymen. It is a remarkable circumstance, considering the time we were in France, and the number of different people

we conversed with, we heard nothing but dissatisfaction of the present, and regret for the past. Even former active persons in the revolution, now own they have been deceived. Our travelling companion from Abbeville, the old Avocat, is a particular friend of the third consul, and holds a place under the present government; he told us in confidence, what he begged us not to repeat in Paris, that he was certain there was scarce a man in the kingdom there, who would not gladly restore the ancient government just as it was to get rid of the present.*

A French gentleman told us, he was certain, there was a period, when, if the Duc d'Angoulême,† who is a great favourite with the people, had appeared in Paris, the army and people would have instantly joined him.

If this was the case in 1802, what are the present sentiments of the people of France? Alas! for what nation which mistakes the ferocities of a sanguinary philosophy for liberty: and thinks, as Mr. Roscoe expresses it, that the shedding of the blood of the most eminent and the most worthy of its citizens is a "*cheap purchase*"—of what?—of a bubble and a fiction. There are other pages of information in this pamphlet: but on subjects not new to the public, in general. As will appear from our extracts! this lady has seen the lions of Paris; and, in her opinion, "pure grim devils they are," as Squire Richard says of lions far less destructive and savage.

Memoir of the Mosquito Territory, as respecting the Voluntary Cession of it to the Crown of Great Britain: pointing out some, of the many, Advantages to be derived from the Occupation of that Country; as set forth in a Memorial presented to the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, by John Wright, Esq. late Commander of H. M. S. Swift, and Senior Officer of his Majesty's Naval Forces at Honduras and on the Mosquito Shore. 8vo. pp. 32. Price 1s. 6d. London: Hatchard, 1808.

A writer who professedly commends a country, or a scheme, may be considerably

* The new philosophy and republicanism is almost extinct, and religion nearly in the same state it was.

† The Count d'Artois' eldest son and heir to the crown, he married the late King's daughter.

within the limits of truth, in his praises, yet he will be liable to a kind of suspicion, unless he be in repute as "a sturdy moralist," that his partiality had somewhat seduced his veracity. Mr. Wright protests that he is free from every such imputation; and he discovers in the native productions of this country, the sources of great benefit to Britain. We recommend this little tract to geographers, and naturalists:—as for statesmen—those obstinate mortals, will scarcely believe any other eyes than their own.—no offence, we hope, to the maker of Mr. Secretary —'s Spectacles: and perhaps, before he completely accomplishes his plan, Mr. W. may think a favourable intercourse with the artist we allude to, is no bad thing.

The following extract speaks for itself.

No country enjoys more advantages from water-carriage; for, besides nineteen rivers, which are navigable for small craft up to the very interior, a chain of Lagoons line the coast, accessible at the mouths of the different rivers. The climate is mild for those latitudes, and, being continental, not nearly so hot as the islands in the same parallel. The soil is so rich, that, until three or four seasons of Ratoon canes have in some degree impoverished the land, no sugar can be produced; the first growths rising to the great height of sixteen to eighteen feet, and of several inches diameter; which naturally impoverishes the saccharine juices. This fact must sufficiently tend to shew the great fertility of the soil in producing maize, Indian corn, cotton, coffee, and provisions of all kinds, exceeding by far any thing known in the West-India islands.

Endless tracts of pine ridges interspersed all over the country, would supply an inexhaustible fund of tar and turpentine; the trees being so redundant with these liquors, that, when put into the deepest rivers, they instantly sink: the forests abound with the finest spars for masts, perhaps in the world, and with a peculiar non-descript wood (named Somewood) fit for many purposes of ship building; the valuable properties of it are, to be impregnable to the worm, and to resist rust: this I had an opportunity of ascertaining very fairly, by getting the carpenters of the Swift to build a boat of it for me, 28 feet length of keel; that I used all the time I was in that country, and a twelvemonth after I returned to England, finding it fully to answer all the good qualities that were given of it.

Medicinal gums and drugs are plentifully dispersed all over the country; there are the tano or elastic gum, gum-copal, balsam of capivizar saporilla of the finest quality, &c.

&c. It abounds also with mahogany, cedar, zebra or palmeratta wood, with many others, useful for every purpose of husbandry, or erection of buildings, &c.

There are also plenty of large and beautiful tigers, leopards, deers, antelopes, buffaloes, mountain cows, otters, &c. &c., that may with ease be obtained; and the coast affords a superabundance of turtle.—

Aha! "a superabundance of turtle!"—the author should have dedicated his pamphlet to the Court of Aldermen; a little influence in the city might have its advantages: and then, should his memorial be smothered at the West end of the town, "among the great pressure of most important business," he might console himself at the East of the town, in society not less intent on the good of the country, or the support of the constitution.

A Revoluçam de Portugal em 1640. Adaptada aos Sentimentos do Dia de Hoje. Por I. A. C. H. The Revolution of Portugal in 1640. Adapted to the Sentiments of the present day. By the Chevalier de Correa, formerly Chargé d'Affaires from the Court of Portugal to his Swedish Majesty. Svo. pp. 92. Printed by Cox, Son, and Baylis, London, 1808.

THE Revolution that separated Portugal from Spain, and established the house of Braganza on the throne, in 1640, has been thought to furnish a favourable subject to the dramatist, and Mr. Jephson's tragedy of *Braganza*, had its interest, though, to augment it, the author departed considerably from the truth of history. In that tragedy politics had no share, as Portuguese politics were then of little moment to the operations of the great world: but late events have given to Portugal a renown, we might add a splendour, that diffuses itself over every part of its history. Dr. Wolcot lately favoured the world with a drama, in which he treated the recent escape of the Prince Regent with all the vigour of his pen; but it was liable to an insuperable exception, inasmuch as it absolutely falsified the personages introduced, and rendered fictitious, by the adoption of false names for them, those very statesmen whom our public journals described as acting the most conspicuous parts in that transaction. This variation from truth should be marked, lest future credulity

be misled by such incorrectness. The Chevalier de Correa is well known by his energy in the service of his country. Before the Portuguese had been roused to emulate the patriotism of the Spaniards, in exertions of bravery, the Chevalier had addressed his countrymen in a spirited Proclamation, as the descendants of the Gamas, of the Albuquerque, Castros, Silveiras, Saas, Menêzes, Souza, &c. and had called them to arms, to victory, liberty, and glory. In this drama, which is founded on the revolution of 1640, he has taken advantage of national events to present a political lesson to his countrymen of the present day. He has not, with Dr. Wolcot, disguised names, but he explains the mysterious import of his characters, and their sentiments, by stating in a note prefixed, that the

Tyrant or Usurper means Buonaparte.

Spain..... France.

Vasconcellos..... Junot or Murat.

Olivarez..... Talleyrand.

Ramires, &c..... Hermando the secret instrument of Junot.

So that if the emperor and king, or his *cidevant* adviser, should think proper to order the representation of this drama, if *faithfully performed*, they may behold themselves portrayed to the life, and with more than usual propriety may their stage adopt the motto

Mutato nomine, de te

Fabula narratur.

The Chevalier's play appears to be modelled after Mr. Jephson's; and the British writer has been, principally, the original whence the Portuguese has drawn.

The scene in which Vasconcellos, the Spanish governor, seizes the duchess of Braganza, and puts the duke's affection to the severest test, by threatening to poignard the object of it, met with applause, as well as criticism, on the English stage: we should like to know what success would attend it in Portugal, and what would be the feelings of that nation, on the subject. This the Chevalier has enabled the Lisbon theatre, if so inclined, to determine. Friends as we are to liberty, we cannot but commend the spirit of patriotism which has induced this gentleman to the present exertion: while we anticipate the most favourable reception of his labours among his grateful countrymen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM MAJOR SCOTT WARING TO
THE REV. EDWARD NARES, A. M.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 199.]

Rev. Sir:—I beg leave to assure you, that I confined my remark on the excellent sermons preached by Dr. Barrow, and yourself, to a single passage in each sermon.

Dr. Barrow says, that Protestants and Romanists appear to have had very little success, at least to have made very few sincere and steady converts in India.

You observe: "The best and shortest answer to all doubts as to the practicability of the future conversion of the Hindoos, would be a plain statement of facts, namely, that many many thousands have been already converted, and among them, thousands of the Brahminical caste." I still think that the learned university must have been puzzled by two assertions so completely opposite. It is perfectly true, that in your valuable appendix you quote your authority for the assertion. This I particularly notice, and consequently my subsequent observation, applied not to you, but to Dr. Buchanan.

In the letter which you have done me the honour to address to me in the *Literary Panorama*, you say, that Dr. Buchanan does not confine himself to any definite period, but uses the words, "time immemorial," meaning, of course, from the appearance of our blessed Saviour upon earth.

However diligent Dr. Buchanan may have been in his researches, the fact which he asserts is incapable of proof. We know not when Christianity was first preached in India; but, we do know that a colony of Syrian Christians settled in a small district on the Malabar coast, fifteen hundred years ago. There they remain at this day, and have not spread over other provinces in India. I think, whatever their numbers may now be, they are the descendants of the first settlers, and the reason why I think so is this, that if thousands and thousands of Hindoos, and among them thousands of the Brahminical caste, had been converted centuries ago, there would have been millions of Christians at present in Hindostan. But it is a vain and idle speculation on my part, and on Dr. Buchanan's also, because it leads to no rational conclusion.

The case is very fairly and sensibly put by Dr. Barrow:—He says, that hitherto Romanists and Protestants have had very little success. Now, it is certainly possible, to prove whether or not he is correct, in his assertion. I think he is; others may be of opinion that he is not. But the truth may be ascertained, if government wish to ascertain it.

The failure of success, if Dr. Barrow is correct, must be attributed to one of two causes: the inefficient means hitherto employed, or the invincible attachment of Hindoos and Mahomedans to their respective religions. To the latter cause Mr. Burke attributed the want of success. He used the words "invincible attachment," as applied to the natives of India; and I adopted it, conceiving that he applied it very correctly.

A stronger proof cannot be given of that attachment, than an accurate inspection of the reports of the English missionaries in Bengal. On the 25th of December, 1806, they write to their society, that they had *seventy-five converted natives*, in Bengal. This was the extent of their success, after a mission of thirteen years;—yet they were zealous and active;—they spoke the native languages;—they translated many parts of our Holy Scriptures;—they gratuitously distributed them;—they distributed also above twenty thousand religious tracts in three months of the year 1806; they itinerated, they preached in Calcutta, until the Bengal government interfered, and in different parts of Bengal.

Undoubtedly the truth of Dr. Barrow's assertion is completely confirmed by the reports of these English missionaries. We may be deceived by the reports of Danish and German missionaries, residing in parts of India which have but lately belonged to our Indian empire; but, it must be clear, that the English missionaries in Bengal would not misrepresent facts, by under-stating the number of natives whom they had converted. Allowing that, in thirteen years, a few of their converts had died, still their reports fully confirm the assertion of Dr. Barrow.

Though my expectations of success hereafter, from the translation of our Holy Scriptures into the languages of India, may be less sanguine than those of others, yet I can assure you, Sir, that I never have objected to so laudable an undertaking; nor do I object to their circulation among as many of the natives as express a wish to peruse them; approving most highly of the plan recommended by Sir William Jones. My objection is, to the adoption of any new measure which disaffected men may successfully represent to the natives as an interference by government with the religious prejudices of the natives of British India. I own myself to be so very stupid, as not to perceive how it is possible to circulate gratuitously our Holy Scriptures throughout India, translated into ten Oriental languages, without giving our restless and implacable enemy and his emissaries very plausible grounds for representing that, Government, if it cannot persuade the people of India to embrace Christianity, will ultimately resort to compulsion. The English missionaries in

Bengal have already gratuitously circulated parts of our Holy Scriptures and religious tracts by thousands in different places, to the extent of one hundred miles round Fort William. By this gratuitous circulation we know from their own reports, that they have caused much jealousy and alarm, and have occasioned many acts of violence. But should the plan be extended, designs, I am confident, will be imputed to Government which it never has entertained, and never will entertain. No man of common sense believes that Government will interfere with the religious prejudices of the natives of British India; but, in this enlightened country, absurd and groundless jealousies have often been entertained as to the security of the Protestant religion; what, then, have we not to expect in India if individuals are to act without restraint! I assure you, Sir, I am incapable of supposing you inclined to *force* Christianity on the natives of British India. I do not believe the most enthusiastic sectarian, or Catholic, of modern times, is capable of so horrible an inclination. The question is, whether well-meaning individuals, actuated by the purest intentions, may not, if unrestrained by authority, act in such a way as to rouse the suspicions of the natives? A member of the Madras government, in September 1806, expressly declared, that suspicions did, at that time, universally prevail among the natives on the coast, and that if suffered to gain further ground, our existence in the country was at stake.

The apparent, not real, sanction of our learned Universities, which I have noticed, could not possibly apply to your excellent sermon, nor to Dr. Barrow's. — I expressly state, that the sanction which the Universities had given to the plans of Dr. Buchanan might, if unexplained, do mischief in India, but that, in fact, it was rather an apparent than a real sanction.

I am very confident, Sir, that you "are friendly to the constituted authorities of the realm;" and I agree also with you, that every step taken in the hope of converting the natives of India should be *prudent, temperate, and regular*. The heads of our learned Universities concur with us, I have no doubt, in these sentiments.

I did not mean to be indecorous, when I observed, that the learned University of Oxford must have been puzzled to determine whether Dr. Barrow or yourself were right, when you gave such different accounts of the extent to which conversions had been carried in India. I hope it will not be deemed indecorous in me, now, to give as my decided opinion, that it was not prudent, or temperate, or regular, in the most respectable public bodies in this kingdom, the legislature excepted, to direct and order the dis-

cussion of an important political, as well as religious, question, *before them*, at the request of an individual; which question has already been very seriously discussed in parliament.

Most undoubtedly, Sir, every individual in the kingdom is free to recommend the adoption of such measures as he thinks would tend to the conversion of the pagan world to our holy religion. But, is it prudent, temperate, or regular, in public bodies, to run before the legislature, as I may say, and without a previous communication with the constituted authorities of the realm, to direct and order the most solemn public discussion of a question of such extreme delicacy, that parliament has not thought proper to agitate it since the year 1793. I think, from the commencement to the close of the proceeding, there has been much of imprudence and irregularity.

Dr. Buchanan is a chaplain in the pay of the East India Company, and vice provost of the college of Fort William in Bengal. — He publishes a memoir dedicated to the metropolitan, in which he strongly recommends the adoption of certain measures, with a view of evangelizing one hundred millions of Hindoos and Mahomedans. He next writes to the vice chancellor of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, requesting that they would permit sermons to be preached, and essays to be read, *before each University*, on subjects proposed by himself, which were, in effect, to add weight to the memoir which he had so recently published; — he desired, that the sermons and essays, should be uniformly printed, and copies sent to his agents in London, for the college of Fort William, a public institution paid by the East India Company, in which there are Hindoo and Mahomedan professors, and not the private property of Dr. Buchanan; — the Universities met in convocation, and resolved to comply with all Dr. Buchanan's requests, and nominated the respectable clergymen, who were to preach the sermons before the Universities; days were also appointed for hearing the essays read, and for adjudging the sum of *five hundred pounds* to the writer of the essay entitled to the prize, at each University.

These sermons and essays certainly will appear in the college of Fort William with the stamp of public authority; — yet neither his Majesty's India ministers, nor the Court of Directors, appear to have been consulted either by Dr. Buchanan, or by our learned Universities; as the constituted authorities very well knew that in the last year a considerable degree of jealousy did prevail among the natives of India, for the security of their religion, and as they know also, that an invasion of India was mediated by our im-

placable enemy, it is possible, at least, that the constituted authorities of the realm might have deprecated a discussion of so important a political question, at such a moment, under the *authority* and *orders* of such respectable bodies as the two Universities.

The members of the legislature, and the constituted authorities of the realm, must, as Christians, be anxious for the spread of Christianity. The House of Commons did, in 1793, declare it to be the bounden duty of the legislature, to adopt all safe and prudent means for the moral and religious improvement of the inhabitants of British India. The resolution has, indeed, remained as a dead letter upon the journals since 1793: and why? Because, prudence, policy, and a conviction of the impracticability of success have prevented the House of Commons, hitherto, from acting upon that resolution. It was proposed, immediately after the resolution was voted, to send missionaries to India, and to establish free schools, for the moral and religious improvement of the natives. The worthy member who introduced the clause in a bill then depending, was prevailed upon to give it up; and he has never mentioned the subject in parliament, from 1793 to this hour—Doubts were expressed by the India minister at the time, whether any system of proselytism would succeed in India; and Mr. Fox condemned all systems of proselytism, as wrong; and in most cases as tending to *political mischief*. It is fair to infer, then, that the members concurred in opinion with the India minister and Mr. Fox. Let me, then, ask you, Sir, who are friendly to the constituted authorities of the realm, who recommend prudent, temperate, and regular measures, whether it would not have been more prudent, and regular, in our learned Universities, to have refused compliance with the requests of Dr. Buchanan, until the legislature had resumed the consideration of a subject of the first *political* as well as *religious* importance? It is open to individuals, undoubtedly, to canvass the subject as they please, but public bodies ought to have so much confidence in the legislature, as to be convinced, that if the proper time for resuming the consideration of it should arrive, so important a duty will not be neglected. Dr. Barrow, with great propriety, observes, that whatever can be done should be done by the church of England, under the authority of the legislature, and the church has displayed her wisdom, in waiting until the legislature comes to a decision.

Yet the church of England, has been most unjustly censured for her neglect of the heathen world, not, certainly, by you, or by Dr. Barrow, in your excellent sermons. The Rev. Mr. Wingham, however, in his sermon, preached before the university of Cam-

bridge, speaks of *her guilt*, and the Christian Observer, conducted by members of the establishment, says, she has much to answer for on this head. A more unjust, or a more ridiculous charge, was never preferred against the church of England. She has no revenue applicable to the conversion of the natives of India; she knows, that a plan, on a scale less expensive than that proposed by Dr. Buchanan, was rejected in the house of commons, fifteen years ago. Without subjecting herself, therefore, to the imputation of fanaticism and folly, if the church of England were to petition the legislature, to vote an annual sum to be employed in evangelizing the natives of British India, she must state some grounds for making the application.

Could she venture to petition parliament for the erection of an ecclesiastical establishment in India, the appointment of missionaries, and the institution of free schools, throughout Hindostan, merely because Dr. Buchanan, in a memoir dedicated to the metropolitan, has said, that, were these measures adopted, the conversion of one hundred millions of Hindoos and Mahomedans was very practicable?

Could she insert in her petition, that thousands and thousands have been converted in the lapse of centuries, and among them thousands of the Brahminical caste, on the mere *ipse dixit* of Dr. Buchanan?

Could she appeal to the success of the Romanists in three centuries, in converting the natives to Christianity, or would she produce a copy of the romance of Xavier the Jesuit, in proof of the assertion?

Could she appeal to the reports of the venerable Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, to prove the success of the Protestant missionaries, Danes and Germans, employed by that society in the last century?

Could she appeal to the reports of the Sec-tarian Societies, and state, that in Bengal there were *seventy-five* converted natives, in December 1806, after a trial of thirteen years, by active and zealous English missionaries?

In truth, Sir, the church would most justly expose herself to censure, were she to intrude a petition upon parliament, when she has no possible ground to go upon.

Members of the church have already done all that they prudently could do: I mean the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Denmark has factories in India, and, a century ago, she sent missionaries of her church to India. The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge gave them pecuniary assistance, and have, latterly, employed some German missionaries also:—you will consider, that these persons were employed in countries independent of the British empire, with the consent of the native princes of those countries.

But, the circumstances are now completely changed: we are the sovereigns of those countries; and, I think, a gentleman who conceives that our measures should be *prudent, temperate, and regular*, must concur with me in opinion, that no one step ought to be taken, even in the hope of converting the perishing millions of India, that is not previously sanctioned by the legislature, or by the constituted authorities of the realm.

The principle, by which India is now held and governed, is this: that no British subject shall proceed to India, without the knowledge and consent of his majesty's India ministers, and the court of directors: if, therefore, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, should hereafter chuse to extend their exertions in India, and instead of expending one thousand pounds, annually, in support of foreign Lutheran missionaries, should devote their whole funds to the support of English missionaries in India, the propriety of the measure must be determined by the constituted authorities of the realm; because, no English missionary can go to India without obtaining the previous consent of the constituted authorities. The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge would not, I am confident, follow the example of the Sectarian societies, who violated the law, by sending their English missionaries out in foreign ships, without the knowledge of the constituted authorities of the realm, and who thus avow the fact: "We were not insensible that, by such a mode of going out, they might be subject to inconveniences; and had it been in our power to have sent them otherwise, we should gladly have done so. But, as there was no hope of this, we were relucd to the alternative either to desist from what we conceived our duty to God, or to comply with it, and risk the consequences. We chose the latter, as being the principle on which the first Christian missionaries went forth to evangelize all nations."

I do assure you, Sir, that I very much approve of, and admire your sermon, and Dr. Barrow's: you both admit the extreme delicacy of the subject, which you so ably discuss, and you recommend the utmost caution in all future attempts to change the religion of an immense population. My objection is to any discussion by the authority and in the presence of any public body in this kingdom, the legislature excepted, and the objection is the stronger, because the sermons, and the prize essays also, were to be lodged in the *College of Fort William in Bengal*, which was highly irregular, unless they were lodged there with the knowledge and consent of the constituted authorities of the realm.

Dr. Buchanan has said: "No Christian nation has ever possessed such an extensive field for the propagation of the Christian

"faith, as that afforded to us by our influence over the hundred million natives of Hindostan. No other nation ever possessed such facilities for the extension of its faith, as we now have, in the government of a passive people, who yield submissively to our mild sway, reverence our principles, and acknowledge our government to be a blessing."

You speak of the *facility* which offers at present of propagating the word of God, though in terms of great moderation; Dr. Barrow is equally guarded in what he says; but in the essays, which were also intended for the College of Fort William, the sentiments of Dr. Buchanan are repeated. I will, however, venture to hazard an opinion, that the constituted authorities of the realm and the legislature conceive, that our acquisition of an immense empire in India, and our influence over the hundred millions of men, so far from facilitating the great object which Dr. Buchanan has in view, will operate so as to obstruct, rather than to forward conversions in future. Suppose, a proposition had been made in parliament sixty years ago, for the appointment of missionaries and the institution of schools in India, for the propagation of Christianity; there could have been no possible objection to the proposition, except, that it would cost the nation a certain sum of money. The Danish government did, at that period, maintain Christian missionaries in India, and they had established schools on the coast of Coromandel, and were materially assisted by our church Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

But, when the proposition was made in 1793, our situation was materially changed. We were the sovereigns of an immense empire; and the native subjects of that empire were Hindoos, and Mahomedans. If the legislature had been of the same opinion with Dr. Buchanan, the propositions of Mr. Wilberforce would have been adopted. They were rejected, as far as can be guessed from what passed in debate, because, the natives of India were supposed to be singularly bigotted to their religious prejudices, and because any system of proselytism must inevitably lead to political mischief. Had we not been the sovereign of India in 1793, it did not signify a straw, to us, whether the natives were, or were not, singularly bigotted to their religion; nor could the adoption of the proposition have led to any political mischief. The native sovereigns of India were to judge, whether they would, or would not, permit missionaries to reside in their dominions, or allow schools to be established, for the instruction of youth.

As sovereigns of India, it has been hitherto the object to consider how that empire could be best held, and governed, for the honour and advantage of Great Britain, and

for the ease, welfare, and happiness of the natives. Will Dr. Buchanan say, how it has happened that since 1793, not an individual member of either house, has proposed those clauses to be enacted, which were struck out of the bill then before the house? It must be, because upon mature consideration, no one member agrees with Dr. Buchanan in opinion on this important subject.

Our Holy Scriptures are now translating into ten Oriental languages, by the munificent subscription of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and other societies. When the translations are completed, upon the principle in which we both agree, no further step can be prudently, temperately, or regularly taken, without the consent of the constituted authorities of the realm. The question will then be, whether the Scriptures shall only be given to those who express a wish to peruse them, or gratuitously distributed as parts of the Scriptures and religious tracts have hitherto been distributed, by English missionaries. It is, surely, Sir, regular, that the constituted authorities of the realm should determine on this point. To me, it seems of the utmost importance; but in the steps hitherto taken, the constituted authorities, who are responsible for the preservation of India, have really been put on one side.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN SCOTT WARING.

*Peterborough House,
Fulham, 11th Aug. 1808.*

REASONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THE
REV. MR. USKO TO THE LIVING OF OR-
SETT, IN ESEK.

Copy of a Letter from the Bishop of London to a Clergyman in his Diocese.

Fulham House, July 20, 1808.

Dear Sir,—I do not at all wonder that you should be a little dismayed at my bestowing so valuable a Living as that of Orsett on a foreign clergyman. It is now so unusual a thing in this Country, that I was fully aware it would create no small surprise, and perhaps some degree of censure; especially among those, who might look a little towards this preferment themselves, and might imagine that they had a much better claim to it than Mr. Usko. Conscious, however, that I was actuated solely by the purest and most disinterested motives, such as perfectly satisfied my own mind, and would, I was confident, satisfy every candid and unbiassed man in the Kingdom, when fully explained to him, and rightly understood, I would not suffer myself

to be diverted from my purpose by the apprehensions of any idle reflections that might be thrown upon me by those who knew nothing of the real state of the case, and I determined not to take the slightest notice of what a few ill-informed or ill-intentioned men might chuse to say, on a subject in which they had no sort of concern, and in which I had a perfect right to act precisely as I thought fit.

But, as you express so kind and friendly an anxiety to know the true reasons, which induced me to take this step, I think it due to our long and intimate friendship to give you the satisfaction you desire, and to detail to you those reasons at some length with the most perfect frankness and unreserve.

I must first inform you that Mr Usko is not a new acquaintance of mine, much less a perfect stranger taken up on the sudden, from the mere impulse of the moment, without any previous knowledge of his merits or his character. I have known him, and corresponded with him, for nine or ten years. He is a native of Prussia, but for the last twenty-two years has resided at Smyrna in the capacity of Chaplain to the English and German Factory at that place, where he preached in French, Italian, German, and *English*, to the entire satisfaction of his Congregations. In the year 1798 he came to England, with a view of being ordained Deacon and Priest in the Church of England, and applied to me for that purpose. But, though I had a very high character of him from Gentlemen residing in this Country; yet, as he brought no testimonial from Smyrna, nor any of the usual papers or instruments required for ordination, I declined ordaining him at that time. He still however retained a strong predilection for the Church of England, which he greatly preferred to every other ecclesiastical establishment in Europe.

His skill in Oriental Languages is very extraordinary. Indeed he is, I believe, without all question, one of the first, if not the first Oriental Scholar in Europe. He understands thoroughly Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Turkish, Greek (ancient and modern) Arabic and Persian. The two last he not only reads with ease, but speaks and writes them with as much purity and correctness as the natives themselves, and is now giving lectures in both, and also in Turkish, in London.

In addition to this, he has travelled over the greatest part of the Eastern World, Palestine, Asia Minor, Persia, the islands of the Archipelago, the Morea, Attica, and the greater part of the Turkish Empire both in Asia and Europe. He has resided (as I have already observed) for the last twenty-two years at Smyrna, and left it at last, not voluntarily, but by compulsion, being driven from thence with the whole English Factory at an hour's warning, soon after the affair of

the Dardanells, by apprehension of danger from the Turkish Government.

He has the most ample and honourable testimonials to his character, in point of morality, religion, good dispositions, and good conduct, from no less than forty-nine Members of the English Factory at Smyrna, and the Levant Company, who have known him for above ten years at that place, and are now all in England, and with many of whom I have myself conversed respecting Mr. Usko. They all confirmed to me, in the strongest terms, the high encomiums they have given him in their Certificate annexed to the printed Narrative of his own life, which I subjoin to this Letter, and assured me that they have not, in the smallest degree, exceeded the truth. On these grounds, Mr Usko appeared to me a man well worth retaining in this Kingdom at any price, and accordingly, I have given him a Benefice in Essex of considerable value. It became vacant just at the time I wanted it for carrying my plan into execution; and it so happened, from a concurrence of very peculiar circumstances, that there was no other Benefice whatever that would have answered my purpose so well.

I had two great objects in view. One was to revive, if possible, by the exertions of Mr. Usko, the study of Oriental Literature in this Island, where it has, of late years, fallen greatly into disuse and neglect. The other was, to engage all his talents, and extensive knowledge of Oriental Languages, and Oriental Countries, Customs and Manners, in the explanation, illustration, and exposition of the Sacred Writings; by which he may be of infinite service to the cause of Religion, and do credit to the Church of England, of which he is now a member, by his learned and critical remarks.

You do not seem to be aware that it is *no new thing* to bestow Benefices and Dignities in England (some of them far superior in value to what I have given to Mr. Usko) on illustrious Foreigners, from the time of Erasmus to this day. Besides that great man, who was patronized and preferred in England by Archbishop Warham, there is a multitude of other instances of the same kind, from the period of the Reformation to our own times, among which we find the celebrated names of Allix, Isaac Vossius, Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro, Saurin, Abbadie, Balthazar Regis, &c. &c.

It appears, therefore, that when men of the most distinguished worth and learning presided over our Church, this custom of *sometimes* noticing men of eminence in foreign Countries, was so far from being a matter of surprize or censure, that it was an *established system*, approved, and practised for a long course of years, by some of

the most zealous friends of the Church of England.

And indeed it seems to me highly becoming the dignity of this great Kingdom, and the exalted rank it possesses in Europe, for learning and Religion, to hold out its patronage occasionally to men of distinguished eminence in worth, abilities, and erudition, in every part of the world.

It must be observed, however, that Mr. Usko must not be considered in the light of a common Foreigner altogether unknown in this country. He has on the contrary for many years been in some degree connected with the Church of England, having been Chaplain to the English Factory at Smyrna, where he used our *liturgy*, and preached in English to an English Congregation during that whole time.

And this reminds me of an apprehension you express in your Letter, that Mr. Usko, not being well acquainted with our language, and speaking with a foreign accent, will not be understood by an English Congregation, especially in a small Country Village. What I have just mentioned entirely does away that apprehension. Several Members of the Smyrna Factory, who were under his Ministry for upwards of ten years, and who are now in England, have assured me, that he both read and preached in English extremely well; that his articulation was remarkably clear and distinct, and that he was not only perfectly intelligible, but impressive and animated. This has been confirmed to me by many persons, who have heard him preach since he came to England; and I can now add to it my own experience, having heard him read a Sermon much to my satisfaction, in my own house.

But there is still another objection, which you say, you have heard made to this appointment—namely, that it seems to cast a kind of tacit reflection on my own Clergy, as if I could not find among them any one worthy of so valuable a Benefice. You add, however, at the same time, that this unfounded insinuation makes no impression on your mind, and that nothing but extreme malignity could give so invidious a turn to so well meant an act. Still, however, as we see that such malignity *does* exist, it is, I think, necessary for me to repel it, in order to obviate those prejudices against me, which might otherwise arise in the minds of those, for whom I entertain the highest esteem and affection, the Clergy of this Diocese. Among these there are, I acknowledge, many excellent men, on whom I actually wished to bestow that Benefice, and who would have done honour to my choice; but, though distinguished by considerable talents and learning, they did not happen to possess those peculiar qualifications, by which *alone* the great objects I had in view

could be accomplished; namely, a profound and critical knowledge of almost all the Languages, Countries, Manners, and Customs of the East, which Mr. Usko had better opportunities of acquiring than any man in this, or perhaps any other Country. More particularly, his local situation at Smyrna gave him advantages towards becoming a most able critic on some parts of the Sacred Writings, which no other man in this Kingdom could boast of. He lived twenty-two years at Smyrna, in the very midst of that Country, where the Apostles and their immediate successors, preached the Gospel. He lived in that City, where the illustrious Saint and Martyr Polycarp, the Disciple of St. John, was appointed Bishop by the Apostles themselves; where he continued for a long course of years, wrote several excellent Epistles to different Churches, and was at last a Martyr to his Religion. Mr. Usko made the best use of so desirable a situation. He visited, and examined with care all the *Seren Churches*, to which St. John addressed himself in the Revelations. He has written a short account of them, which strongly confirms St. John's predictions concerning them; and when he has a little leisure he will, I hope, be prevailed upon to revise, and enlarge his manuscript, and give it to the Public, as it may tend to explain and clear up many obscure and difficult passages in that part of the Apocalypse of St. John, to which the attention of the public has been of late a good deal directed.

For all these reasons, Mr. Usko appeared to me the fittest person for me to engage, by a *liberal and handsome settlement* in this Country, to devote all his time, all his talents, and all his uncommon skill in languages both Asiatic and European, to such works as these, which he has promised me to do, and I am confident he will be as good as his word.

And, as I had already provided for near one hundred Clergymen of my own Diocese, had given no less than £4,000. a year in preferment to indigent Curates, and Incumbents, and had rewarded some men of *pre-eminent merit* by placing them in the most distinguished stations, and giving them revenues far beyond that of Mr. Usko, I flattered myself that I might take the liberty of indulging myself by going, for once, a little out of the common track, and promoting a most learned Foreigner who appeared to me eminently qualified to render very essential service to the cause of Literature and Religion.

I am, dear Sir, very sincerely yours,

B. LONDON.

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Arabic, in that University, to the Rev. Mr. Potchett, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London.

Cambridge, Nov. 25. [1807.]

Dear Sir. I became acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Usko, shortly after my arrival in Smyrna, toward the close of the year 1805, and from that period to the present, have had ample opportunities of informing myself concerning his character. His literary attainments in whatever parts of science are immediately connected with the duties of his profession, are highly respectable. Of languages, as well Asiatic as European, his knowledge far surpasses that of any one whom I have known either in this country or in the Levant; in the Arabic especially, where if in any Eastern language I may presume to measure his abilities, he possesses a singular facility both of reading and speaking. Mr. Usko's moral qualities and habits of attention no less to the instruction of youth than to his clerical duties, had acquired the general esteem of the factory: in proof whereof, it would be easy to refer to many Smyrna Merchants now resident in London.

I shall not object to any application of this testimony, which may prove serviceable to Mr. Usko.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient Servant,

J. PALMER.

A Certificate from the Levant Company.

We the undersigned Merchants, members of the Levant Company, do hereby certify, that we are well acquainted with the Rev. John F. Usko, for whom we entertain sentiments of the sincerest friendship and respect, inspired by his amiable character, the purity of his manners, and the integrity of his heart, and every quality which adorns the profession he belongs to; that he has filled the place of Chaplain to the British Factory at Smyrna, in a manner highly satisfactory to that factory, and to the Levant Company; that previous to his nomination to that place, he travelled in different parts of the Turkish empire, in Arabia and Persia, with a view of perfecting himself in the Turkish, Arabic, and Persian languages, of which he already possessed a competent knowledge, having studied them at the University of Koningsberg: in consequence of which, his Majesty the King of Prussia had promoted him to a Professorship of Oriental Languages at that University, on his going to the Levant.

(Signed) JACOB BOSANQUET, Deputy Governor. J. GREEN, Treasurer.—Signed also by nineteen Gentlemen, assistants: and by thirty Gentlemen, members of the Company.—London, 1st November, 1807.

Our readers will find a narrative of the travels and literary life of Rev. I. F. Usko, alluded to by the gentlemen of the Levant Company, in Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 740 et seq.

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

In the spring of 1809 will be published, *The History of India during the administration of Marquis Wellesley*, from the year 1797 to 1805; comprising an examination of his lordship's system of policy, both foreign and domestic; and a complete account of the actual state of the British provinces, in all their relations, under the operation of that system. By L. Dundas Campbell, esq. — The history will be prefixed an introductory chapter, containing a review of the genius and character of the people of Hindoostan;—of the principles, constitution, and policy of the native governments;—of the relative situation of those governments respectively, and of the British empire in India; of the general state of that empire and its dependencies, during the administrations of Marquis Cornwallis and of Lord Teignmouth; and, finally, of the political, civil, and military, condition in which it was placed at the period of Marquis Wellesley's arrival in that country.—The whole of this work is composed from official records, and other original documents, of which some interesting parts will be given in an appendix. It will be illustrated with a general map of Hindoostan, and embellished with a portrait of Marquis Wellesley. It will form two thick volumes, quarto, and is printing on two sizes.

Mr. J. Saunders will publish by subscription, *Essays on particular branches of Agriculture*; containing several important new discoveries, as they lately appeared in the *Agricultural Magazine*. Price in boards 10s. 6d.

Dr. Noehden has prepared for the press a collection of German exercises, as a companion to his grammar. This work will be of particular service to those who wish to acquire an accurate and practical knowledge of German composition. Besides the references to the grammar, the notes contain numerous illustrations of the idioms of the language. The author intends that the publication shall be followed by a volume of extracts, from the best German authors, which he also designs as a vehicle for remarks and observations explanatory of the peculiarities and difficulties that are to be met with in the construction and phraseology of the German language.

M. Custance's concise view of the constitution of England, will probably appear in the course of this month.

Dr. J. F. Davis, of Bath, has in the press, observations on Carditis, or the inflammation of the heart, illustrated by cases and dissections. It is Dr. Davis's design to shew that this disease occurs oftener than has been sup-

posed; and that, contrary to the opinions of our best systematic writers, there are circumstances by which it may sometimes be distinguished in practice.

Mr. Accum has in the press a system of mineralogy and mineralogical chemistry, with applications to the arts. The work is formed chiefly after Haüy and Brogniart, and will make three octavo volumes.

A Statistical and Geographical Survey of Spain and Portugal, with a detailed account of the several provinces, cities, and towns, in a duodecimo volume, illustrated by coloured maps of the countries, will appear in a short time.

A Vocabulary, Persian, Arabic, and English, is in the press, principally compiled from Richardson's Persian Dictionary as improved by Dr. Wilkins.

The Rev. C. Cruwell has nearly ready for publication, a new edition considerably improved, of the *New Universal Gazetteer*, in four octavo volumes.

Mr. R. Southey's translation of the *Chronicle of the Cid Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar*, in a quarto volume, will appear very shortly.

Mr. B. Boothroyd has in the press, and will publish as speedily as a proper attention to correctness will admit, a new edition of Bishop Newcome's justly admired version of the Minor prophets, with additional notes from Blaney and Horsley on the prophet Hosea.

Speedily will be published, embellished with a head of Hesiod, from a genuine antique, the remains of Hesiod, the *Ascrean*: translated from the Greek into English verse, with a Dissertation on the Poetry and Mythology, the life and era of Hesiod, and copious notes, by Charles Abraham Elton, Esq.

A new edition of Enfield's general pronouncing Dictionary will soon be published, carefully revised, corrected, and improved.

The Rev. T. Stabback, lecturer of Helstone, proposes to publish, in two large volumes, octavo, the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles; with annotations, critical, explanatory and practical, chiefly selected from the most able commentators in divinity, ancient and modern. To each chapter will be added reflections, drawn from some striking portion of its contents.

An account of the Life and Writings of the late Mr. Joseph Strutt is in the press, with a correct likeness of the author, engraved by Mr. John Osborne, from an original picture in crayons by Ozias Humphry, Esq.

Mr. Watt, of Paisley, has in the press, *Cases of Diabetes*, with observations. The practice is new, and in many respects the reverse of that which has been generally followed of late years.

Mr. Drakard of Stamford is now printing a Guide to Burleigh House, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, to be embellished with engravings by Messrs. Storer and Greig, from drawings by Mr. E. Blore. This work, it is expected, will be ready about Christmas next.

Dr. Smith will shortly publish a work, in one volume in octavo, under the title of Botanical Illustrations, intended as a continuation of his Introduction to Botany.

A Summer at Worthing, and a Winter in Kent, or Mr. Canter and his three wives, a tale for high life, is in the press.

Present times and modern manners, a Tale of a Rector's family, in four volumes, is in the press.

Preparing for publication, a series of Portraits of the most eminent persons now living, or lately deceased, in Great Britain and Ireland; including the most distinguished characters in the senate, the church, the navy and army, the learned professions, and the various departments of literature and science: those who have most zealously exerted themselves in promoting the arts, agriculture, and commerce of the country, or, by their example and patronage, have most conspicuously contributed to its general prosperity and happiness. The portraits will be elegantly and accurately drawn, in an uniform manner, from life, or from original pictures; and the engravings will be perfect fac-similes of the drawings. The work will be published periodically; and the first number containing six portraits, each accompanied by a short biographical notice, will appear very soon. A limited number of proof impressions will be taken off, in a superior manner, on large paper: and all the copies will be delivered as nearly as possible, according to the dates of orders received, for which a book is opened by Messrs. Cadell and Davies.

Mr. Wilkins, author of the Antiquities of Magna Grecia, has announced a translation of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, comprising those books which relate to the public and private edifices of the ancients, illustrated by numerous engravings, with an introduction, containing the history of the rise, progress, and decline of Architecture among the Greeks.

Mr. Pinkerton has a new edition of his Essay on Medals nearly ready for publication.

The second volume of Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton, by the Rev. John Wool, with a selection from his poetical works and literary correspondence between eminent persons, left by him for publication, will shortly make its appearance.

A concise History and Description of the City of Lincoln is preparing for the press.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum,
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOW-
LEDGE AND CHURCH UNION, IN THE DIO-
CESE OF ST. DAVID'S.

Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's, has declined a translation from that See, on the ground that such removals are inconsistent with the due discharge of the Episcopal duties. He has established a kind of Provincial College for the education of youth, to qualify them better for ministering in the Welch Church. His lordship has apportioned the tenth part of his revenues during life, and all his beneficed Clergy have added their contributions in support of this meritorious institution, of which the following is the plan.

Subscriptions and benefactions to the society are distributed into the four following funds, viz: I. For Clerical Purposes. II. For Clerical Education and Exhibitions. III. For the Building and Establishing of a Clerical Seminary. IV. For the Relief of Superannuated Curates.

I. The general purposes comprehend. 1. The purchasing, printing, and distributing of moral and religious tracts. 2. Two premiums of ten pounds each, for dissertations on subjects relative to the several objects of the society. 3. A premium of ten pounds for eight sermons, to be preached on the eight Sundays subsequent to Easter-day, on the principles and duties of church union—on errors arising from unsettled notions in religion—and on the excellence of the liturgy of the Church of England. 4. A premium of twenty shillings-worth of books, for the best proficient at the Easter examinations of scholars, at the licenced grammar schools in the diocese;—for the recitation of sermons by the divinity scholars at the said schools;—and for the best abridgement of sermons by the said scholars. 5. For sixteen curates' lectures, to be preached on week days, in two principal places in each of the four arch-deaconries, and intended, principally, for the benefit of the poor who cannot read. 6. The establishment of deanery libraries.

II. The interest of monies in the fund for clerical education and exhibitions, is allotted, at present, to the payment of exhibitions to divinity scholars at Ystradmeirig School, elected annually on the Tuesday preceding the first Thursday in July, to continue four years from the day of their admission into Ystradmeirig School.—The fund arises from contributions by the clergy, of one-tenth of the annual income of their benefices, for one year during their incumbency, and from the contributions of other benefactors, expressly limited to this

purpose.—This fund, when the intended building is ready for their reception, will be transferred to the maintenance of scholars at the clerical seminary.

III. The benefactions for the building and establishing of a clerical seminary, are placed in the public funds, and the interest, until the building is begun, will be applied to the augmentation of the fund for exhibitions. By the aid of the first and second of the fore-mentioned funds, the ends of the intended seminary are, in effect, now carrying on in a limited degree, partly by premiums to direct the studies, and excite the emulation of the scholars of all the licensed grammar schools; and partly, by appropriating to one of these schools, exhibitions for the maintenance of divinity scholars, during the four years immediately preceding the full age for deacons' orders. A preference is given to the said school, principally, because by such selection of one school, the education of the exhibitioners may be made to approach the nearer to the plan of the proposed establishment at Llandewi Brefi.

IV. This fund, by enabling a superannuated curate to retire from duties to which he is become incompetent, is calculated, not only for the relief of worthy individuals, who are labouring under age and infirmities; but also for the benefit of the incumbent, who is paying for services imperfectly discharged, and of the parish, which suffers, in many ways, by the superannuation of its officiating minister.

DIDASCALIA.

HAY MARKET THEATRE.

On Friday, July 29, was performed at this Theatre, for the first time, a new Play written by Mr. G. Colman, the younger, and called *The Africans*; or, *War, Love, and Duty*.—The following are the Dramatis Personæ.

Farulho (the Priest).....Mr. Thompson.
TorribalMr. Farley.
MadibooMr. Fawcett.
SelicoMr. Young.
Demba Sego Jalla
 (King of Kassan).....Mr. Palmer, Jun.
DaucariMr. Charles.
PetterwellMr. Grove.
MarrowboneMr. Menage.
Henry Augustus Mug Mr. Liston.
BerissaMrs. Gibbs.
DarinaMrs. St. Leger.
SuttaMrs. Liston.

Foulahs, Mandingoes, Warriors, Dancers, Musicians, Attendants, Executioners, English Merchants, &c. &c.—Scene: the Town of Talleconda, in Bondon; a District of Africa possessed by the Foulahs.

During the nuptial ceremony between Selico and Berissa, the daughter of an African Priest, the chief of the Mandiango warriors,

attacks, and sets fire to the town. Selico having given up Berissa and her father for lost, flies to the relief of his mother, who had escaped into the woods under protection of two other affectionate sons, where she is in danger of perishing by famine; to preserve her from which Selico endeavours to sell himself into slavery: this failing, he tries to procure a large sum of money offered by the king for the apprehension of a favourite slave, who had made her escape from his camp. That slave is Berissa. Selico prevails on one of his brothers to carry him before the king, as the person who favoured the escape of his slave, in order to obtain the reward. The artifice succeeds, and Selico is tied to the stake to be burnt alive. In this perilous situation, his mother and his beloved Berissa appear. At this affecting interview an explanation takes place; and the king who has been previously represented as a monster in cruelty (a Buonaparte) suddenly (very luckily for the faithful lovers, and the finishing of the piece) becomes generous, pardons Selico, as a reward for his filial virtues and gives his hand to his faithful Berissa.

Such is the story of this piece, which, during the first act, was tolerably well received, but as the plot approached its *dénouement*, it became lingering and tiresome; and met with disapprobation. It was too long; and though much may be done by lopping off a redundancy of drawing sentiments, yet we do not think it will ever redound to the honour of Mr. Colman. We found in it all the errors we have so often had occasion to reprehend; it seems to have been written in haste, and abounds in swearing; the name of the Divinity is thrust forward in the manner of the German plays.

Previous to the appearance of this play a great deal of artifice had been used by puffing in all the papers that it had been in preparation for some months, and that the managers had offered the author £1100 for the property; this exceeds credibility, as certainly no one in his senses would have given so many pence for it, unless the treasury had allowed sufficient funds for puffing.

We should not have believed Mr. C. had been the author of it, considering the name he has already acquired; unless he had written it for a wager, to shew how tamely contemptible an audience may be rendered, in sitting to hear any trash, provided it be acknowledged by an author of reputation. We are aware, that this trick has been often played, but never more eminently so than in this instance, and in that of Pizarro; where two distinguished writers, Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Colman, have, by the strength of their reputations as dramatic authors, contrived to make pieces succeed with scarcely any merit except what the scene painters and

musicians could bestow, aided by their all powerful auxiliaries the editors of the diurnal prints. The first of these gentlemen has completely acknowledged that you may boldly put the understanding at defiance in such cases; "for," says he, "those who go through the fatigue of judging for themselves are a few, very few indeed."—Such an avowal and from such * authority cannot be called in question.

There is a kind of Pierrot, a jack-pudding, introduced among the Africans, yclep'd Henry Augustus Mug, for the purpose of uttering low phrases, which we strongly suspect the author wished to pass for wit. He comes from Snowhill, and was, says his biographer, an ivory turner. He talks to the Africans about the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Old Bailey, "my eye, and Betty Martin," and occasions a number of other equally pretty things being said, on chalk faces, black faces, white faces, and copper faces, as will be seen by a glance at the poetry, which contains *fine* thoughts and terminations; there is "look, ah!" and "brook, ah!" "shine out, ah!" and "about, ah!"—"Darting" precedes "Betty Martin"—"Wit" (a scarce commodity in this play) glides before "fal de ral tit." We have likewise "grow grey" and "out of the way"—"old humbug" and "Mr. Mug." The finale is from the real manufactory of *namby pamby*, and discovers the wonderful powers of a modern dramatic man of genius,—it surpasses "the butter woman's rate to market;" *ecce signum*:

The contest's over;—War's alarms
Now leave our native plains:
Then welcome friendship's charms;
For smiling peace remains.
Thus, after cold and wintry showers,
The west wind breathes, and sunshine's ours.

We acknowledge with gratitude the kindness of the west wind's breath, and confess that the principal merit of this piece consists in affording pleasing designs for scenery, which we are sorry to remark lose their effect at this little theatre. The dresses of the Africans, their yells, their songs and music, with other characteristics, form a hurly-burly spectacle not common on our stage, and will perhaps draw houses, and thus make up for the want of merit in the writing; for, by constant puffing in the morning, evening, and *Sunday* papers, we understand, it continues to attract company. We have not repeated our visit, as, to use the language of a certain class of quacks, *one pill is a dose*. We are truly concerned to witness such a

* The Critic, written by the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, *ci-devant* manager of Drury-Lane Theatre, and privy counsellor of George III.—whom God long preserve!

degradation in literature; nor could the dull exhibition of the slave trade, or all the clap-traps about its abolition; nor the black and white jokes; nor the bandy-legged, bow-legged sarcasms of Mr. Madiboo, excite any other sentiments in our mind than disgust;—To what a miserable shift must authors of reputation be put, when they thus sport with the deformities of nature! We consign to the admiration of our readers the following specimens of the *Poetry*!

DUET.—Sutta and Mug.

Sutta.—Oh! the jet-feathered Raven, how lovely he look,
ah!
When he spread him black wing, to fly over the brook, ah!
Ulacol! ulacol!
Mug.—Oh! the white swan he swims, in the Thames,
mighty smugly,
But he hides his black legs, cause they look so damn'd ugly,
Fol de rol! fol de rol!
Sutta.—Young Negro Girl's skin make her eye to shine
out, ah!
And sparkle like night star, when bats fit about, ah!
Ualown! ualown!
Mug.—A white Woman's glance, through her eye-lashes
daring,
Make black Ladies' eyes "all my eye, Betty Martin."
Derry down! derry down!
Sutta.—But I be Africa;—I be Africa;—
Blacky Man be my delight, ah!
Mug.—And I'm a Cockney;—I'm a Cockney;—
I love black when I can't get white, ah!
Sutta.—Go away, white man!—white man go!
Then me sing qu-cka-wicka-wit.
Mug.—If I had a little black girl that I know,
Then I'd sing fal de ral tit.
Sutta.—Ulacol!
Mug.—Fol de rol.
Sutta.—Quick-a-wit.
Mug.—Fal de ral tit.
Sutta.—Sweet black boy Love, me bend before you!
Mug.—White urchin Cupid, I adore you!
Sutta.—Black boy, Love!
Mug.—White boy, Love!

SONG.—Mug.

By trade I am a Turner, and Mug it is my name;
To buy a lot of Ivory to Africa I came;
I met a trading Blackamoor, a woolly old humbug,
He coax'd me up his land, and made a slave of Mr. Mug:
Crying won't you, won't you, won't you, won't you,
come Mr. Mug?
Won't you, won't you, &c.

My skin is lilly white, and my colour here is new,
So the first man whom they sold me to, he thump'd me
black and blue.
The Priest who bought me from him, in a tender-hearted
tone,
Said come from that great blackguard's house, and walk
into my own.
Crying won't you, won't you, &c.

Good luck! but to behold the vicissitudes of fate!
I'm his black Mandingo Majesty's white Minister of State:—
For hours, in my lobby, my petitioners shall stay,
And wish me at the Devil when I hold my Levée day.
Crying won't you, won't you, won't you, won't you,
come Mr. Mug?
Won't you, won't you, &c.

VIEWS OF SPAIN,

Taken in the Year 1805.

No. IV.

We are far from being blind to the weaknesses of the Spanish monarch, and to the profligacies of his court; had not weakness and profligacy marked this government, the French leaders would never have obtained that preponderance which has proved so fatal to Spain, nor would Buonaparte have dared so much as to cherish in idea that flagitious perfidy on which he built his hopes of succeeding in his enterprize of giving a new monarch to the peninsula. But, while we acknowledge that the private morals of individuals placed in high situations have incalculable influence on public events, and not seldom become the means of extensive injuries to a nation, at which the world wonders, because ignorant of the real cause, we are bound in equity to examine the other side of the question, and to make every fair allowance which the public actions of such persons can rationally claim. Not every fruit, that is rotten at the core, is unwholesome throughout. Private vices may be so counterbalanced and checked by public institutions, that their deteriorating power may be insensible to all but the accurate observer.

Buonaparte has laid great stress, in his addresses to the Spanish nation, on the necessity for renovating the energies of its government; a new dynasty is indispensable—because, the old has done nothing for the country: the present torpidity, insipidity, stupidity, of the ruling powers, must be exchanged for vigour and spirit, and to this the Spanish nation is bid to look forward, as to life from the dead: a resuscitation national and political, performed *à la Buonaparte*, and capable of rendering Spain free, happy, glorious, wealthy, armipotent, and what not?—But, softly!—Before we anticipate incredibilities so preposterous (judging by events in other countries), let us examine facts, as to what the Spanish government really has performed: let us scrutinize with inquiring, yet with candid eyes, into the measures it actually has taken, and the plans it actually has pursued: if we find these intended for the public welfare, and conducive to that end, though they may not be all that enlightened patriotism would wish for,

Vol. IV. [*Lit. Pan. Sept. 1808.*]

yet they may be as much as circumstances have permitted; and if those circumstances were, truly, beyond the power of the court to remove or controul, we shall do justice to the intention and principle, which did so much; with perfect conviction at the same time, that better intentions and better principles will most certainly be looked for in vain from any new dynasty, which, springing from the sinks or the clefts of Corsica, may be nominated to this crown, by the wonder-working emperor, with his wonder-working junta at Bayonne!

To the same series of communications, that has already furnished us with valuable and interesting information on Spanish subjects, we are obliged for intelligence on this subject also; and it cannot be accused of partiality derived from late events, as it was composed before those events were thought of by the world in general. In what we present, not a single sentiment is varied from the original communicated to us.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Ever since the present dynasty has filled the throne of Spain that kingdom has experienced a happy revolution with respect to arts, sciences, and internal prosperity. Public monuments and wholesome institutions witness the benevolence and paternal cares of the government. The king supports and sends into foreign countries, at a considerable expence, men of knowledge and experience, charged with collecting among other nations the various tastes and sciences peculiar to each, and to report them, for the benefit of their own country. Political fears, doubtless, prevented the Spanish government from availing itself of the decay and disorganization of French manufactures, at the beginning of the Revolution; the silk manufactures, particularly, might have enriched themselves at the expence of those of Lyons; they had nothing to do but to give a favourable reception to the workmen who were unable to subsist in that city. In common times, the government spares nothing to draw useful foreigners into Spain, who can supply means of improvements for the fabrics and manufactures.

There is no government so fatherly with respect to the people, as that of Spain. Every subject may bring his claims and petitions to the foot of the throne; he is sure they will be received. Morning and evening, on returning into his palace, the king receives memorials, and hears those who wish to speak to him. The poor, the unhappy, the most obscure individuals may approach the monarch, who, guarded by the affection of his

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subjects, gives audience in perfect safety. The soldier, when unjustly punished, instead of excusing himself, answers: "I will complain to the king."—How sublime is this answer! How affecting this confidence of the subject in the justice of his sovereign! The soldier, who is condemned to suffer punishment and can find means to escape, does not fly into foreign countries, or seek to conceal himself in the interior, to avoid his sentence; he goes at once to the king, implores his pardon, himself, and obtains it always, unless his fault be capital; in that case it is commuted.

Every distinction vanishes before their majesties; and all Spaniards, whatever be their rank, class, or condition, are spoken to in the second person. A grandee of the first class, who has the prerogative to put on his hat before the king on days of ceremony, the street beggar, the general and the private soldier,—all receive the paternal *thou*; and as M. Bourgoanne observes, the grandees and persons in office would think themselves on the eve of being disgraced, if members of the royal family, when speaking to them, made use of those titles of honour and distinction, which they are so jealous of in all other cases.

But let us come more directly to those beneficial proofs of fatherly affection which speak so strongly in favour of the reigning dynasty. We saw Philip, a conqueror in Spain, giving encouragement to the arts; Charles III., successful in Italy, inspiring love and fidelity into the minds of a nation, hitherto distracted by the delirium of anarchy, raising again the spirits of the Spanish army, giving new splendour to the navy, repressing abuses, ornamenting the capital and the principal cities of the kingdom, opening new communications for trade, both by sea and land, protecting the arts, instituting a national mode of education, seeking out merit, and rewarding it; breaking the chains that checked the trade of the colonies with the metropolis; and, like the sun, diffusing life and happiness on his vast possessions.

If we cast our eyes on the immense works that have the public advantage for their end, we see roads opened in the interior, a botanical garden established, the Aragon canal digging, mendicity extirpated by charitable institutions, patriotic societies multiplying the exertions of industry.

Ideas tending to the improvement of the arts, commerce, and agriculture, have expelled all former ideas of conquest, and have taken their place. To restore trade, manufactures, and fabrics which had fallen to decay under the Austrian dynasty, was the first care of Philip V. The manufactures of Segovia and Guadalaxara for superfine cloths; those of Escaray, Baccarente, Onteniente, Alcoy, Graxalema, and Terasa,

for common cloths: the silk manufactures of Valencia, that employ upwards of *forty thousand* inhabitants; those of lace, hats, &c. prove, that the government has neglected no branch of trade.

The Caracas Company had experienced disasters during the last war with England; to assist it the government dispensed with its paying any custom-house duties, until the return of its former prosperity. During the war with France, which caused several levies of men, the court exempted from service all the young men employed in silk manufactures; and this exemption left undemanded upwards of three thousand persons in the spinning lofts of Valencia.

Charles III. loved hunting passionately. Thousands of deer and stags devastated all the country, around the royal seats; the proprietors of the neighbouring estates suffered with that submission which has no example, except among the Spaniards. They used to order a general hunt once a year, but it was more as a sport than as a measure of public utility. Charles IV. ascended the throne, and one of the first acts of his authority was an order to destroy those animals, so injurious to agriculture. Frequent hunting parties took place; and after having collected together as many of these animals as they could, they fired on them cannon loaded with grape shot: now they are only found in royal parks; and the inhabitants of the country, seeing their harvests prosper, bless that monarch who sacrificed his predominant taste to the welfare and comfort of his subjects.

Among these acts of goodness, let us reckon those monuments of beneficence found in every part of Spain, which are so many claims of gratitude on behalf of her monarch. At Madrid we find pious establishments; two societies, the funds of which, advanced by the king, are destined to the relief of the indigent. Every evening, when it grows dark, and in order to spare the blushes of poverty, two persons from these societies walk slowly in the streets, striking on the pavement with sticks, to give notice to the poor persons of their district who may have sick people in their houses. Convenient litters follow, and the sick are removed into one of the three hospitals, which, on an average, admit upwards of *twenty-two thousand* patients yearly. We find a foundling hospital, likewise; a house where goods may be taken, and money received thereon, without interest. This last establishment, from the year 1724 to 1794, had expended upwards of one hundred and eleven millions of reales, (about £1,100,000).

Let us leave the capital, and visit the kingdom. In every city we meet with monuments of the charity and vigilance of government. We see patriotic schools supported at the ex-

pençe of the government, for the purpose of apprenticeship to various professions that employ the inferior classes of society; with schools for trade; with societies, countenanced and supported by the government, the purpose of which is to promote the arts, and industry in all its branches. Not only in cities, but even in villages, such schools are met with, supported by the charitable donations of bishops and chapters. These are truly useful and well distributed donations. While they assist the indigent, they procure him an occupation which divers from him the painful reflexions he might otherwise make on his condition, and saves him from crimes, that are generally the fruit of idleness, poverty, and despair. We must not omit the *Casa de la Misericordia* at Saragossa. Seven hundred young persons of both sexes find their subsistence there, with the means of rendering themselves useful. We have spoken of the manufactures of Guadalaxara; but we forgot to say, that that establishment is the most complete of the kind which can be found. It diminishes upwards of £200,000 the balance of trade with England, whence they used to draw serge stuffs. Near four thousand workmen are paid by the king, exclusive of a still greater number scattered about in the provinces of La Mancha and Castile, and employed in preparing wool for this manufacture. At St. Ildefonso, the Count of Florida Bianca proposed to Charles III. to embellish his summer residence with a linen manufacture, that should employ all the indigent people in the neighbourhood. Charles adopted the idea with transport; in two years time, from 1781 to 1783, the poor disappeared; and twenty looms were put in activity. This establishment has acquired great augmentation since, and the beneficial effects of it are apparent.

Is not the use Charles IV. made of the funds amassed by his predecessor deserving of praise? Instead of laying out those sums in objects of luxury, he consecrated them to the encouragement of patriotic societies for the progress of the arts, agriculture, and industry. He added to them part of the economical funds (*spolios á vacantes*.) the fifth part of which is employed in supporting the pledge establishment, and pensioning the widows of officers according to the rank of their husbands.

If we wish to follow the enumeration of the generous deeds of the kings of Spain, let us also inspect the navy. The Dutch, under the reign of Philip IV. supplied this kingdom with ships ready constructed; the French furnished the sail cloth, the Germans the copper, the English the lead and tin, and the Genoese built gallees. Philip V. appeared, and the Pyrenean and Asturian mountains supplied abundance of timber; the kingdom

of Grenada, Arragon and Navarre, produced hemp for the rigging; Mexico yielded copper; and in 1792, Spain reckoned eighty ships of the line, fifty frigates, and small craft in considerable numbers.

TRADE.—Three companies have been formed, that of the *Gremios*, for trade with the continent, that of the *Philippines*, for the East India possessions, and that of *Caraccas*, for the American settlements. Before the reign of Philip V. foreigners carried to Spain the produce of its own colonies; but since that time the merchant naval service has considerably increased; and proves to be sufficient for the intercourse with America, the Indies, and the Levant.

Charles III. convinced that the most certain resources of a state, its wealth, and consequently the basis of its monarch's power, were the produce of the earth, instituted a royal society of agriculture. In composing this society he selected persons less known by the splendour of their names, than by their knowledge and information. The celebrated Campomanes was named president of the royal society; and the numerous reports that have been published since the institution of this society, bear witness that the members have bestowed serious attention on the best means of promoting the interests of that art, which is so truly useful to man, that the Romans had deified it under the name of *Ceres Eleusina*.

Agriculture flourished in Spain during the fifteenth century. Father Mariana tells us of 70,000 carts employed in supplying grain from the southern provinces, for the consumption of that army which proved victorious at the celebrated battle of las Navas. He speaks likewise of the trade carried on by navigation on the Guadalquivir, from Seville to Corduba. He describes it as very considerable. What could be the source of such prodigious wealth at that time? Population. The city of Corduba at the time of Abderraman, contained 200,000 houses. The Guadalquivir in its course visited three thousand towns, or villages. The population of the peninsula amounted to 50,000,000, under the reign of Augustus. Under that of Ferdinand the Catholic, Spain continued to reckon 20,000,000 of inhabitants. But, what state could furnish a yearly contingent of 40,000 men, during two centuries, without being depopulated? Let the wars of Italy, of Flanders, and of India, be recollected, and the wonder ceases that the population should now be reduced to 11,500,000.

We must therefore consider the general causes of the decay of agriculture in Spain, at four periods. The first, under king John II, when the kingdom was visited by the plague and earthquakes; when volcanoes burst in various places, and caused dreadful

disasters. The second, at the expulsion of the Moors; the third, at the conquest of America, and the discovery of its rich mines; when the inhabitants abandoned the fields to run after wealth. The fourth, at the devastations committed by the English in the peninsula, in the beginning of the last century.

Philip V, the first king of Spain of the house of Bourbon, was scarcely seated on the throne, when he turned all his views to agriculture; his successors have followed, and still follow, the same principle. To them Spain is indebted for those public store-houses named *positos*, where husbandmen in distress find the seed wanted for their fields; for those pledge houses (*erarios*) established in Biscay, Catalonia, Valencia, Andalusia, the funds of which are taken from the *spolios & vacantes*, and which supply the labourers with pecuniary advances, without interest, on condition of being reimbursed before the expiration of the year; for those patriotic societies known under the name of *Amigos del Pays*: Sixty-two of these were existing in the year 1795; their object was the encouragement of arts, agriculture, and industry in the provinces.

We have seen Charles III, we see his successor, following the example of the consuls and Roman emperors. Charles IV, when he goes a hunting, stops and talks with the labourer on the improvement of land, and these conversations end almost invariably with some mark of the kind monarch's generosity.

There is no doubt but agriculture would prosper in Spain, if instead of squandering their immense incomes in towns and cities, the nobility would fix their residence on their estates, during part of the year, at least. Why should not the Spaniards follow the example of the English, French, Italians, and Germans? Why should not the banks of the Manganares, Tagus, Guadalquivir, and Ebro, present views as much improved by the hand of art as those of the Thames, Seine, Arno, and Danube? Why should not those magnificent roads that cross Spain in every direction, lead, as those of England, France, Italy and Germany, to beautiful country seats, where the statesman and merchant retire from the bustle of the world? It is in the country alone that cultivation grows richer with that innate desire of man, self-preservation. What change of prospect would the neighbourhood of Madrid offer, if those sunburnt and barren fields were transformed into gardens and pleasant groves! The Duchesses d'Ossuna and Infantado set the good example; but it was not followed: yet the whole city of Madrid visit their beautiful gardens with delight.

The agriculture of a country, and the industry of its inhabitants, are always calculated according to its population: and population is proportioned to the wealth of a people, and to the facility of subsistence.

Is not that swarm of lawyers, scribblers, attorneys, agents, pages, &c. who forsake the fields to seek an existence in cities, at the expence of the rich and great, a real theft committed on agriculture? What occasion have the grandees for those numerous stewards, those offices organized after the model of government offices, supporting a parcel of clerks, whose only occupation is the correspondence requisite for the collecting of rents to the amount of some thousands of pounds? The *diario* of Madrid, and those of other large cities, abound with advertisements, &c. of this nature.

I cannot help concluding this paper with sincere wishes for the preservation of all sovereigns who make the happiness of their subjects the object of their tender solicitude!

ENTRANCE INTO SPAIN BY CATALONIA.

(From M. Peyron's *Essais sur l'Espagne*.)

The fine roads of France terminate a few leagues from Perpignan. Two pillars which serve as supporters, one to the arms of France, the other to those of Spain, mark the frontiers of each kingdom. The castle of Bellegarde, which commands these sterile hills, is the last French place, and at the distance of a few hundred paces, upon a good road, is a stony path which leads to La Jonquiere, a little ill-built village of only a single street. At this boundary the traveller must change his taste and manner of thinking. In the space of half a league he meets with another language, and manners and customs totally different. Nothing can more powerfully excite in the mind of a traveller reflections both melancholy and interesting, than the passage from one kingdom to another. The influence of government, which extends from the centre to the extremities, frequently causes a greater difference between one man and another, than soil and climate can produce in plants, trees, and stones.

At La Jonquiere the stranger is visited by the officers of the revenue. It is necessary to know that snuff, muslin, and every kind of cotton, are absolutely prohibited, and the smuggling of these commodities is rigorously punished. A prudent traveller should not depend upon the indulgence of custom-house officers, who are not delicate as to the means of satisfying their avarice.

After leaving La Jonquiere, the road becomes better; but the only prospect from it consists of uncultivated lands, which, from

their nature, seem destined to remain so. The neighbouring hills, until we arrive within a league of Figuera, a small town of which the environs are tolerably well cultivated, are covered with fortifications, which appear to be useless and neglected. The officers of the revenue here present themselves a second time.

Farther within the province of Catalonia, the country becomes more pleasant and fertile; although from Figuera to Girona nothing is seen from the road but a few old barns and miserable villages, except that of Sarria, which is not considerable. Girona is a city built at the confluence of the Onhar and the Duer, which, joining their waters, form a wide and magnificent channel. The fortifications appeared to me to be in a bad state, and I did not see a single soldier at the gates. The great street which crosses it from one end to the other is full of shops and workmen of every kind. This city was formerly called *Gerunda*; the cathedral church, dedicated to the Virgin, is extremely rich, and contains a statue of solid silver of its patroness. Girona is the principal place of a considerable jurisdiction, in which are comprehended the towns of Ampurias and Roses. It is the residence also of a bishop, whose diocese contains three hundred and thirty-nine parishes.

A few leagues from Girona the road crosses the wood of Tiona, which, for the space of two hours, presents at different distances the most agreeable points of view; but the road is extremely bad, especially after rain, because the surface is a fine and very tenacious clay, which adheres to the wheels of carriages and feet of the mules, rendering their progress very slow and difficult. The only comfort after passing this road is a solitary inn, called the Grenota: the traveller has afterwards to cross marshes and several streams; but a road, embellished with tufts of poplars, and fields well cultivated, recompense him for past fatigues. Malgrat, the next village, is rather considerable; and after about an hour's journey further, we arrive at Acaleilla; and, as we advance into the country, habitations become more frequent. The villages of Tampoul, Canet, and Haram, surrounded with trees and gardens, are a few hundred yards from the sea; fishermen's barks, and even some pretty large tartans* are built there. The women in all these villages have a fresh complexion, and are in general very handsome; and as they only labour at the easy and quiet employment of lace-making, their beauty is preserved: the men

are for the most part fishermen. I have seen but few prospects more agreeable than those upon this coast. From Canet to Mataro it is edged with little hills, which are continually to be ascended and descended, so that the road becomes fatiguing; but a view of the sea and a fine country enlivens and amuses the traveller.

Mataro is a small town, industrious and well peopled, and the environs abound in vineyards, which produce wine much famed for its flavour. It likewise contains several manufactories, and is considered as one of the richest and most active towns in Catalonia. The view of the sea continues from Mataro to Barcelona; the sides of the road are ornamented with country houses, which might have been built with more taste, but they enrich and animate the landscape; the steeples, towers, and ramparts of Barcelona are seen at a distance, and the road to it is, in general, tolerably good.

BARCELONA.

Barcelona is the only city in Spain, which at a distance announces its grandeur and population. The traveller, when half a league from Madrid, would scarcely suspect he was approaching a great city, much less the capital of the kingdom, were it not for the high and numerous steeples which seem to rise from the midst of a barren soil; whereas, in the environs of Barcelona, an immense number of country-houses, carriages, and passengers, prepare us for a rich and commercial city.

Barcelona, called by the ancients *Barcino*, is said to have been built by the Carthaginian Hamilcar, father of Hannibal, two hundred and fifty years before Christ, at an hundred and twenty paces from the sea. The founder would not now know it again, for it is become one of the largest and handsomest cities in Spain; its population is in proportion to its size, and the industry of the inhabitants far exceeds that of those in any part of Spain. The citizens are all merchants, tradesmen or manufacturers. The ambition and the thirst of gain of the Catalan are beyond expression. Barcelona contains shops of every art and trade, which are exercised there to greater perfection than in any other city of the kingdom. The jewellers form a rich and numerous body, and the only defect in their jewellery is a little want of that taste, which in France is carried to a ridiculous extreme both in furniture and jewels, and too generally preferred to solid value and utility.

Barcelona carries on an extensive trade in its own fruits and manufactures, and foreign merchandize. The harbour is spacious, commodious, and always full of vessels, but it is sometimes dangerous; it daily fills up, and requires continued care, and an im-

* A kind of bark used in the Mediterranean for fishing and carriage. It has only a main-mast and a mizen; and when a square sail is put up, it is called a *sail of fortune*.

mense expence, to keep the entrance open; the sea visibly retires, and if the clearing of the harbour were neglected for a few years. Barcelona would soon be at a distance from the shore.

This city is well fortified, and has for its defence a magnificent rampart, a citadel, and the castle of Mont-Joui;* but Barcelona is too extensive to be easily guarded and defended; on which account it has always been taken when attacked, and the rebellious disposition of the inhabitants severely checked. It is no uncommon thing to hear the Catalonians say, the king of Spain is not their sovereign, and that in Catalonia, his only title is that of count of Barcelona.

Barcelona contains several fine edifices; that called the Tersana, or the arsenal, is of a vast extent, and in every respect worthy of attention. A prodigious gallery, containing twenty-eight forges, has lately been erected in it: the numerous workmen continually employed, the noise of the hammers, the red hot iron piled up, and the flame which on every side seems to envelop the building, form a wonderful and an interesting scene.

The cathedral of Barcelona is very ancient; the roof is extremely lofty, and supported by a great number of columns which have a good effect; the inside is spacious but gloomy; the entrance is by twenty steps, each the whole length of the front.

The palace of audience is a magnificent edifice; the architecture is equally noble and elegant: the inside is ornamented with marble columns, and in a great hall are placed the portraits of all the ancient counts of Barcelona.

The Exchange is opposite the governor's palace, and one of the finest monuments in the city; some of the halls or chambers are occupied by the Junto of Commerce, and others serve for drawing schools like those of Paris, where the art of drawing is taught gratis. They were founded by the company of merchants for the improvement of arts and trades, and already contain eight hundred students. A collection is making of the best models in plaister of the finest pieces of antiquity.

Although Barcelona be so extensive, yet it is not the metropolis of Catalonia; that honour belongs to Tarragona, which disputes with Toledo the primacy of Spain. The establishment of the see is said to have been in the first ages of the church; the succession of archbishops was interrupted by the Moors, and remained suspended until the eleventh century. —The cathedral is worthy of attention for its vast dimensions, the elegance of its gothic architecture, and a magnificent chapel, built with rich marbles and jasper.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 267.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE IN FRANCE.

[Extracted from the French.]

Notwithstanding the political errors of the French government, agriculture in France, during the 16th century, felt that impulse which sciences and letters experienced throughout Europe. In 1555, Charles Etienne published a work on gardening; he successively published others, on the sowing and planting of forest trees, on the culture of the vine, on meadows, on forests, &c. In 1565, he published his *Agriculture and Maison Rustique*. Of this work no less than thirty editions were printed. It was considerably augmented in that of 1570, by his son-in-law Jean Liebault; nevertheless, it is nothing better than an undigested compilation from the ancients, replete with absurdities. How can we believe, for instance, even on Varro's authority, that goats are constantly in a state of fever; that the best manner of cooking eggs is to whirl them round in a sling; that the surest way of freeing of cabbages from caterpillars, is for a woman to walk in the plantation bare-footed, with her hair dishevelled, &c. Those errors have existed for centuries; we find them in Columella, and in Palladius. Remedies to cure oxen from the effects of witchcraft are included; and in the chapter, on the diseases of fowls, we are told, that when hens have got a cold they must be washed in warm water, that when they have sore eyes, the eyes must be moistened with woman's milk; and a thousand such absurdities.

According to Plutarch, an Etrurian exiled from his country, and wishing to return as a conqueror, prevailed on the Gauls to follow him as their leader, and in order to give them a favourable idea of its productions, he set before them the wine of his country. According to Pliny, an Helvetian, having spent some years in Rome, first thought that to carry wines from Italy to Gaul might prove an advantageous speculation. However that were, we find, that in Strabo's time, twenty-eight years after the Christian era, vines were cultivated on the southern coasts of France, although, according to the same writer, grapes ripened with difficulty north of the Cevennes. Soon after, the country being cleared of its woods became drier, and the culture of the vine advanced so rapidly northward that seven or eight centuries afterwards it was established in countries, where it is now no longer cultivated; such as the *Pays de Caux* (in Normandy) the neighbourhood of Caen, the Bec, Lunéville, Corbie, Artois, and Belgia. Still, however, vines are found in the vicinity of Cologne, and in the most northern department of France, that of Roer, the vineyard

(clos) of Saint-Pantaleon, produces a wine of some repute.

The vines were twice destroyed in France, in obedience to the orders of two men, whose names always excite feelings of horror, Domitian and Charles IX. The first pretended that the culture of wheat in Gaul would be more advantageous than that of the vine, and on this mistaken notion, all vines were rooted up. This prohibition lasted nearly two hundred years; but, towards the end of the third century, the wise and gallant emperor, Probus, restored peace and vines to France. The second, Charles IX, under the same idea, caused all the vines to be destroyed in the province of Guyenne. Henry III, in 1577, abrogated the general prohibition, directing the governors of his provinces, only to take care lest the culture of the vine should prevail to the exclusion of wheat.

Vines were formerly cultivated on spots which are now in the centre of Paris. In 1160 Louis le Jeune assigned to the curate of Saint Nicolas six hogsheds of wine, to be taken annually out of the produce of a vineyard situated in the gardens of the Louvre. In several other quarters of Paris, houses have long ago taken the place of vines. De la Mare, in his treatise on Police, mentions two large vineyards on Mont Sainte Genevieve, others in Laasy fields, now occupied by populous streets, such as *Rue Saint André des Arts*, *Rue Serpente*, *Rue de la Harpe*, &c. In the 16th century, Liehault reckoned nineteen sorts of grapes; Oliver de Serres reckoned several more; and Le Grand d'Aussi, in his *Histoire de la Vie privée des François*, affirms, that there are three hundred kinds of grapes in Europe. The several processes in the culture of the vine, were often, like all other branches of agriculture, influenced by the wild notions of alchemy and of astrology. Mitaulet, and after him Liehault, advised, on the authority of the ancients, to water vines with certain purgative decoctions, &c.

The art of making *rapé** was known in the twelfth century, as well as that of making white wine from black grapes. Not an hundred years ago, sugar was mixed with wine, in some districts near Bordeaux, in order to improve its quality.

The art of preserving wine was but indifferently known in 1660; La Bruyere-Champier mentions as a wonder, that Burgundy wine had been kept for six years. In

* A sour beverage used by peasants. It is obtained by pouring water on the residue left after the vinous fermentation, when all the real wine has been pressed out of it. This water is left on that residue about a month, when it undergoes a fermentation; the drink is then drawn; it is sour and harsh, hence its name of *rapé*.—EDITOR.

the cellars of the hospital, at Strasburgh, there were shewn, some years ago, pipes containing what they called *Luther's wine*, which of course must have been more than two hundred years old. This wine had a very disagreeable taste. We find something analogous in Crusius; in his days, towards the end of the sixteenth century, an inscription on the great tun of Heidelberg announced, that the wine it contained dated from 1343.† Before the Gauls got acquainted with the vine, either through the Phœceans, settled at Marseilles, or through the Romans, they used to make a strong intoxicating liquor [mead] with the wild honey produced in their forests, fermented in water. This was their first beverage, which they called *hydromel*.‡ Towards the fifteenth century, wine had for a long time superseded that beverage; domestic bees were then reared, and wild ones were less numerous; at that period a new kind of vinous hydromel was, it is said, discovered; although it is more than probable that the old liquor was once more brought into notice. Arnaud de Villeneuve, a famous physician, mentions the preparation of brandy,

† We are indebted to the Cisalpine Gauls for the invention of hogsheds; before that, the Romans kept their wines in earthen vessels, or in leathern bags (as the Spaniards do, to this day) which always gave a disagreeable taste to the liquor. Charlemagne directed the stewards of his demesnes to keep his wine in good hogsheds, (*bonos barillos*) with iron hoops. In great wine countries, besides hogsheds, large cisterns were dug in the ground, lined with solid mason's work; in these the wine was kept. From those reservoirs wine was drawn, as from a well, to fill leathern bottles, or small sacks, or canteens, which servants carried after their masters, hung to the pommel of their saddles. An ordinance, of the thirteenth century, obliged the tanners of Amiens to provide two pairs of good leathern hogsheds, fit to hold wine, against the time when the bishop's vassals should be conducted to the military rendezvous, by him, or by his vicar general. The butchers were to provide the grease necessary to rub these hogsheds, lest the wine should ooze out, or grow flat.

‡ This we are by no means inclined to believe. Surely the Gauls, a Celtic people, did not give their first beverage a name taken from the Greek language; nor is it even likely, that *hydromel* was their first beverage, when the most respectable authorities concur in stating, that from time immemorial the Celts knew how to make beer, from barley. *Potui humor ex ordeo aut frumento, in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus*, says Tacitus, speaking of the Germans, likewise a Celtic people.—EDITOR.

which before his communication had been considered as a secret. Great medicinal properties were ascribed to that rectification of wine by means of distillation; but, soon afterwards, brandy ceased to be considered in France as a medicine, and was regarded as a very pleasant drink. In 1646 was published a *Traité de l'Eau de Vie*, or *Anatomie théorique et pratique du Vin*. We find in Helyot, that an order of monks, founded by Saint John of Sienna, suppressed in 1668 by Clement IX, who first assumed the name of "Jesuits," employed themselves, not only in preparing medicaments for the poor, but also in distilling brandy, whence they got the nickname, of *Gli padri dell acqua-vita*. But the epoch when the extraction of brandy from the residue of wine was first practised, is of a more recent date. Durival, I know not on what grounds, fixes the epoch of that discovery to the year 1696. Various other substances have been employed for the same purpose, such as cherries, plumbs, elderberries, potatoes, &c. The Swiss have been long in the habit of extracting from the blackberry, a liquor that they highly praise.

According to Pliny and other writers, cider was known to the ancients. It is said, however, that it was unknown both in France and in England, till within these three centuries. This liquor was first made in Africa, and the people of Biscay, who trade with those parts, first introduced the use of it in their country. Afterwards, the Normans having conquered Neustria, to which they gave their name, and trading with the people of Biscay, learned from them the manner of making cider. Olivier de Serres says, that in the Cotentin (a district of Normandy) a kind of red cider is made from blood-coloured apples, called scarlet apples, and that this liquor, with the addition of sugar and cinnamon, will keep two years. The poet, St. Amand, a strenuous advocate for cider, not satisfied in a poem in its praise to extol it above wine, maintains that cider is the *aurum potabile*, the grand desideratum of alchemy!

Perry originated in Normandy; it is made of sour and sweet pears, in the same way as cider is made from apples. Fortunatus, in his life of Sainte Radegonde, queen of France, who when a widow led a most penitent life, says, that this princess used to drink nothing but water and perry, which was a drink of the poor.

Prunelet, a drink made with water and sloe berries, was used by the Parisians in 1420, a year of great scarcity.

Warm drinks, so generally prevailing now in Europe, were not known in the sixteenth century. Ellis, in his treatise on coffee, says, that in 1555, the decoction from that berry was already used in Turkey. The Mahomedan preachers inveighed against it from the pulpit. One muphti declared that the lovers

of coffee were the enemies of Mahomet: A successor to that muphti decided the contrary. Coffee was not introduced in France till 1644, by travellers, from Marseilles; and Galland relates, that Thevenot, on his return from the east in 1658, was fond of that drink, and used to treat his friends with it. In 1669 Soloman Aga, ambassador from the Porte at the court of Louis XIV, who remained a year in Paris, first spread the use of coffee; and in 1672 an Armenian named Paschal, opened a shop in the fair of St. Germain, where he sold coffee publicly. After the fair, he established himself on the quay de l'Ecole, at the corner of *Rue de la Monnoie*, where a coffee-house is still existing. This was the first in Paris; * the price of a cup of coffee was two sous six deniers (a penny farthing, but from the then value of money more than double the present currency).

We received chocolate from America, towards 1661; we are indebted to the Spaniards for it, and it was Maria Theresa of Austria, queen of Louis XIV, who established the use of it in France. The introduction of tea, from China and Japan, dates from 1636. We are indebted for it to the Dutch, and the use of that leaf has become so general, that in some countries, such as Holland and England, to breakfast means, exclusively, to drink tea, and eat bread and butter.

The lupin, so celebrated by the ancients as a food, still keeps its place on the dining-table, in Spain, in Corsica, and elsewhere. The Chinese eat the larva of the brown chaffer (hanneton) and the Sardinians find no fault with the meat of a young horse. The Romans being great lovers of snails, had places on purpose to fatten them; and this is still the practice in Lorraine, and in the *ci-devant* electorate of Treves. These places, which are common enough, are called *Escargotières* (from the French name of the snail, *escargot*) they consist of a stony piece of ground, covered with moss, and surrounded by a wall; the top is covered with iron wire, the points fixed downwards, to prevent those creatures from escaping. La Bruyere-Champier mentions the snail as a food. Quantities of snails are sometimes sent as *per invoice* to the colonies; they are eaten in Spain, and in Germany; but are little used in Paris. In a work printed at Paris in 1692 under the title of *Maison Reglée*, by Audiger, I find that in those times, the annual expense of living to a rich man, keeping every day an open table, dinner and supper, for twelve people, did not exceed 11,900 livres.

In the sixteenth century, also, our northern countries acquired several kinds of fishes; and among them the carp, indigenous to the south of Europe. The carp has since been intro-

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 568, for an account of the first coffee-house in London.

duced into Sweden and into Holland; in 1514 Mascall brought it to England, and towards the year 1560 Peter Oxe introduced it into Denmark. Le Grand d'Aussi attempts to prove, that the French formerly fed on whale; he does not, however, quote the *Histoire du Siège de Metz* by Ambroise Paré, where he would have found an additional proof of that fact. In Japan the poor feed mostly on the flesh of whales; and the inhabitants of the Ferro islands have hardly any other food.

The use of the flesh of asses as food, introduced by Mæcenas, was renewed by the chancellor Duprat. At the same epoch the tops of mallows, hop-vines, and of some other plants, were eaten in salad. The hop vine is still used as such in Belgia. But a remarkable circumstance is, that in those times all culinary seeds were malted before they were cooked.

It appears by the regulations of Saint Chrodegand, ordained bishop of Metz in 743 by Pope Stephen, that the acorn was still used as food for man. In proportion as the soil was brought into cultivation, man drew his food from grain and graminous plants; and had recourse to acorns only in times of scarcity, as was the case in Le Mans, in 1448. In Provence, according to Quinquan, wheat was the only grain ever used as food; he adds, that even in years of scarcity, dogs would not feed on oaten bread. The Norwegians are very fond of oaten bread. Poucelet mentions his having tasted some which he preferred to any other. Every one knows that oats make excellent gruel. La Framboisière, physician to Henry IV, praised husked barley (commonly called French barley or pearl barley). Much of it is used in the eastern departments of France; whereas, in Paris, that cheap and wholesome food is almost unknown.

Many writers think that the flail for thrashing corn is a modern invention; although plain common sense would have suggested that very simple method. The ancients had hand and watermills. A Bohemian writer has maintained, that windmills were known in this country twelve centuries ago. But we incline to think, that they have been introduced into Europe much more lately; they were unknown till the return of the Crusaders from their expedition to the east, and we borrowed that invention, as likewise many others, from the Saracens, to whom we are also indebted for several new modes of agriculture, and for several vegetables brought from their country. In 1720 attempts were made to apply windmills to agriculture; these attempts have been lately renewed, but without success. The Dutch are the only people who have been fully sensible of the advantages to be derived from the use of these mills. In the neighbourhood of Saardam no less than

800 windmills are reckoned, on a superficies of two square leagues.

We are indebted to chance for the very useful discovery of leaven. The Gauls, according to Pliny, employed yeast. It fell into disuse for several centuries, and till the beginning of the seventeenth, when much use was made of a kind of cake bread which could not be leavened easily, on account of the heterogeneous substances mixed with it, a more powerful ferment became necessary, and yeast was again employed. But doctors disagreed as to its good or bad properties; they seized their pens, abuse was poured forth on both sides, and in 1670 the case was still undecided. In La Bruyère-Champier's time a kind of spirituous water was employed to leaven the bread, which besides was salted.

Rye, known to the ancients, formed in the sixteenth century a considerable branch of agriculture. Experience had taught, that it was better adapted than wheat to sandy grounds.

Several varieties of wheat were successively brought into notice. In 1598, Olivier de Serres cultivated in his garden the Smyrna, or *miraculous* wheat, with several branching ears: the produce was forty for one.

Pierre de Crescens, who lived in the thirteenth century, does not notice Turkey wheat (*blé Sarrazin*); his silence may induce belief that it was then unknown. But it was cultivated in England in 1517, and in Belgia, in 1661; we presume that France received it from the Moors, or Saracens of Spain, to whom we are likewise indebted for the Indian corn (in French *blé d'Espagne*, or, *blé de Turquie*, indifferently).

Some people maintain that we are also indebted to the Moors for saffron, which others affirm, was brought to us from the Levant by a pilgrim. Latailler des Essarts pretends, that the first bulbous roots of saffron were brought into Gatinois (a province of France) towards the end of the fourteenth century; and that till the beginning of the seventeenth, saffron, to the value of upwards of 300,000 livres, was annually sold to the Dutch and Germans. France, in the sixteenth century, consumed much more saffron for culinary purposes than at present, and the culture of that vegetable was, accordingly, much more extensive: it prevailed most in Provence, Albigeois, and Angoumois; Gatinois is now the only province where it is still cultivated.

In 1551 the inhabitants of Provence tried the culture of the sugar cane, indigenous to the East Indies, and that of rice, indigenous to the East likewise; these attempts, as to rice, have been several times repeated, and some very lately; but they have not been attended with much success, either in Provence, or in Lyonnais; it was even thought necessary

to fix by ordinances the quantity of ground each township or village might allot to that culture, which is now totally abandoned, although it was attended with tolerable profit. Rice requires stagnant waters; and it is probable that these occasioned fevers, and the dread of such diseases has justly caused the culture of rice to be abandoned in France, although it be so successful in Piedmont.

We are indebted for melons to the conquests of Charles VIII, who brought them from Italy; they soon became common in France, and in 1526 Jacques de Pont wrote a treatise on melons; he thinks, they were first brought from Africa into Spain, and Italy. Olivier de Serres advises glass bells, to hasten their maturity, which seems to shew that they were not in general use. Languedoc was then famous for its melons; those of Metz and of Vic, so celebrated since, were not yet brought into notice. The Cantaloup melon is indigenous to Armenia.

To Italy we are also indebted for that kind of cucumber called *serpentine*; Toulouse is the first town where it was cultivated. Olivier de Serres pretends, that we procured the pumpkin from Naples, and from Spain; from this last country we also learned the use of truffles.

For the spinach, indigenous in Lesser Asia, we are indebted to the Arabians; some writers think it might be the *chysolaca* of the Greeks; La Bruyere-Champier affirms, that this plant, which is no favourite with him, was for many centuries greatly in use, both in Paris and in Lyons, and that it was brought into notice merely as an early vegetable, useful during the long abstinence of Lent.

Artichokes, which were scarce in Pliny's time, seem indigenous in Andalusia; they were afterwards forgotten, and in 1473 they appeared in Venice as a novelty. Towards the year 1466, they were brought to Naples and Florence, from whence they were introduced into France, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and in England under the reign of Henry VIII. I must remark, that the artichoke belonging to the genus of thistles, this circumstance explains in what sense ancient writers have said, that thistles were eaten by the French; every one knows to what animal that kind of food seems reserved. Large beans, and even kidney beans, were very anciently known in Gaul, and the dwarf pea has been introduced into it a considerable time ago; but, the use of green peas, and the whim of paying extravagant prices for the early ones, are known only within these hundred and fifty years.

The green cabbage now so common in France, was brought into Gaul by the Romans; likewise the red cabbage, so esteemed and even worshipped by the Egyptians, and considered by the Greeks as the most whole-

some food. But, white cabbages come from northern countries, and the way to obtain large heads was unknown under Charlemagne. Olivier de Serres says, that in his time the green winter cabbage degenerated, and that it was necessary to get fresh seed every year from Tortosa, Savona, and Briançon. Towards the end of the sixteenth century borecoles or small green cabbages, were brought to France from Italy. Cauliflowers were brought from the Levant to Italy, and from thence were carried into France and Germany. The common lettuce is very ancient in Gaul; the cos-lettuce, (in French *laine Romaine*) comes from the vicinity of Rome, and was brought to France by Rabelais, the learned curate of Meudon.

The manner in which flowers of certain species were introduced into Europe, may properly be noticed here. The tulip, indigenous to Cappadocia, was brought to Europe in 1559, and Conrad Gesner saw it in Augsburg, about that time. We owe the tuberose to a monk, whom the learned Peirese had sent to Persia. Roses are indigenous to the Mediterranean islands; I have read, I do not recollect where, that formerly the cultivation of roses was not free, but was the object of an exclusive privilege. To the discovery of America, Europe is indebted for the grenadine, indigenous to Peru, and to Mexico; and which was first presented to Pope Paul V. The nasturtium was likewise brought from Peru, the dionea from Mexico; the same country sent us the honey-suckle, the night beauty, the vanilla, the vervain, asteria, &c. The heliotrope was found in the vallies of the Cordilleras in Peru, by M. Jussieu, and the sensitive plant comes from Brazil. We are indebted to Asia for the myrtle, and for the lily, indigenous to Palestine. The Persian lilac, was brought by Busbee from lesser Asia; the China-aster by Father d'Incarville a Jesuit; the jasmine comes from the coast of Malabar; the agathis and hyacinth from India; the balsam from Arabia, and the hortensia from China. The discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, gave us the alficea, the geranium, &c.

Britain was very seldom before France in the reception of esculents, or vegetable exotics, till her immense traffic by sea with foreign parts, enabled her to anticipate her rival in this career: and of late years we have seen her diligence rewarded by the acquisition of almost innumerable novelties and curiosities. The British possessions in India have contributed an ample share of interesting articles: and his present majesty has greatly increased the ornaments of our gardens by sending to Africa, and elsewhere, at his private expense, botanists properly qualified to select specimens. The public procurement of plants, the bread fruit, spices, &c. must also be recollected.

OF COAL GAS, AND ITS LIGHT.

In our third volume, p. 1053, we inserted a few hints relative to the general appearance and properties of Mr. Winsor's gas lights, employed as lamps for the purpose of enlightening Pall-Mall. At such a height as it is customary to place lamps upon lamp-posts, no judgment could be formed as to the smell and other properties, said to accompany these lights while burning. An instance of this we had observed in the shop of a chymist in Piccadilly; where the smell, or the vapour, as it diffused itself in the shop, or both in combination, was charged with occasioning head-ach, &c. in persons long exposed to it. These offensive effluvia have since been corrected, but, if we be rightly informed, not by Mr. Winsor: and we have seen these lights used to good effect in a small shop, with no perceptible inconvenience. How far this invention is capable of being applied to domestic purposes, this last instance has been our best opportunity of judging; and we were led to think favourably of it. Ingenuity may direct this principle to uses hitherto thought scarcely practicable. The following paper from the Philosophical Transactions for 1808, appears to us to be of importance.

Mr. Murdoch's Account of the Application of Coal Gas to economical Purposes.

The whole of the cotton mill of Messrs. Phillips and Lee, of Manchester, which is one of the most extensive in England, as well as its counting-houses, and store rooms, and the adjacent dwelling-house of Mr. Lee, are now lighted with gas from coal. The total quantity of light used during the hours of burning has been ascertained, by a comparison of shadows, to be about equal to the light which 2500 mould candles, of six to the pound, would give; each of the candles with which the comparison was made consuming at the rate of 4-10ths of an ounce (175 grains) of tallow per hour.

The number of burners supplied by gas in all the buildings, are, 271 of a kind fitted up on the principle of Argand's lamps, and 633 of another species formed by a small curved tube with a conical end, having three circular apertures of about a thirtieth of an inch in diameter, one at the point of the cone, and two lateral ones, through which the gas issues, forming three divergent jets of flame. Each of the Argand burners gives a light equal to that of four candles of the size mentioned, and each of the common burners a light equal to that of two and a quarter of the same candles, which altogether makes the whole light equivalent to that of the number of candles before stated. For this the 904 burners require an hourly supply of 1250 cubic feet of gas, produced from Cannel coal, which is preferred to every other kind of coal for this purpose,

notwithstanding its higher price, on account of the superior quality and quantity of the gas it produces. At an average, Messrs. Phillips and Lee's mill may be computed to require the gas lights two hours in every 24 all the year. The consumption of coal to produce the light for these two hours, is seven hundred weight of Cannel coal and about a third of the quantity of good common coal.

The Cannel coal costs at Manchester 22s. 6d. and the other sort about 10s. per ton.

The annual consumption of Cannel coal will be 110 tons, and its cost 125l. and of the other coal 40 tons, and its cost 20l.

The 110 tons of Cannel coal after distillation produce 70 tons of good coak, which is sold on the spot for 1s. 4d. per cwt. and will amount annually, therefore, to the sum of 93l. Each ton of Cannel coal produces also from eleven to twelve ale gallons of tar, which amounts in a year to 1250 gallons. But this not having been sold, its value is not stated. The quantity of aqueous liquor which came over in the distillation, could not be exactly ascertained from some springs having got into the reservoir.

The interest of the capital expended in the necessary buildings and apparatus, together with wear and tear, is stated by Mr. Lee at about 550l. per annum. The whole annual expence for lighting the mill is as follows.

110 tons of Cannel coal, for distillation £125
40 tons of common coal, for the furnace 20
Interest of capital, and wear and tear 550

£695

Deduct value of 70 tons of coak 93

£602

The expence of candles to give the same light would be about 2000l.; for each candle consuming at the rate of 4-10ths of an ounce of tallow per hour, the 2500 candles, burning two hours every 24 on an average, would, at one shilling per pound, (the price when this article was written) amount to nearly the sum above mentioned.

If the comparison was made on an average of three hours per day, the advantage would be still more in favour of the gas lights; for their cost, including the additional coal requisite for that time, would not be more than 650l. whilst that of tallow rated as before will be 3000l.

At first putting up the apparatus some inconvenience was experienced from the smell of the unconsumed or imperfectly purified gas, but since its completion, and since the persons, who take care of it, have become familiar with its management, this inconvenience has been obviated not only in the mill, but in Mr. Lee's house, which is brilliantly illuminated with it to the exclusion of every other species of artificial light.

The peculiar softness and clearness of the gas light, with its almost unvarying intensity, have brought it into great favour with the work people. And its being free from inconvenience and danger, resulting from the sparks and the frequent snuffings of candles, is a circumstance of material importance, as tending to diminish the hazard of fire, to which cotton mills are known to be much exposed.

The only description given of the apparatus by Mr. Murdoch, is that the coal is distilled in large iron retorts, which during the winter season are kept constantly at work, except during the intervals of charging; and that the gas as it rises from them is conveyed by iron pipes into large reservoirs, or gazometers, where it is washed and purified, previous to its being distributed through other pipes, called mains, to the mill.

These mains branch off into a variety of ramifications and diminish in size, as the quantity of gas required to be passed through them becomes less. The burners are connected with the mains by short pipes, each of which is furnished with a cock to regulate the admission of the gas, or shut it off entirely, when requisite; every main has likewise a cock near its entrance into each room, by turning which the whole of the lights in the room may be extinguished at once.

Mr. Murdoch states that it was about sixteen years since he first made experiments on procuring light from coal gas, at Redruth in Cornwall. In 1798 he removed to Messrs. Boulton and Watt's factory at Soho, where he constructed an apparatus on a large scale, and for many successive nights lighted up the principal buildings there, by coal gas. In 1802 a public display of the gas lights was made in illuminating Messrs. Boulton's factory at the proclamation of peace. Since that time Mr. Murdoch has extended the apparatus at Soho so as to give light to all the principal shops to the exclusion of other artificial light.

Mr. Murdoch concludes by stating, that although gas from Lord Dundonald's coak ovens had been often fired before the time mentioned; and that Dr. Clayton, so long ago as in 1739, gave an account to the Royal Society of observations and experiments made by him, inserted in their 41st volume, which clearly manifests his knowledge of the inflammable nature of the gas, which he denominates the spirit of coals: yet that the idea of applying it as an economical substitute for oils or tallow does not appear to have occurred to the doctor; and that Mr. Murdoch may fairly claim both the first idea of applying and the first actual application of this gas to economical purposes.

Several reflections have arisen in our mind, on perusal of this paper. 1. If this light

can be brought to answer all the purposes of fixed lights, and burners, now made of tallow, or of oil, cheaper than the present cost of such, the saving is in favour of the individual; and many places, such as large offices, warehouses, manufactories, long passages, churches, vaults, &c. will derive advantage from the application of this discovery. Our readers have seen the comparative expence as stated above: cheaper modes and machinery may be invented in time.

2. The nation will also derive advantage from it: because, as coal is an article of home production, we need not go out of the island for it, nor is the supply of it dependent on the caprice or politics of a foreign power: whereas, we find to our cost, at the present moment, that tallow, which is an article of import from Russia, has risen in price greatly, in consequence of the interruption of public amity between the two nations. This invention, then, tends to diminish our payments to Russia, and to augment our independence on that power, when peace returns. —Oil, also, is a commodity procured with great hazard, and at great expence from distant parts of the world: it therefore cannot vie in the consideration of convenience, with the extract of coal.

3. But a principal article, and not to be lost sight of, is the destruction of as great a portion as can possibly be accomplished, of that cloud of smoke, which, where coal is burnt, loads and pollutes the atmosphere, and of course is breathed by the inhabitants of such cities. When coal was first brought into use at London, the physicians declared against it, and the city petitioned,—in vain: Evelyn wrote his "*Fumifugium*," to shew by what means the deleterious effects of coal smoke might be diminished; and ever since, thinking minds have been intent on obviating evils arising from this cause. If a considerable portion of the smoke of our great furnaces could be annihilated, that alone would be a public advantage of no mean estimation; but, if the smoke arising from domestic fires also should be diminished; or if, by the means adopted to render the coal gas innoxious, the smoke of domestic fires should be deprived of offensive principles, in whole, or in part, the benefit to the public, on the article of health, would be incalculable. The tar derived from this operation would be in great works an object of attention; but not in smaller: it is said to be particularly destructive to insects and worms.

Our readers will perceive that we do not presume on the universal application of this discovery, either to public, or to domestic purposes; if what we have hinted at be accomplished, whoever effects such accomplishment is deserving of immortal honour.

DEGREES OF HEAT ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, IN JULY, 1807: COMPARED WITH THOSE IN BRITAIN, JULY, 1808.

On turning to *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 385, the reader will find, that we had thought those extreme heats, with their consequences, under which the continent had suffered, to be entitled to our attention and insertion. We presume that we are the only English work in which that record will be found: and having last month had occasion to notice a similar occurrence in our own country, we are desirous of comparing these incidents, in order that a more distinct and lasting idea may be obtained of each.

As the degrees of the different scales commonly used on the continent, and among ourselves, are not the same, we have reduced them to their correspondent proportions, in order to render those effects which they record immediately sensible to the eye.

At Petersburg, July 25, the heat was 20° of Reaumur, equal to 77° of Fahrenheit. It was sufficient to set on fire a quantity of mats rubbed with oil. On the banks of the Maine, at Augsburg, the heat was above 80° of Reaumur, equal to $99\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Fahrenheit: *birds dropped down dead in the open fields.* At Vienna, Aug. 26, heat 30° of Reaumur, equal to $99\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Fahrenheit; or 27° of Reaumur, equal to $92\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Fahrenheit; *a height never before heard of in this country.* General hospital full of sick. At Verona, heat at 31° of Reaumur, equal to $101\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Fahrenheit. At Genoa, heat in the shade at 33° of Reaumur, equal to 104° of Fahrenheit, in the sun at 43° of Reaumur, equal to $128\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Fahrenheit. *Heat fatal to many persons.* At Naples heat at 26° of Reaumur, (had been higher) equal to $90\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Fahrenheit.

On consulting p. 964 of the present volume, we find the highest degree marked is, Wednesday, July 13, $90\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Fahrenheit, equal to 26° of Reaumur; the general height, is 87° of Fahrenheit, equal to $24\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Reaumur. By the statements in pp. 992, 993, we find Wednesday, July 13, marked 94° of Fahrenheit, equal to $27\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Reaumur, also 98° of Fahrenheit, equal to $29\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Reaumur, also 100° of Fahrenheit, equal to $30\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Reaumur, and exposed to the violence of the sun, 147° of Fahrenheit, equal to 51° of Reaumur.

In a note at the foot of p. 964, we are informed, that, in Egypt, camels dropped down dead when the degree of heat was 130° Fahrenheit: as this took place during a Sirocco wind, which, itself, is a dangerous phenomenon, we must undoubtedly make an allowance for the stifling effect of that injurious, sometimes fatal, disposition of the air. We remark, *contra*, that Mr. Bruce tells us his camels died of cold, when Fahrenheit's thermometer

was 47° , equal to $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Reaumur: but certainly weakness and inanition must be taken into our consideration as powerful pre-disposing causes, in that instance. 130° Fahrenheit is equal to $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Reaumur.

We cannot but infer, the greater powers of the human body to sustain heat; notwithstanding we learn that our own country has experienced a loss of many of its inhabitants; and, indeed, we may remark, that it will be scarcely possible this nation should know, for a long time to come, the whole loss in lives it has sustained by the late sultry weather. Our pages mention the loss of *nine* in one parish. Of a London volunteer corps which was out on that day, *four* members died in less than a week afterwards; and as this severe heat was felt over the greater part, if not the whole, of our island, the computation of the number that suffered by it, *immediately*, can hardly be placed so low as *five hundred* persons. These with the utmost propriety may be said to have "died by the visitation of God." The number would be greatly increased, should those who unadvisedly went into the water to bathe; those who drank cooling drinks while heated, &c. be added: several fatal instances of such incaution, being already known. These are independent of cases of inflammatory disease, which might have terminated favourably, had not these irresistible fervours supervened.

The very devastating storms that succeeded these heats have been extremely injurious to property: the heavens have poured down lumps of ice, and these in some instances have proved fatal to persons and to stock exposed to them; but more generally destructive to all brittle matters, such as glass, &c. not sheltered from their fury. Could all the damage done be ascertained, it would amount to a considerable sum: an entire loss to individuals, and to the nation!

We recommend the consideration of this, and similar subjects—to the faculty; as they will find them intimately connected with the medical constitution of the year;—to natural philosophers, who will draw many interesting inferences from such occurrences; and by contrasting the opposite power of the human body to endure very low degrees of cold, may demonstrate the superiority of man over all others of the animal creation, to inhabit and possess every part of this globe, which is his allotted demesne.

Moralists, too, may find in these events, unforeseen and unavoidable in their very nature, occasions of remark addressed to every man's own heart and bosom. The tenuity of that vapour, our life, and the uncertainty of property, arising from causes against which no insurance is available, may be strikingly illustrated by the moralist, and descanted on by the preacher.

We have also to record, on this occasion, a variety of accidents, against which no caution could guard: a correspondent who writes from Warwick, mentions "the circumstance of a globular water-bottle, containing about a pint of water, that, by its power of condensing the solar rays, set on fire the toilette on which it stood: this was entirely consumed, with the window curtain, but, being providentially discovered, farther damage was prevented." We recollect in our early days, that two chambers in Lincoln's-Inn were burnt from a similar cause: at least, no other ever was, or could be, assigned, as there had been neither fire nor light in them, to induce suspicion.

A circumstance still less to be anticipated, and guarded against, has been published. At Eversham, near North Cave, some sawyers, while at dinner, on Thursday the 13th of July, (the extreme heat of which day will not soon be forgotten) on looking round, observed a great smoke arising out of the saw-pit, and found, on going thither, that the chips, saw-dust, &c. were in flames. Attributing this to the act of some unlucky boys, they put out the fire, and returned into the house, but in a few minutes their exertions were again necessary. As it was ascertained that no person had been near the place, the fire is supposed to have been caused by the reflection of the sun's rays from the saw, which had been set up in a curved form against one side of the sawpit.

We may now also conceive of the readiness with which fire is obtained in some places; and of the little exertion necessary in rubbing two sticks against each other for that purpose. We can also support our belief of those accounts which we read of the sun's setting woods on fire, or dried grass, or mosses composed of matters that are readily combustible; since the reflection from a circular space in a rock is sufficient for that effect. When Maupertuis was measuring an arc of the Meridian in the North, several woods were burning from this cause. These, no doubt, had been exposed to the solar rays, for days and weeks, without intermission; happily for Britain, our nights afford us some interval, and though sultry, yet they are not so intensely hot as the days are, and certainly are less dangerous, as to any calamitous effects of which the solar rays are the cause.

During the activity of the British army in America, in General Clinton's march from Philadelphia, through the Jerseys, towards New York, notice is taken by the general in his dispatches, of the extreme heat of the weather: from which cause are returned as casualties—"Died 66 British soldiers." The Americans also lost above 50. Can any of our correspondents inform us what was the height of the thermometer, at this time?

As it may occasionally be of use to our

reader, to possess a facility with the means of comparing the continental reports on the subject of heat, and their measurement in degrees, with our own, we subjoin the following methods for that purpose.

To reduce degrees of Reaumur to degrees of Fahrenheit, multiply the number by 9, divide the product by 4, and to the quotient add 32. The sum total expresses the degree on the scale of Fahrenheit.

To reduce degrees of Fahrenheit to degrees of Reaumur, from the degree of Fahrenheit subtract 32, multiply the remainder by 4, and divide the product by 9, the quotient is the degree of Reaumur.

ON FASHIONS AND DRESS.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1059.]

Heigho!—Phoo!—Here's weather!—Africa in England!—O, for the coolness of the West Indies!

"O that this too too solid flesh would melt."

O, no! melted enough already, I assure you;—do not wish for further liquefaction:—"continual dissolution and thaw!"—Dog days, truly!—Dog days!—I must snarl at these dog days!

Well, well, take your time; snarl but do not bite: let us get safely through these dog days;—how else shall we enjoy less sultry weather?

Why you look as cool here with your papers around you, your books about you, under the shade of your laurels, and with that little green grass plat, and that trout stream before you!—Egad! after all, you quiet people are the folks for enjoying life!—while we active—bustling—roaming mortals—

Where's your great coat?

Great coat, this weather! Great coat!

Why not? The Spanish proverb says "what will keep out cold will keep out heat:"—so the Spaniards wear their long cloaks summer and winter: and they live in rather a hottish climate, you know. Why do you not put the Spanish proverb to the test?

Pshaw! politics, and just now Spanish politics, are always uppermost in your mind: a truce if you please:—you will not sign for a convention. Great coat! no, no!—I am debating whether I shall not rather, like a snake, drop a skin or two: "off, off! you lendings!"

Nay not so fast: I remember when you accused me of "pleading for nudity:"—but now I see, *tempora mutantur, et nos*—

Aye, there you are with your Latin again:—but Latin will not charm away these heats: let me look at your thermometer! 90! I protest, I thought by my feelings it had

been 200! I am sure it exceeds the boiling point, in the sun; I have felt it at the roasting point these two hours! The road is absolutely red hot;—Every brick wall is a furnace!—Not a breath of air stirring!—Geography is changed;—the torrid zone, includes England;—that's certain;—worse than the coast of Guinea itself! Bless me! how I envy the Greenlanders! And you! how cool you keep yourself!

I hold all extremes to be dangerous: when you shuddered at frost, I did my best to warm you: now you glow with heat, I would willingly lower your temperature:

Come sit you down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With haunting honey-suckle, and begin,
Wrapt in a fit of pleasing melancholy,
To meditate some moral minstrelsy,
Till Fancy has her fill:—

Not I, indeed: the “ meadows green” are all turned brown: “ verdant groves!” where are they? Every where the yellow leaf is falling: the very streams are heated: Father Thames grumbles; his sons murmur; age! and worse than murmur, at what they cannot alter—this, say they, is, of all sultry seasons, the most sultry.—

It is their custom: and they are not singular in it: I know others, who think *this* the hottest season ever felt in England; these hard times, the hardest times our island ever saw; and the *present* generation the most absurd in their manners, their vagaries, and their follies, that Britain ever knew. Yet we have reason to believe that the heat has been as great; times have been as bad as at present; and, if we scrutinize the character of our ancestors, we shall find that they, no less than ourselves, were an amalgama of folly and wisdom, of eccentricity and steadiness, of littleness and grandeur. The notion of the deterioration of the human race is not new. In the days of Homer men were thought to have decreased greatly in size from the ancient heroes: and in strength as in size, and in valour as in strength, and in integrity as in valour. But, to confine our inquiries to ourselves, and to the last century, with which we are pretty well acquainted, have you, as I desired, cross-examined *that*, for information on the wisdom, the correctness, the suavity, the immaculacy of its manners, its habits?—aye, and on the elegance of its modes and dresses, too?—If in this hot weather, of which you complain so feelingly, although you propose to drop a skin or two, you will not allow our ladies a little lightness in their draperies, e'en turn back to days of yore, and cool your imagination in the contemplation of bell-hoops, stiff stays, high-heeled shoes, towering head dresses, leaded sleeves, treble ruffles,

and gold lace to the weight of—how charming under sultry suns!—*eighty ounces!* “ Yes, Sir,” said a laceman to me with tears in his eyes, “ our business was a very pretty business, when the ladies wore gold lace from head to foot; and a court dress was thought very moderately enriched, for which we sold only *eighty ounces* of lace!” Think too on immense perukes, twenty curls deep, or falling over the shoulders in tyes and knots; and then—such foretops, too!—could you have borne, do you think, a *waist-coat*—truly a *waist-coat*, of good solid broadcloth, descending to the knee? “ Think of that, Master Brook, think of that;” also the stiffened skirt: the high shoe, the sword—ah! truly,—the wisdom of our ancestors was striking!—and so too was their folly:—If we have departed from them in some things, for the worse, we have abandoned them in others, for the better.—Come, while you sit to cool yourself a little, take up the proofs of what I say, and when you have considered them, you will find less inclination to snarl at these dog days, sultry though they be. Let me advise you to examine the subject coolly, whatever be the degree of heat marked by the thermometer.

I have heard you with attention; I will turn back to days of yore: and I will examine the subject coolly.—Now for Granger.

“ Remarks on Dress during the Reign of Queen Anne.”

The dress in this reign did not differ very considerably from that of the last; but after the conclusion of peace, French fashions were imported, much to the satisfaction of the youth of both sexes, though they were greatly disapproved of by the sedate and aged members of the community. The gentlemen contracted the size of their wigs; and, when in an undress, tied up some of the most flowing of the curls: those received the name of *Ramillie* wigs, and afterwards tie-wigs; but were never worn in full-dress. The cravat had long ends, that fell on the breast; and were generally of point lace, but sometimes only bordered or fringed. The coat was long, and open at the bottom of the sleeves, for there were no cuffs; and was edged with gold or silver from the top (as it had no collar) to the skirt, with clasps and buttons the whole length, and at the opening at the sleeve. Young gentlemen frequently had the sleeves only half way down the arm, and the short sleeve very full, and deeply ruffled. An ornamented belt kept the coat tight at the bottom of the waist. The vest, and lower part of the dress, had little clasps, and was seldom seen. The roll-up stocking came into vogue at this period, and the sandal was much used by the young men: those were finely wrought. The elder gentlemen had the shoe fastened with small buckles

upon the instep; and raised, but not high heels.

The ladies wore the hair in a becoming manner, curled round the face. The flowing coil, or rather veil, of the finest linen, fastened upon the head, fell behind, and prevailed till the high projecting head-dress was restored, after it had been discontinued fifteen years. Swift observed, when dining with Sir Thomas Hanmer, the Duchess of Grafton, who was there, wore this unbecoming, ungraceful, Babel head-dress, and who looked, said the Cynic, "like a mad woman." The large necklace was still used, though not constantly worn; but the ear-ring was discontinued. The bosom was either entirely exposed, or merely shaded by gauze; an indecency that gave great and equal offence to prudent fathers, and ladies whose necks no longer vied in whiteness with the down of swans. The chemise had a tucker or border, but that seldom concealed what it ought to have hid. It is usual for our silver money to have the royal bust with drapery, and the gold pieces without any. Queen Anne commanded that the drapery should appear upon both the gold and the silver coin. It did honour to her delicacy. The bodice was open in front, and fastened with gold or silver clasps or jewellery: the sleeves full. The large tub hoop made its appearance in this reign, and was of all things the most absurd. However, the apology for its absurdity was its coolness in summer, by admitting a free circulation of air. Granger says, "it was no more a petticoat, than Diogenes's tub was his breeches." Swift says, in one of his letters to his friend in Ireland:—"Have you got the whalebone petticoat amongst you yet? I hate them: a woman here may hide a moderate gallant under them." Henry IV. of France, it is well known, was saved from assassination by hiding himself under his queen's (Margaret of Valois) hoop.—Every thing, however preposterous, may be made useful. The flounces and furbeloes, which began in this reign, became so enormously ridiculous, that they forcibly attracted my attention in my youth. Embroidered shoes continued in fashion, and both ladies and gentlemen had their gloves richly embroidered.

Queen Anne strictly observed decorum in her dress, and is said to have carried it so far, as to appear to have made it her study; and would often condescend to observe in her domestics of either sex, whether a ruffle, or perrwig, or the lining of a coat, were appropriate. Lord Bolingbroke was once sent for in haste by the queen, and went to her in a ramillie or tie-wig, instead of a full-bottomed one, which so offended his sovereign, that she said: "I suppose that his lordship will come to court, the next time, in his night-cap."

"Remarks on Dress during the Reign of George I.

We do not perceive any great variation in this, from the last reign. It might, indeed, have been supposed that a new royal family would have brought new fashions with them, but there were reasons which prevented their introduction: George I. was advanced in years, and seldom mixed with his subjects; and the act which precluded the granting of honours to foreigners, prevented many German gentlemen from visiting England. The female sex, however, generally alter their modes of dress most; but as there was no queen in Great Britain, and as the ladies who accompanied his majesty were neither by birth, propriety of conduct, age, or beauty, qualified to make any impression in point of fashion in this country, where they were very generally unpopular, their influence did not operate much towards effecting an alteration in female dress, or decoration of any kind. The peace cultivated secretly by George and the regent of France caused a greater intercourse between the courts and kingdoms than had subsisted for many years. As usual, some little difference in the shape of the materials for clothing appeared, but so little as to be scarcely worth notice. Dr. John Harris, then, I believe, a prebendary of Canterbury, published, in 1715, his elaborate "Treatise upon the Modes, or a Farewell to French Kicks," 8vo. To this he prefixed the apposite motto, "*Est modus in rebus.*" This was well received; and it has been even hinted, that Bishop Gibson, then the disposer of mitres, was solicited to give his consent for rewarding the author with one for his labour; and accordingly, on the particular recommendation of John, duke of Argyle, the patriotic reprobater of French modes was made bishop of Landaff. The Right Rev. Author, for such, we find, he became, dissuades his countrymen from applying to foreigners in matters of dress, because we have "a right, and power, and genius," to supply ourselves. The French tailors, he observed, invent new modes of dress, and dedicate them to great men, as authors do books; as was the case with the *Roquelaure* cloak, which then displaced the surtout; and was called the *Roquelaure* from being dedicated to the Duke of Roquelaure, whose title was spread, by this means, throughout France and Britain. The coat, says our author, was not the invention of France, but its present modifications and adjuncts were all entirely owing to them; as the pockets and pocket flaps, as well as the magnitude of the plaits, which differ from time to time in number, but always agree in the mystical efficacy of an *unequal* number.

The ladies still reduced their shapes, as if to represent some of those insects which seem to have the two ends held together only by a

slender union. But the consequence of this tapering was deformity and ill-health. In vain did a Venus de Medicis prove, that there is a due proportion to be observed by nature. In vain was it allowed that, amongst unclothed Africans, a crooked woman was as great a rarity as a straight European lady. To Made-moiselle Pantine, a mistress of Marshal Saxe, the world was obliged for that stiffened paste-board case, called a pantine, by which an universal compression ensued, to the destruction of the fine symmetry of the female form, as designed by nature. Spanish broad cloth, trimmed with gold lace, was still in use for ladies' dresses; and scarfs, greatly furbellowed, were worn from the duchess to the peasant, as were ridinghoods on horseback; and the mask, which continued in use till the following reign, to shield the face from the summer's sun and the winter's wind. Vol. ii. pp. 489, 491.

SPECIMENS OF DUTCH INDUSTRY.

We have on several occasions warned our countrymen engaged in the wool trade, of the exertions making abroad to deprive them of that superiority which they have hitherto possessed, in the staple of their raw material, and in the manufacture of it to a perfect state. We take the opportunity of a Report made not long ago to the king of Holland, on this subject, to repeat our exhortations to our workmen on the two important points of diligence and dexterity. We can have no quarrel with Holland for endeavouring to perfect her productions and manufactures: we even give king Louis credit for his intentions in promoting and supporting such institutions as that to which the present Report refers. As Chief of that country this is a part of his duty. The acknowledged defects which restrict the circulation of Dutch commodities, may be overcome by perseverance and experience:—we should be sorry to find, when peace permits the free transit of English goods, that foreign countries, by attention and skill, have occupied those markets in which formerly our own productions deemed themselves secure from competition, or, if they met with competitors, deemed themselves secure of victory. In the mean time the knowledge of our rivals' proceedings is of great interest and importance to ourselves.

* * This Exhibition is that of which we gave notice, Panorama, Vol. II. p. 197.

VOL. IV. [Lit. Pan. Sept. 1808.]

Extract of a Report from the Minister for the Interior, to the King of Holland, dated Utrecht, June 28, 1808, after a public Exhibition of Sundry Specimens of national Industry, produced in the Kingdom of Holland.

WOOL.

The amelioration of Dutch wool is, without doubt an object of the utmost importance to the cloth manufactories in this kingdom. The advantage arising to these manufactories in being able to procure their article (at least, a very great quantity of it) within the country itself, added to many proofs of its good quality, must certainly tend to eradicate those prejudices, which are still retained by a great many persons against using Dutch wool. Several land owners apply themselves more and more to improve the wool of their sheep, by crossing their breed with the Merinos, the result of which experiment fully answers expectation. We have seen an instance of this kind in the woollen cloths produced at the exhibition, the wool of which was furnished by sheep belonging to Messrs. Twent van Raaphont in the department of Maesland; Vander Brugge van Crooy in the department of Brabant; and Lyk in the department of Utrecht. The imitation of camel's hair made of the wool of an Angora goat, is another instance among many of the useful exertions of the Society for Promoting National Industry.

CLOTH, KERSEYMERES, KERSEYS, AND SERGES.

The produce of the greater number of cloth manufactories in different parts of the kingdom, specimens of which have been sent to the exhibition, give the most incontestible proofs that this branch of national industry, formerly so flourishing, continues to be of the greatest importance. A larger consumption of fine wrought Dutch wool, with the introduction of improved machinery, will restore to this part of our manufactories all their former lustre, in which case, our cloths will easily vie with those made in foreign countries, as well in respect to price, as to quality. In this exhibition, so truly honourable to the Dutch nation, the Leyden cloth manufactories certainly deserve the first place.

The durability, beauty, and excellent quality of the Leyden cloths, have been universally acknowledged during a number of years. The beautiful pieces of cloth as well as of kersymeres, which have been sent to the exhibition by the manufacturers themselves, and also by the commissioners of the cloth hall, confirm and even increase the old, and well founded celebrity of those manufactories. They are moreover so many proofs that even at the present time cloth is manufactured in that city, which is comparable to the best that is made in this, or in any other country.

These manufacturers having sent in the produce of their manufactories collectively, have rendered the distribution of prizes among them, extremely difficult; and the commissioners have therefore been constrained by necessity to content themselves with simply mentioning the Leyden cloth manufactory, in a most distinguished and honorable manner. The commissioners however make no doubt but those manufacturers will be fully convinced of the impartiality with which they have acted in conferring the golden prize of honour on the Leyden cloth hall, in order that it may remain among its archives, as an honourable testimony of national approbation. But, although the city of Leyden is justly to be considered as the emporium of the woollen cloth manufactories, there are, nevertheless, places in other parts of the kingdom, where this branch of national industry is likewise in a very flourishing state; and which possess manufactories the produce of which has attracted general notice.—As R. F. Elin, and Co. of Utrecht, who have sent in some very fine cloths: among which the black is justly distinguished on account of its beautiful and permanent colour, for this the commissioners have conferred on them the silver prize of honor. Some very fine cloths, as well as some grey and white kerseymers, have been sent in by Messrs Vanderstoeve and Co. of Tilburg: their beauty, especially that of the kerseymers has not passed unnoticed; and if the price of these articles did not exceed that of articles of the same kind manufactured abroad there would be very little difficulty to contend with them in point of quality. Their experiment to imitate the mixed beaver has met with the full approbation of the commissioners: the piece which has been sent in by them being too thick in substance, shews it has not been brought to that degree of perfection of which it is capable; it has however, been justly considered as very well executed. The commissioners have conferred on those manufacturers the silver prize of honour; and at the same time, have expressed their wish that they will continue to improve on this invention, hitherto unknown in this country.

Lastly, among the manufacturers the name of W. H. Voorley, of Amsterdam, deserves a distinguished place. Among the articles he has sent in, the commissioners perceived with pleasure, the first specimen of *Bucking Frize*, made in this manufactory. This undertaking, for manufacturing in this country an article hitherto imported from England, deserves every praise, and all possible encouragement. The commissioners doubt not, but this deserving manufacturer, who has made this first experiment for extending the Dutch manufactories in this respect, and for transplanting into our native soil a branch of foreign industry, will continue his

exertions, and endeavour to improve the *Bucking Frize* in such a manner that it may stand the comparison with that manufactured in England. Although the commissioners had thought it sufficient only to make honorable mention of this manufacturer, yet I feel it my duty to propose to your majesty, that as further encouragement, the silver prize of honor may be conferred on him.

The commissioners have likewise made honorable mention of C. Maas and son of Delft, J. Van Dooren of Tilburg, J. Broukhuizen and son of Leyden, on account of kerseys they have sent in, which, although an article long since manufactured in this country, and forming an important branch of its cloth manufactures, have by their improved and excellent manner of preparing them, attracted the notice of the commissioners: also of H. Michielse and Hoppenbuiswer of Tilburg, on account of the kerseys they have sent in, being extremely well adapted (as a substitute) for military cloth: of Van Dooren and Dams, of Tilburg, who have sent in samples of kerseys, and military cloth, of which the moderate prices, a consideration of great importance in articles of this kind, have been noticed with very great pleasure. The manufacturers have also sent in a piece of blue cloth, made of the wool of Dutch sheep crossed by a Spanish breed of the fourth descent: moreover, a piece of white kerseymere, also manufactured of Dutch wool; the wool in both cases was the produce of sheep belonging to Mr. Vonder Brugges van Crooy, and M. I. Eyk of Utrecht, the latter of whom has particularly applied himself to the improvement of Dutch wool; and has also sent in sundry specimens of cloth, manufactured from the wool of his own sheep: both which instances manifest the great utility of improving the Dutch wool, and the great importance that success in this undertaking must be of to the cloth manufactories of this kingdom.

BLANKETS, FRIZE, AND CALMUCK.

The blanket and frize manufactories, which particularly belong to this country, and wherein no other nation will readily dispute with us the preëdence, continue still to be in a flourishing state.

The different specimens sent in by the manufacturers of Leyden, in which city this important branch of Dutch industry is particularly established, are sufficient proofs that those manufactories, far from falling into decay, continue to maintain their ancient reputation, and have even increased it by new inventions. They are the more important, as the raw material is the produce of our native country: to which cause the continuance of their prosperity may be justly attributed.

The blankets and frize from the manufactories of Leyden, have in every instance at-

tracted the attention of the spectators: however, I. Zuserdag of Leyden, by a piece of beautifully coloured calmuck, of his own manufacturing, which article was never before made in this country, has merited a particular distinction, and, especially on that account, the commissioners have considered him as being intitled to the silver prize of honor.

The commissioners have further made honorable mention of the widow J. P. Van Bommet of Leyden, on account of the good quality, and moderate prices, of the blankets made at her manufactory: of D. Poulingen, of Leyden, in consequence of the excellent red and white frize, which he has sent for exhibition; of J. Peckaan of Leyden, who has furnished the best calmuck next to that which has been distinguished by the silver prize of honour: and of A. A. Hunsen Stoot of Leyden, who, in addition to some very fine blankets, sent in some blue duffel, excellent in point of quality, but the price of which appeared too high. The blanket manufactories of G. Prins and of Widow Stook and Co. of Leyden, have likewise been deemed entitled particularly to distinction in this Report.

CAMLETS.

The manufacturers of camlets at Leyden, after the example of the cloth manufacturers, having sent in the produce of their manufactories collectively, in the name of the Camel Hall, the commissioners found it difficult to confer any prizes on them respectively, and therefore thought it expedient simply to mention them, in their Report in an honorable and most distinguished manner.

The commissioners have not failed however, to express their satisfaction at the different specimens sent in by the manufactories; although they found the prices in general to be rather high. They have, however, thought it expedient to confer the silver prize of honour, on the Calmuk Hall at Leyden.

Want of room obliges us to postpone the remainder of this important official Report, which consists of a statement of the present condition of their carpeting, floor-cloth, hats, wrought silks and velvets, hemp, flax, cordage, thread, callico, paper, leather, iron, copper, wrought silver, &c. &c. &c. The whole shall certainly appear in the Supplement.

To the preceding article we are happy to have it in our power to add an account of the wool-trade in our own country, as delivered by Lord Sheffield, at the meeting held at Lewes, at the wool fair, July 26. His lordship's exertions in the cause of English agri-

culture and manufactures, at the present crisis, are such as entitle him to the thanks of his countrymen, while they afford pleasure to those who rejoice in the happiness and prosperity of their native land.—We have uniformly called the attention of our readers to the encouragement and protection of this staple commodity of Britain, and refer them for information already given to *Panorama*, Vol. I. p. 119.—Vol. II. p. 806, 1303, 1424.—Vol. III. p. 199, 413; and Vol. IV. p. 176, 367, 995.

STATE OF THE WOOL TRADE IN ENGLAND, BY LORD SHEFFIELD, F.R. AND A.S.

Lord Sheffield rose, and stated that, preparatory to the meeting, he had not neglected to make every inquiry respecting the trade in wool and woollens; and the result confirmed the opinion which he had formed, that the manufacture of fine wool has suffered, comparatively, but little, in consequence of the machinations of foreign powers. The home market, including the whole of the British empire and its dependencies, takes nearly all the superfine manufactures, and by far the greater proportion of every manufacture; and the best customers are the people of England, who consume much more superfine cloth than they used to do: the middling classes have found that finer cloths are the cheapest; and the opulent now use nothing but the finest, even for their great coats. There may be a decrease in the export of second rate woollens; but the countries to which we supply those articles, cannot long do without them; they will procure them circuitously, and we know that neither an embargo nor a non-importation agreement, will prevent our woollens from going to the American States, through different channels, as they did during the American war; and even at present, it is not the want of orders, nor the embargo, but the distrust which has prudently taken place in this country, in respect to the American States, that principally checks the export to that country.—As to the value of fine English wool, which is more particularly the object of the meeting, there is reason to believe it will be at least as high, and probably very soon considerably higher, than it was last year, when it was reduced very much below the price of preceding years.—His Lordship then stated, that he was in correspondence with many of the principal persons in every part of England where there are wool fairs, and with those parts where are situated the principal manufactories of wool. The fine wools, that were sold within a few months past, readily found a market at last year's prices: but there was very little demand

for the coarser wools. The general opinion is (particularly in the West of England), that the price of fine wool will exceed that of last year; while coarse will not attain last year's prices.—There was scarcely any business done at Ashford, Thetford, and Colchester fairs. At Colchester and Thetford, there were many buyers present, but the growers would not take less than 2s. 1½d. per lb. Not much business was done at the Herefordshire fairs; but the fine wools of that country were at about 3d. (some accounts say 6d.) per lb. lower than last year, and coarse wools in those parts were not in demand. All dealing seems to be suspended; no sales have taken place with any degree of regularity. Great alterations are expected in the trade to Spain, Portugal, and Russia, and there will be an extraordinary rise in the price of wool. Mr. Wilbraham, of Delamere Forest, has sold his wool, nearly the same quality as the South Down, at 2s. 6d. per lb. and Mr. Curwen, of Cumberland, has been offered the same price for his South Down. The import of foreign wool essentially affects the price of fine British wools. The bad policy, which prohibits export, and encourages the import of the refuse wools of Spain, Portugal, and Germany, greatly checks improvement in the quality of British wool, and sacrifices the agriculture of the country, wool being treated differently from all other articles of commerce, and not allowed to find its real value at market; and to this alone is to be attributed the debasement which took place in the quality of our wool; for, it is well known that the wool of these islands was much better, before the export was prohibited and import encouraged, than it has been since. These importations of inferior wools have always operated severely against English wools of a similar kind to South Down; at the same time, there is no doubt but Sussex, Hampshire, and Dorsetshire, alone, if encouraged, could render us independent of other countries for the raw material of our great staple manufacture of wool, and save an immense sum, yearly to the nation. The import of wool, last year, was 11,760,000lbs. and if on an average worth 5s. per lb. amounts to £2,940,000. But that was a most extraordinary importation, probably occasioned by the apprehension of the impending storm in Spain. Previous to the French revolution, and the consequent destruction of the manufacture of fine wools there, our importation never had exceeded four millions of pounds; and sometimes was not more than one million; but in 1800 the import rose to 8,500,000lbs. and last year the import from the South of Europe alone was 10,693,088lbs. which is not far short of double that of the preceding year, viz. 5,964,672lbs. although the latter exceeded the average importation. At the first appear-

ance of Buonaparte's projects on Spain, the manufacturers of Spanish wool in the West of England, bought very eagerly at 6s. 9d. for the best piles, and so in proportion for inferior, until by their purchases, and those of speculators in the article, nearly the whole import of last year has been sold by the importers; nevertheless, there are at this moment, several thousands bags of Spanish wool, (some importers say at least 15,000) in the hands of the Blackwell Hall factors, and of others who have become speculators; which they hold ready for sale whenever a good price can be obtained, and for some of those now in hand 7s. per pound have been refused, and 8s. demanded. The prospect, however, has since very much changed; and it is not improbable that a considerable quantity of Spanish wool may find its way to England, in the course of the year; but much below the usual quantity, as she had sent every thing away except the clip of this year. At present, however, Bilbao, (only a few leagues from France) from whence comes almost the whole of the Spanish wool, is occupied by the French; and the war, now in the heart of the country, must necessarily derange its commerce. His Lordship observes that many of his correspondents complain of the prejudices, and of the want of knowledge and discrimination on the part of the wool buyers, who refuse an adequate price for English grown wool of the finest qualities; they not adverting to the circumstance, that the improvement of English wool will uniformly keep pace with the improvement in price. The lowness of price has induced several to send their wool to Ireland. Mr. Western, of Essex, sent his wool of last year there; it was damaged by sea water, in the opinion of wool sorters, to whom it was referred, one shilling per pound; yet it was sold by auction, even under these circumstances, at 3s. per pound. At the Dublin public sale in March last, the Marquis of Sligo's pure South Down wool sold at 4s. per pound.—Mr. Wynne's at 3s. 9d.—Mr. Grierson's at 3s. 10d.—and Mr. Symes' at 5s. 4d. per pound, Irish currency, which is one penny in the shilling less than English. It is now proved most satisfactorily, by the experience of the last twenty years—and the country is greatly indebted to Mr. Tillet, Dr. Parry, Lord Somerville, Sir Joseph Banks, and others for their judicious experiments and proofs—that wool may be grown in England equal to any that is usually imported. Mr. Tollet has lately sold to the same person who has bought his wool for several years—115 Merino fleeces, weighing 505lb. at 4s. per pound—856 fleeces, mixed breed, weighing 3373lbs. at 3s. per pound,—that is £606 19s. (ready money) for the fleeces of 971 sheep, being the same price he obtained last year. The Merino wool sold at 4s. was washed on the sheep's back, in the usual man-

ner; but when washed again, without sorting to the state in which Spanish wool is imported, it sells for 6s. per pound.—The manufacture of superfine cloth, as already mentioned, has by no means suffered in consequence of the deranged state of Europe; in particular at Bradford, in Wiltshire, it has been carried to a pitch never known there before. About three or four years ago, his Lordship had visited some of the most extensive and best manufactories (and very excellent they are), in Gloucestershire; and he was every where told that they were not affected by the war, they being fully employed in country trade. The increased consumption of Spanish wool in our manufactures will require an increased supply; therefore, supposing the ports of Spain to be open to us, the supply which we shall receive this year, (certainly not so abundant as usual), added to the extra quantity imported last year, will not exceed the demand so much as to reduce that article below the usual price; and not a lock of wool can be expected from the north of Europe, whence we have lately received about 750,000 lbs. annually, while the ports are so strictly closed against us. His Lordship was sorry, however, to learn that the woollen manufacture of Yorkshire has lately been, by no means, in so prosperous a state as that in the West of England; but a very considerable quantity of second rate manufactures of wool has certainly found its way to foreign countries, and every day the demand has increased. Indeed all the enemies to British commerce, will never be able to prevent their going where they are wanted, as soon as there is time to contrive the means. But if the exertions of the glorious people of Spain should succeed, as every friend to mankind must wish, the export to Spain and Portugal, and consequently to every part of South America, will raise the woollen manufacture of England, as high as it has ever been; and perhaps, at first, still higher, to make up the deficiency in the supply of woollens for some time past; and the state of the continent of Europe must prevent all competition. It is reasonable therefore, to suppose, that the price of fine wool especially, should not be lower, but higher, than it was last year; and if the liberation of Spain should take place, and France and the United States should be tired, as it is supposed they are, of silly attempts to prejudice the commerce of this country, there is no reason to doubt but the demand for every kind of woollen goods, will be much greater than it ever has been at any period.

His Lordship then exhibited specimens of fine wool grown in England, by Mr. Tollet of Swinnerton-hall; Mr. Portman, of Dorsetshire; and Mr. Hall of Leigh Court; some pure Spanish, others of mixed breed;

He also made several communications in favour of the Spanish breed;—as that the fame of the Merino sheep is rapidly improving; that a 3 year old Merino Ryeland wether, bred by Mr. Tollet, weighed 33lbs. per quarter, and his fleece 5lbs of superfine wool.

The wool fair was very numerously attended. The buyers came full of arguments derived from what was the state of some branches of the woollen trade several months ago, and by no means disposed to discriminate between the manufactures of fine and coarse wool: the sellers came disposed to take considerably lower prices than they had obtained two or three years past.

His lordship's statement was acknowledged to be fair and candid; but, notwithstanding there appeared to be less difference of opinion between buyers and sellers than usual, they did not agree. No business was done at the fair, nor in the evening.—The wool growers demanded from 2s. to 6s. per tod, less than they demanded last year's fair, and from 1s. to 2s. more than they had since received. There is every reason to believe that the good wool will sell from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. and some higher. The backwardness of the buyers seemed to be systematic, but, at present, they do not appear to speculate wisely; several events are likely to happen which will raise the price very much; but there is not the least probability of our commerce being placed in a worse situation than it has lately been.

This reluctance of buying seems to be very prevalent, for we find that at the meeting at Thetford wool fair, presided by Mr. Coke, the member for the county, on July 16, it was subject to much animadversion. After dinner, he addressed the meeting, observing, "that he had been the first institutor of that annual assembly of the growers and buyers of wool, and that the object he had in view was to save much unnecessary trouble and expence to both, by ascertaining the worth of that staple commodity." He was sorry to observe the buyers keeping away from that room, in which were met the largest proprietors of flocks in Norfolk and Suffolk, and who only desired a fair price, and a fair profit for their produce. Such was the wish to establish a mutual good understanding between the two parties, that the largest growers had asked less money for their fleeces within that room, than they had been sold for afterwards; and, as one instance, he (Mr. Coke) last year had asked only 60s. per tod for his Southdown fleeces, which although he did not there obtain, he had sold immediately after at 63s.

Mr. Coke continued his observations, saying, "since the introduction of Southdown sheep, the flocks had become more equal,

and consequently greatly improved by a mixture of fleeces. He wondered why the buyers should purposely avoid entering the room, where the business of the fair ought to be carried on, and in which case he considered it his duty, as well as that of all other individuals, to give every information in his power. Certainly the buyers, if they should appear, might (and very fairly) assert that there was a probability of the price being lower, because the ports of Spain might continue open to our trade; and that they might ever continue open to British commerce—and the Spanish Patriots be successful in the cause of liberty, was his sincere wish, and, he trusted, that of every Englishman. For his part, his only object was, as the chairman of that annual meeting, to give every information in his power, that the growers and the buyers might mutually understand each other, and that a fair traffic, on both sides, might be the result;—but, if the latter determined to keep below stairs, and offer no price, trying to annihilate that meeting of the growers, he could assure them, that the respectable and numerous assemblage of gentlemen present, would never be deterred from meeting on this occasion, and that it could be of no consequence to such men whether their fleeces were sold on that day or not, for they were too opulent to be compelled to part with them at an uncertain, and an unknown general price, which ought to be fixed according to the quality.”—Mr. Coke then offered his wool at 60s. per tod, and which sum, if not given in that room, he would not accept out of it.

Mr. Mosely said, “that he had that morning received letters from Leeds, which stated, that the revolution in Spain had created extraordinary bustle among the manufacturers of that town, but that it seemed to be the prevailing opinion, that the expectations they had formed of purchasing at very reduced prices would not be realized, and that they would have to give more than they now imagined.”

Mr. Coke stated, and he said with great pleasure, “that the Southdown sheep were now almost universally preferred, and that the Norfolk breed was nearly extinct, and for this good reason, that the Southdown produced nearly double the quantity of wool, and that of a fine quality; that the want of discrimination among the buyers had arisen from their employing those known by the name of middle men, to purchase, by commission, all the wool in separate districts, and that each not going out of that district, they bought what they could, without regarding, in the manner they ought, the quality. He could truly say, he did not wish to use a single expression which could be considered as injurious to the buyers of wool, but that it was his duty also to support the landed interest of the kingdom,

and he was convinced, that to agriculture England owed its glory. Would any one suppose the buyers in Ireland to be so ignorant as to give ten or twelve shillings, or more, per tod, for wool than it was really worth? and did not every one present see, that purchasers by their conduct were, as much as possible, discouraging the growth of fine wool, and more particularly by not paying a proper attention to the quality rather than the quantity? Relative to that of an inferior sort, the long wool, he was glad to say, that from Mr. Whitworth's excellent plan of converting it into naval and agricultural uses, instead of hemp, it was rising in price.” Mr. Coke concluded by saying, “it was the duty of both parties, cordially to unite for the common benefit, and the independence of the British nation.”—56s. per tod was offered to Mr. Harvey, of Culthorpe, for the finest wool, but not accepted.

We now proceed to notice *Lord Somerville's Sale of Merino Wool and Sheep*, which proves that the determination of not buying, though very prevalent, as we have remarked, yet is by no means universal.

On Thursday, July 28th. a number of purchasers attended at Sadler's Repository, Goswell Street, in pursuance of the judicious plan announced by the above patriotic nobleman, at his last cattle-show, for commencing annual sales of Merino wools and their different admixtures. Every person who saw the wools in question could not but admire the successful perseverance of those gentlemen who had taken so much pains to produce wools of the first quality, the growth of their own country; those of his lordship, which were in the grease, for fineness of quality stood eminently conspicuous. There were altogether about 60 packs of 240 lbs. each, and they were sold for money in 14 days without discount; the actual tare being deducted and the usual allowance of 4lbs. per pack, as usual with English wools.

Lord Somerville gave an invitation to the company present to partake of a chop of mutton from a fat wether of his true Merino breed. This proposal was of course accepted, about thirty sat down to a very excellent repast, and an hour or two was spent by the company in the most animated and interesting conversation on subjects connected with the business of the day; in the course of which Lord Somerville rose and assured his auditors, that no views to his own individual interest had been allowed to mix in his exertions towards establishing the present sale; for having himself always had the most ample vent for his Merino and Merino-crossed wools, at prices answering his utmost expectations, and having even previously en-

gaged his wool of this year to the former buyer, Mr. Joyce, he had been actuated by the wish of being serviceable to the possessors of Merino sheep, especially those whose flocks are at present small, by opening a mart, where they might be sure of meeting a price proportionate to the fineness and quality of their improved wools, which seemed an indispensable step to the general spread of Spanish sheep, since the wool-buyers of many districts, particularly where coarse wools prevail, had deemed these small lots of fine wool unworthy of their notice, except at prices utterly beneath their true value.

His lordship next adverted to the danger of diminution, if not of annihilation, to which the Merino flocks are at this time exposed, while depasturing in the northern provinces of Spain, by the ravages of contending armies; and argued, that this circumstance ought to redouble the zeal of agriculturists in the growth of Anglo-Merino wool, that had been proved so capable of supplying the place of the native Spanish in the staple manufactures of the country. He then, in order to shew the great degree of fineness which may, in three years, be produced by crossing proper breeds of English sheep with Spanish rams, exhibited a scoured fleece of Hereford and Merino wool, three times crossed, which was pronounced to be of very superior quality.—The buyers very generally expressed their approbation of the establishment of this annual sale, and promised a very full attendance next year.

Lord Somerville announced for sale a quantity of Merino Sheep, which for superiority in point of breed and number, (being upwards of 50) have never before been equalled in this country.

SOME ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY TO THE
FROZEN SEA, AND OF THE DISCOVERY
OF THE CARCASE OF A MAMMOTH. BY
M. M. ADAMS, OF ST. PETERSBURGH.

I was informed at Jakoutsk by M. Popoff, who is at the head of the company of merchants of that town, that they had discovered upon the shores of the Frozen Sea, near the mouth of the river Lena, an animal of an extraordinary size; the flesh, skin and hair were in good preservation, and it was supposed that the fossile production, known by the name of Mammoth horns, must have belonged to some animal of this kind.

Mr. Popoff had, at the same time, the goodness to communicate a drawing and description of this animal; I thought proper to send both to the president of Petersburg Academy. The intelligence of this interesting discovery determined me to hasten my intended journey to the banks of the Lena as far as the Frozen Sea, and I was anxious

to save these precious remains, which might perhaps otherwise be lost. My stay at Jakoutsk, therefore, only lasted a few days. I set out on the 7th of June, 1806, provided with some indispensable letters of recommendation, some of which were addressed to the servants of the government, and others to merchants, from whom I hoped to derive some advantages. On the 16th of June I arrived in the small town of Schigarsk, and towards the end of the same month I reached Kumak-Surka: from this place I made an excursion, the express object of which was to discover the mammoth. And I shall now give a sketch of my journey.

The contrary winds, which lasted during the whole summer, retarded my departure from Kumak-Surka; this place was then inhabited by 40 or 50 Tungous families of the Batouline race. Fishing was their ordinary occupation, and the extreme activity of these people filled me with admiration: the women, old men, and even children, laboured with indefatigable assiduity in laying up provisions for winter. The strongest went a-fishing, the less robust were occupied in cleaning and drying the fish. The whole shores were covered with scaffolding, and the cabins so filled with fish that we could scarcely enter them. An innocent gaiety reigned in every countenance, and all exhibited the utmost activity. The fishermen sang while casting their nets, and others were dancing the Charya, which is a dance peculiar to the country. I cannot sufficiently express the emotions of joy which I felt at the sight of these pleasing scenes.

I was convinced, while upon the spot, that the inhabitants of the North enjoy happiness even in the midst of the frozen regions.

But what astonished me still more, was the picturesque view of the opposite side of the Lena. This river, which is one of the largest in Siberia, majestically rolls its waters through the mountainous chain of Verschéjansk; it is here, near its mouth, entirely devoid of islands, and much narrower, deeper and more rapid than in any place of its course. The mountains here appear in a great variety of forms; they are of a brilliant whiteness, and of a savage and horrid aspect; sometimes they represent immense columns which rise into the clouds, sometimes they resemble the ruins of ancient forts, and as if they were parts detached from the mutilated remains of grotesque and gigantic figures.

Further off the horizon is terminated by a chain of high mountains, where eternal snow and ice dart back the rays of the sun.

These landscapes are of exquisite beauty; an expert draughtsman would look in vain for similar views in any other place of Siberia; and I am not astonished that the picturesque situation of Kumak-Surka should become the

object of a national song, known solely on the shores of the Frozen Sea.

The course of the winds having at last changed, I thought of pursuing my route, and I had my rein-deer brought across the river. Next day at day-break, I set out, accompanied by a Tougouse chief, Ossip Shoumachoff, and by Bellkoff, a merchant of Schigansk, and attended by my huntsman, three Cossacs, and ten Tougouses.

The Tougouse chief was the first person who discovered the Mammoth, and he was proprietor of the territory through which our route lay. Bellkoff the merchant had spent nearly his whole life on the shores of the Frozen Sea. His zeal, and the details he procured me, have the strongest claims to my gratitude: I am even indebted to him for the preservation of my life at a moment of imminent danger.

At first I found great difficulty in sitting upon a rein-deer; for, the saddle being attached by a girth of leather only, it was very insecure and often occasioned me very disagreeable falls. Besides my position was very inconvenient for want of stirrups, which are never used among the Tougouses.

On our route we traversed high and rugged mountains, valleys which followed the course of small rivulets, and parched and savage plains, where not a shrub was to be seen. After two days travelling, we at last approached the shores of the Frozen Sea. This place is called by the Tougouses Angardam, or Terra Firma. In order to attain the Mammoth, it was necessary to traverse another isthmus called Bykoffskoy-Mys or Tumut. This isthmus, which projects into a spacious gulf, is to the right of the mouth of the Lena, and extends as I was informed, from south-east to north-east for about 30 or 35 wersts*. Its name is probably derived from two points in the form of horns, which are at the northern extremity of this promontory. The point on the left hand, which the Russians call by way of eminence Bykoffskoy-Mys, on account of its great extent, forms three vast gulfs, where we find some settlements of Jakouts: the opposite point, called Maustach on account of the great quantity of floating wood found upon its shores, is one half smaller; its shore is lower, and this district is completely inhabited. The distance from one point to the other is estimated at four leagues and a half, or 45 wersts. Small hills form the higher part of the peninsula of Tumut; the remainder is occupied by lakes, and all the low grounds are marshy.

The isthmus we have mentioned is so narrow at some places that the sea may be seen

on both sides. The rein-deer perform a periodical transmigration every year, during which they abandon these places, in order to proceed by the Frozen Sea towards Borschaya and Uijansk, and for this purpose they collect in large troops about autumn. In order to hunt these animals with greater prospect of success, the Tougouses have divided the peninsula into cantons, separated by palings. They frighten the deer by loud cries, which they utter all at once, by letting dogs loose at them, and by fans which they attach to the palings, and which are agitated by the wind. The terrified rein-deer throw themselves into the water in order to reach some neighbouring island, where they are pursued and killed by the hunters.

On the third day of our journey we pitched our tents a few hundred paces from the Mammoth, upon a hillock called Kembisagashaeta, which signifies the stone with the broad side.

Schoumachoff related to me the history of the discovery of the Mammoth in nearly the following terms:—

"The Tougouses, who are a wandering people, seldom remain long in one place. Those who live in the forests often spend ten years and more in traversing the vast regions among the mountains: during this period they never visit their homes. Each family lives in an isolated state from the rest; the chief takes care of them, and knows no other society. If, after several years absence, two friends meet by chance, they then mutually communicate their adventures, the various success of their hunting, and the quantity of peltry they have acquired. After having spent some days together, and consumed the little provisions they have, they separate cheerfully, charge each other with compliments for their respective friends, and leave it to chance to bring them together again. Such is the way of life of these innocent children of nature. The Tougouses who inhabit the coast differ from the rest, in having more regularly built houses, and in assembling at certain seasons for fishing and hunting. In winter they inhabit cabins, built close to each other, so as to form small villages.

"It is to one of these annual excursions of the Tougouses that we are indebted for the discovery of the Mammoth. Towards the end of August, when the fishing in the Lena is over, Schoumachoff is in the habit of going along with his brothers to the peninsula of Tumut, where they employ themselves in hunting, and where the fresh fish of the sea, furnish them with wholesome and agreeable nourishment.

"In 1799, he had caused to be built for his women, some cabins upon the shores of the lake Onroul; and he himself coasted along the sea shore for the purpose of searching for some mammoth horns. One day he perceived in

* 10 wersts are equal to 6 English geographical miles.

the midst of a rock of ice an unformed block, which did not at all resemble the floating pieces of wood usually found there. In order to examine it more closely, he clambered up the rock and examined this new object all around; but he could not ascertain what it was. The year following he discovered on the same spot, the carcass of a sea-cow (*Trichechus Rosmarinus*.) He perceived at the same time that the mass he had formerly seen was free from the ice, and by the side of it he remarked two similar pieces, which he afterwards found were the feet of the Mammoth. About the close of the next summer, the entire flank of the animal and one of the tusks had distinctly come out from under the ice. On his return to the shores of the lake Onoul, he communicated this extraordinary discovery to his wife and some of his friends; but their manner of regarding the subject overwhelmed him with grief. The old men related on this occasion, that they had heard their forefathers say, that a similar monster had formerly shown itself in the same peninsula, and that the whole family of the person who discovered it had become extinct in a very short time. The Mammoth, in consequence of this, was unanimously regarded as auguring a future calamity, and the Tougouse chief felt so much inquietude from it, that he fell dangerously ill; but becoming well again, his first ideas suggested to him the profit he might gain by selling the tusks of this animal, which were of an extraordinary size and beauty. He therefore gave orders to conceal carefully the place where the Mammoth was and to remove all strangers from it under various pretences, charging at the same time some trusty dependents not to suffer any part of this treasure to be carried away.

"But the summer being colder and more windy than usual, kept the Mammoth sunk in the ice, which scarcely melted at all that season. At last, about the end of the fifth year afterwards, the ardent desires of Schoumachoff were happily accomplished: the ice which inclosed the Mammoth being partly melted, the level became sloped, and this enormous mass, pushed forward by its own weight, fell over upon its side on a sand-bank. Of this two Tougouses were witnesses who accompanied me in my journey. In the month of March 1804, Schoumachoff came to his Mammoth, and having got his horns cut off, he changed them with Baltounoff the merchant for merchandize of the value of 50 roubles. On this occasion a drawing of the animal was made, but it was very incorrect; they described it with pointed ears, very small eyes, horses' hoofs, and a bristly mane along the whole of his back; so that the drawing represented something between a pig and an elephant."

Two years afterwards, being the seventh from the discovery of the Mammoth, a fortunate circumstance occasioned my visit to these distant and desert regions, and I congratulate myself on having it in my power to ascertain and verify a fact, which would otherwise be thought so improbable.

I found the Mammoth still upon the same slope, but completely mutilated. The prejudices against it having been dissipated, because the Tougouse chief had recovered his health, the carcass of the Mammoth might be approached without any obstacle: the proprietor was content with the profit he had already derived from it, and the Jakouts of the neighbourhood tore off the flesh, with which they fed their dogs. Ferocious animals of the north pole,—white bears, gluttons, wolves, and foxes—preyed upon it also, and their burrows were seen in the neighbourhood. The skeleton, almost completely unfleshed, was entire, with the exception of one of the fore feet. The spondyle, from the head to the os coccygis, a shoulder-blade, the pelvis, and the remains of the three extremities, were still tightly attached by the nerves of the joints, and by strips of skin on the exterior side of the carcass. The head was covered with a dry skin; one of the ears, well preserved, was furnished with a tuft of bristles. All these parts must necessarily have suffered by a carriage of 11,000 wersts. The eyes, however, are preserved, and we can still distinguish the ball of the left eye. The tip of the under lip has been eaten away, and the upper part, being destroyed, exhibited the teeth. The brain was still within the cranium, but it appeared dry.

The parts least damaged are a fore foot and a hind one; they are covered with skin, and have still the sole attached. According to the assertion of the Tougouse chief, the animal had been so large and well fed, that its belly hung down below the knee joints. This Mammoth is a male, with a long mane at his neck, but it has no tail and no trunk. The skin, three-fourths of which are in my possession, is of a deep gray, and covered with a reddish hair and black bristles. The humidity of the soil where the animal has lain so long, has made the bristles lose some of their elasticity. The entire carcass, the bones of which I collected upon the spot, is 4 archines and a half high by 7 long, from the tip of the nose to the coccyx, [about 9 feet high by 14 feet long,] without however comprehending the two horns, each of which is a toise and a half long, and both together weigh 10 pouds [nearly 400 pounds]. The head alone weighs eleven pouds and a half [4½ cwt.].

The principal object of my care was to separate the bones, to arrange them and place them in safety: this was done with the most

scrupulous nicety, and I had the satisfaction of finding the other shoulder-blade, which lay in a hole. I afterwards caused the skin to be stripped from the side upon which the animal had lain; it was very well preserved. This skin was of such an extraordinary weight, that ten persons who were employed to carry it to the sea side, in order to stretch it on floating wood, moved it with great difficulty. After this operation I caused the ground to be dug in various places in order to see if there were any bones around, but chiefly for the purpose of collecting all the bristles which the white bears might have trodden into the wet ground on devouring the flesh. This operation was attended with difficulty, as we wanted the necessary instruments for digging the ground: I succeeded however in procuring in this manner more than one pound [40 pounds weight] of bristles. In a few days our labour was ended, and I found myself in possession of a treasure, which amply recompensed me for the fatigues and dangers of the journey, and even for the expenses I had incurred.

The place where I found the Mammoth is about 60 paces distant from the shore; and from the fracture of the ice from which it slid it is about 100 paces distant. This fracture occupies the middle precisely between the two points of the isthmus, and is three wersts long, and even in the place where the Mammoth was, this rock has a perpendicular elevation of 30 or 40 toises. Its substance is a clear ice, but of a nauseous taste; it inclines towards the sea, its summit is covered with a bed of moss and friable earth half an archine in thickness. During the heat of the month of July a part of this crust melts, but the other remains frozen.

Curiosity prompted me to ascend two other hillocks equally distant from the sea; they were of the same composition, and also a little covered with moss. At intervals I saw pieces of wood of an enormous size, and of all the species produced in Siberia; and also mammoth horns in great quantities frozen between the fissures of the rocks. They appeared to be of an astonishing freshness.

It is as curious as it is difficult to explain how all these things should be found collected here. The inhabitants of the coast call this kind of wood *Adamschina*, and distinguish it from the floating wood, which descending the great rivers of Siberia falls into the ocean, and is afterwards heaped upon the shores of the Frozen Sea. This last kind they call *Noahschina*. I have seen in great thaws, large pieces of earth detach themselves from the hillocks, mix with the water, and form thick and muddy torrents which roll slowly towards the sea. This earth forms in different places lumps, which sink in among the ice. The block of ice where the Mammoth was found, was from 45 to 40 toises high;

and, according to the account of the Toun-gouses, the animal when first discovered was seven toises from the surface of the ice.

The whole shore was as it were covered with the most variegated and beautiful plants produced on the shores of the Frozen Sea; but they were only two inches high. Around the carcase we saw a multitude of other plants, such as the *Cineraria aquatica*, and some species of *Pedicularis*, not yet known in natural history.

While waiting for the boats from Terra Firma, for which I had sent some Cossacs, we exerted all our endeavours to erect a monument to perpetuate the memory of this discovery and of my visit. We raised, according to the custom of these countries, two crosses with analogous inscriptions. The one was upon the rock of ice, 40 paces from the shelf from which this Mammoth had slid, and the other was upon the very spot where we found it. Each of these crosses is 6 French toises high, and constructed in a manner solid enough to brave the severity of many ages. The Toun-gouses have given to the one the name of the cross of the ambassador, and to the other that of the cross of the Mammoth. The eminence itself received the name of *Selichaeta*, or Mammoth mountain. This last will perhaps some day or other afford some traveller the means of calculating with sufficient precision how much the mountains of ice lose annually of their primitive height.

I found a great quantity of amber upon the shores; but in no piece whatever could I discover the least trace of any marine production.

Our Cossacs not having arrived in time with the boat, I was obliged to return to the continent with my rein-deer, without waiting for them. The vessel, in the mean time, had cast anchor in the bay of Borchaya, three hundred wersts from the isthmus where I was. We arrived without any accident, after a journey of eight days. A week afterwards I had the satisfaction to see the Mammoth arrive. Our first care was to separate, by boiling, the nerves and flesh from the bones; the skeleton was then packed, and placed at the bottom of the hold. When we arrived at Jakoutsk, I had the good fortune to purchase the tusks of the Mammoth; and thence I dispatched the whole for St. Petersburg.

Are the mammoth and elephant animals of the same species? The teeth of the mammoth are harder, heavier, and more twisted in a different direction than the teeth of an elephant. Ivory-turners, who have wrought upon these two substances, say that the mammoth's horn, by its colour and inferior density, differs considerably from ivory. I have seen some of them which formed in their curvature three fourths of a circle; and

at Jakoutsk, another of the length of two toises and a half, and which were an archine thick near the root, and weighed seven pounds. It is to be remarked, that the point of the tusks on the exterior side is always more or less worn down: this enables the inhabitants of the Frozen Sea to distinguish the right from the left tusk.

The Mammoth is covered with a very thick hair over the whole body, and has a long mane upon its neck. The bristles, of the length of two feet, which were found upon the head, the ears, and the neck of the animal, must necessarily have belonged either to the mane or to the tail. Schoumachoff maintains that he never saw any trunk belonging to the animal, but it is probable that it was carried off by wild beasts; for it would be inconceivable that the Mammoth could eat with so small a snout, and with such enormous tusks, if we do not allow it to have had a trunk. The Mammoth, according to these indications, would consequently belong to the elephant species. M. Blumenbach, in his system, actually calls it *Elephas primævus*.

The mammoth in my possession is quite different from that found near New York, which had carnivorous teeth.

Another question still remains to be decided. Has the mammoth originally inhabited the countries of the pole, or those of the tropics? The thick hair with which this animal is covered seems to indicate, that it belonged to the northern regions;—to this it does not seem reasonable to start objections, although several writers have done so: but what remains inexplicable is, to ascertain, how came the mammoth to be buried in the ice. Two years ago similar relics were found in the environs of Kirengsk, upon the banks of the Lena, at a greater distance from the sea, and they had fallen into the bed of the river: others have been found in provinces further south; on the Wolga; and they have been discovered in Germany and in Spain. These are just so many incontestable proofs of a general deluge. It appears undeniable to me that there has existed a world of a very antient date; and Cuvier, without intending it, gives evident proofs of this in his system, by the twenty-four species of animals, the races of which are extinct.

MICHAEL ADAMS*.

Petersburgh, August 20, 1807.

* The author of the above offers his skeleton for sale, and means to employ the money it shall produce to him, in a journey towards the north pole, and particularly in visiting the island of Ljæhow, or Sichow, which, from information received in his late journey, he believes to be a part of the continent of North America.

MILTON.

Whatever tends to elucidate the morality of our eminent poet, cannot be uninteresting to our readers; we therefore insert with pleasure the following, which we have received from the Hon. and Rev. F. H. Egerton, whose splendid edition of Milton, translated into the French and Italian languages, we noticed in *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 527.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir;—It has been represented to me that in a late edition of all Milton's Poetical Works, the editor has suppressed part of a note on the moral of "*Comus*," which, with numberless other materials, I gave him, at the time when I engaged and employed him to take off my hands the trouble of publishing a preceding edition, of "*Comus*" alone.

Some days ago I was asked, whether I had found cause to suppress, or retract, the opinions I published in the note alluded to: and, it was suggested to me that it was neither candid, or generous, in me, or serviceable to religion, having publicly asserted those opinions, to suppress, or retract, them, without publicly assigning my reasons.

Consequently, I think it expedient to declare, that, on the contrary, I have found additional reason to be strengthened in my former belief: the omission was made, without my knowledge, or permission, and without any communication whatever with me.

I, therefore, beg the favour of you to print the note alluded to, full, and entire; and to prefix thereto the moral of the poem, and also this letter.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

FRANCIS H. EGERTON.

August 2, 1808.

THE MORAL OF MILTON'S *COMUS*.

"Mortals, that would follow me, v. 1018

"Love Virtue; She alone is free:

"She can teach ye how to climb 1020

"Higher than the Sphery Clime;

"Or, if Virtue feeble were,

"Heav'n itself would stoop to her."

V. 1022.—The moral of this poem is very finely summed up in the six concluding lines. The thought contained in the *two last*, might, probably, be suggested to our author by a passage in the *TABLE OF CEBES*, where Patience, and Perseverance, are represented stooping, and stretching out their hands, to help up those, who are endeavouring to climb the craggy hill of Virtue, and yet are too feeble to ascend of themselves. *THYER*.

"The passage which Mr. Thyer supposes might probably have suggested to Milton the thought contained in the two last verses of this poem, is to be found in the middle of the TABLE OF CEBES, beginning, Πότα ἐν αὐτῇ ἡ ὁδὸς ἐστίν, ἢ φέρεται κ. τ. λ. and ending Εὐδαιμόνων οἰκητήριον, ἐφῆ."

"Had this learned and ingenious critic duly reflected on the lofty mind of Milton 'smit with the love of sacred song,' and so often and so sublimely employed on topics of religion, he might readily have found a subject, to which the poet obviously, and divinely alludes in these concluding lines, without fetching the thought from the TABLE OF CEBES."

"In the preceding remark, I am convinced Mr. Thyer had no ill intention: but, by overlooking so clear and pointed an allusion to a subject, calculated to kindle that lively glow in the bosom of every christian, which the poet intended to excite, and by referring it to an image in a profane author, he may, beside stifling the sublime effect, so happily produced, afford a handle to some, in these 'evil days,' who are willing to make the religion of Socrates and Cebes, (or that of nature) supersede the religion of Christ."

"I wish to speak with respect of Mr. Thyer; yet I trust I may be allowed to observe, that here, in my humble opinion, he injudiciously went out of his way, to display his erudition:

"For it may be doubted, whether Cebes, the disciple of Socrates, and contemporary with Plato, was the author of the Table called by his name; and, upon a full investigation of the evidences on both sides of the question, to me, at least, it seems most probable, that the Table was not written by Cebes, but that it is of a more recent date than the time in which Cebes lived."

"Moreover, I conceive it may reasonably be supposed, and it must be admitted to be possible, that Socrates, and consequently Cebes, and more especially Plato, as well as the Theistic philosophers, had either, by oral communication, obtained a knowledge of the principles of the Jewish religion, or had, otherwise, become acquainted with such parts of the Old Testament, as were already written in their time; and, that the moral doctrines which they taught, (if any exist in their books beyond the reach of human reason, and which tend to place morality on its only true foundation, the will of God) were founded, not upon the light of nature alone, but, upon the revelation too, contained in the inspired writings of Moses, and the prophets."

"The moral of this poem is, indeed, very finely rummed up in the six concluding lines; in which, to wind up one of the

"most elegant productions of his genius, 'the poet's eye in a fine phrenzy rolling,' threw up its last glance to heaven, in rapt contemplation of that stupendous mystery, whereby HE, the lofty theme of PARADISE REGAINED, stooping from above all height, 'bowed the heavens, and came 'down' on earth, to atone, as man, for the sins of men, to strengthen feeble Virtue by the influence of his Grace, and to teach her to ascend his throne."

MERCANTILE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE SPANISH AND THE BRITISH COLONIES IN THE WEST INDIES.

That the Spaniards in South America should be fully informed of the events passing in their parent state, has appeared to us to be extremely desirable on the behalf of the British government. The means for accomplishing that object will appear by the following paper to be completely within the power of our governors on the islands. Another remark may also be justified by this account, that the intercourse between merchants carried on with so much confidence, cannot but incline the good wishes of the parties to each other, rather than to a third party, who would destroy this confidence and intercourse completely, without substituting anything effectual in its place. This observation is corroborated at this moment, when such a party is the declared enemy of both the others: and is known to await an opportunity of oppressing the weakest, to the utmost of his power.

During the war which terminated in 1802, the Spaniards of America had not only the privilege of frequenting English ports, but each vessel had also a passport from the English admirals, by means of which it was respected, protected, and even escorted by English cruisers. This answered only for one voyage; but was renewed without difficulty; at first it was obtained for the sum of eighteen dollars, but the price augmented in proportion to the demand. No other formality was required than the exhibition of this passport on entering an English harbour, and to all armed vessels of that nation met at sea. The Spanish flag alone received this protection. No such secret understandings were attached to the tri-coloured flag. Every French vessel was a good prize for the English; but every Spanish vessel was not.

Whatever may have occasioned this singular conduct on the part of the English, it is certain that they acquired by it the exclusive commerce of Spanish America, which they enjoy with so much the greater security, as

the Spaniards themselves carried their cash and their produce to the English ports, and purchased there the merchandise of Europe. Jamaica was the emporium of Cuba, Guatemala, and, of course of Mexico; of Carthage, of Santa Martha, and Rio-de-la-Hache, for the kingdom of Sante Fe and for the possessions on the South Sea; of Maracaibo and Porto Bello, for the province of Venezuela. Curaçao was also the market of the two latter ports.—Trinidad had commercial intercourse with Margareta, Comana and Guiana. There have been at one time in the road of Kingston, eighty Spanish vessels, all under their proper flag; in that of Curaçao sixty, and at Trinidad more than forty. This commerce employed above 400 vessels, which cleared out in Spanish ports for some French, or neutral colony, whither they never went. On their return, they presented French papers, the falsehood of which, though evident, was neither punished nor investigated.

Porto Bello alone employed in this commerce 100 vessels, which exported in 1801, as appears by the register of the customs, to the value of 1,004,636 dollars.

The indulgence of the custom house officers to the pretended destination of vessels, was extended also to the cargoes, a considerable portion of which they allowed to pass without distinction and without duties. The value of this favoritism has been estimated at a third of each cargo:—which added to the above enumeration raises the amount to 1,300,000 dollars.

Still these exports are far from exhibiting the extent of this commerce: the cash that accompanied these cargoes, and the credits obtained by the Spanish merchants being included, the importation of dry goods exceeded by more than one half the value of exported produce.

During 1801, the Spaniards had no neutral, or friendly colony, to which they could legally resort, except Guadaloupe: the Dutch, Danish, and Swedish possessions, were occupied by the English, and St. Domingo had been declared in a state of revolt by the government of Caracas, and all intercourse prohibited. It became therefore necessary that all vessels going to Jamaica, Curaçao, or Trinidad, should clear out for Guadaloupe. Hence the custom-house registers at Porto Bello, exhibited tokens of an active and important commerce between this colony and Terra Firma; while the customs of Guadaloupe made no mention of any arrival from Porto Bello.

Habit had rendered this commerce so natural, that the destination of vessels for Jamaica and Curaçao, on their arrival from those places, was openly mentioned. The books of the customs alone declared that all this intercourse subsisted with Guadaloupe.

—The merchant and the planter, the public officer and the plebeian, were indiscriminately engaged in these expeditions, with the same security as if at full peace with England.

The English merchants, confiding in the punctuality of the Spaniards with regard to these engagements, formed immense credits, so that the produce and cash which came from Terra Firma, were not sufficient to purchase the merchandise accumulated in the English stores. This commerce acquired from these facilities an astonishing extent and activity.

There was not a Spanish possession in America where smuggling was not practised. The merchandise from the mother country arrived so overcharged with duties and expences, and the colonies of other nations could furnish the same articles at such inferior prices, that a profit remained to the contraband trader which induced him to defy fiscal laws and all their agents. In no part of America was the contraband traffic more actively carried on than in Terra Firma.

St. Domingo in the time of its prosperity, was the emporium of Havana, Vera Cruz, Guatemala, Carthage, and Venezuela. Not a week passed without the arrival of four or five small vessels at Cape Town, or Port au Prince, each with 20 or 25,000 dollars, in cash, to purchase European merchandise. Articles from France were bought by the Spaniards in preference to those of other nations. Their quality and price obtained a preference which banished every idea of resorting to Jamaica for supplies; but after the disastrous events of St. Domingo, Jamaica became the general magazine of the Spaniards from the Gulf of Mexico.—To the credit of the English merchants and the British government they employed means to support this lucrative branch of commerce, which never occurred to the French. The latter relied on the goodness and cheapness of their merchandise; waited patiently for the Spaniard, sold to him for cash, and left to him all the risk of introducing the articles into his own country. The English, on the contrary, allow the Spaniards a credit, and often carry the merchandise to them, or escort their vessels. This last manœuvre has been practised since the peace of 1802. Spanish cruisers have, since the conclusion of the war, resumed their functions as *guarda costas*; the English, on the other hand, established armed vessels on the same coasts, to drive away the Spanish cruisers, and protect the contraband traders. This protection was so active that about the middle of 1803, the Spanish vessels employed to watch the smugglers did not dare to leave the harbours, or, when they left them, took particular care not to keep too near shore.

The island of Curaçao, owes its importance and its commerce to its vicinity to Terra Firma, and Terra Firma is in return indebted

to Curaçao for its first attention to agriculture.

The Dutch are careful to keep this market well supplied with merchandise suited to the wants of the Spaniards, and the sale is very considerable. The ports from which vessels leave Terra Firma for Curaçao, are Coro, Porto Bello, and Guayra: the cargoes comprise hides, indigo, coffee and sugar, but are rarely equal to the amount of the purchases which they make at the island: the deficiency is made up in money. It seldom happens that the cargoes produce at Curaçao more than five or six thousand dollars each, while the cargo purchased in return generally exceeds ten thousand.

Trinidad is situated at the eastern extremity of Terra-Firma, from which it is only four leagues distant; it is the natural magazine and resort where the contraband traders of Cumana, Barcelona, Margareta and Guiana made their purchases.

The position of this island is singularly favourable to this commerce. The Spanish coasts, extensive, solitary, defenceless, and to leeward, offer both to the Englishman and the Spaniard the greatest facility for prosecuting it.

The gulph of Paria, which washes the western part of Trinidad, receives the waters of the river Guarapiche, which penetrates the province of Cumana. By this river animals for labour and for the shambles are brought from Terra-Firma to Trinidad; and through the same channel contraband articles can ascend with perfect convenience, or may be landed at several points without the least danger. In general, the cargoes which are destined for Barcelona proceed up this river: they are thence distributed to Caraccas and other cities. The mouths of the river Oronoko which cross the gulph of Paria, from south and north, and which are compelled by Trinidad to discharge themselves into the sea by the Dragon mouths, open to this island the commerce of Guiana, whither the surplus goes by the river Apure to Barquisimeto, Truxillo, Varinas, Merida, &c.

A great number of persons are employed both at sea and shore, to prevent this illicit trade. The orders of the king direct that one brig, six schooners, and six sloops, well armed, shall continually coast from the mouths of the Oronoko to cape de la Vela. Nevertheless there are only four schooners between Porto-Bello, Cumana and Guiana; and six sloops, which do not go out of the road of Porto-Bello, but cost as much as if they were in full activity.

In the actual state of things, a contraband trader must be very unfortunate to meet one of these schooners. They only keep the sea at intervals sufficiently short and rare, and they must guard an extent of three hundred leagues of coast, which every where furnishes

snitable points for debarkation. Nor would his misfortune be without remedy, since by sacrificing one part of the cargo, it is not difficult for a Spaniard to save the other.

The dangers on shore would be infinitely greater than those at sea if wretchedness and vice had not rendered the vigilance and severity of the guards a commodity that only requires purchasers.

There are three modes much practised in the contraband trade. In the first, the vessel enters the harbour and an arrangement is made with the guard for landing the most precious and the least bulky articles during the night. It would be impolitic and hazardous to discharge every thing clandestinely, even when it were practicable; for it is necessary that the declaration, or entry, made at the custom-house, contain articles which may justify the voyage. These bargains are effected very easily, and with little expence, by the Spaniard who is accustomed to them.

The second manner is, to obtain from those employed in the custom-house an abatement in measurement, weight, quantity, or valuation. It is not difficult, by this expedient, to save the duties on a third or half of the cargo, without the knowledge of the principal officers. The bribes and excessive fees, form a considerable part of the expences attending this negociation; presents make up the balance.

The third manner is, to unload the contraband goods on a part of the coast distant from frequented ports and to carry them by land to the place of their destination. This method, more decided and direct than the two former, is also the most dangerous. A risk is hazarded not only of being taken by the guards, but of suffering damages, more or less considerable.

Previous to the departure of a ship for the island where the purchase is to be made, the point of the coast must be chosen where the unloading is to take place; and about the time of return, a sufficient number of men and beasts of burden must attend on the spot, to transport the cargo to the appointed town. The proprietor does not behold his merchandise from the moment of debarkation until he receives it into his magazines. The care of avoiding the guards on the roads, or of corrupting such as by chance they may meet, is left entirely to men who are paid moderately.

Distances of twenty, thirty, and fifty leagues are traversed in the constant dread of surprise. Forests, rivers, marshes, every thing is crossed according to the season and the dangers, which must be avoided rather than braved. The least uncommon movement which the conductors of the contraband goods perceive in the guards, keeps them for whole weeks in the forests, living merely on wild fruits. They never resume their route unless all the motives for fear are dissipated. In

short, after more or less delay, the proprietor beholds the merchandise arrive in the same state that he delivered it. The constancy and fidelity of the conductors in such cases where unfaithfulness cannot be brought before the tribunals, is prodigious. It is this, perhaps, which has contributed to gain the smuggler the blind protection which no Spaniard rich or poor refuses him. A vessel driven by a storm on the Spanish coast, is robbed and plundered by the country people, if the cargo is covered by legal papers; they succour and protect it, if contraband.

In the first case, they save the effects to appropriate them to themselves; in the second, to hide them, to keep them from the revenue, and to restore them to the proprietor. The government, which in vain enacts the severest laws to obstruct this propensity, incessantly invokes the authority of the church to make this to be considered a sin which nobody will consider as a fault. Decrees of the king renewed and published at intervals and homilies, order the bishops to announce to the faithful, that smuggling is a mortal sin, which cleaves both to those who favour it, and to those who engage in it; that denunciation is a duty, the neglect of which would be a heinous sin. In short, the confessors are bound to refuse absolution to every smuggler who does not restore to the King the duties of which he has defrauded him. There is no time worse employed than that which the priests spend in making this publication; for there is no act in the whole ecclesiastical liturgy which makes less impression on the Spaniard.

ON RENDERING THE ART OF RIFLE SHOOTING POPULAR IN BRITAIN.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir:—In training a great proportion of the population of a country to rifle shooting, no compulsory regulations can be resorted to with advantage. To attain any tolerable degree of proficiency and steadiness in this art, much of the *esprit de corps*, joined with perseverance, is required to overcome the inaccuracies of the machine itself, and the casual nervous tremor which attends most beginners.

Now nothing but the voluntary exertion of each individual, can overcome these disadvantages: extraneous advice may assist, but can never materially effect the completion of a good rifle shot. Nothing but a fixed determination to excel, can answer the end. Neither fines nor penalties can be successfully employed, as, after a short time, they will produce disgust, and this disgust, once excited, will most probably terminate in the abandonment of the pursuit.

The only impulsive principle, on which we may depend for effectual power, is emu-

lation. Let the approaches be made on the side of vanity, and then the personal applause of each individual will powerfully second the undertaking.

A system, that has already endured the test of experience, may naturally be admitted to possess a superiority over a new one, inasmuch as, those who have fostered it have had opportunities, during its probation, of clearing it from whatever was superfluous or inconvenient; and of substituting more judicious regulations. I conceive, then, that we can follow no better plan, than that of adapting the Swiss military system, which we described, *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 962, to the circumstances and convenience of Great Britain.

Every Swiss town had a shooting ground and mounds, open to the public; we should wish to see them likewise in Great Britain. The expence would be trifling, compared with the number of persons to defray it; and, in many situations, the localities would of themselves be sufficient for the purpose. Cliffs, sand hills, chalk or stone quarries, the abrupt side of a hill, &c. &c. wherever *public safety* could be best consulted. The only thing, then, which would be wanting, would be a target, or object to fire at; for which the following directions may be sufficient: The most durable, useful, and efficient, is simply a square cast iron plate,* of two inches thick, having a few concentric circles formed in its surface. Taking any one of these circles as a guide, the whole is washed over with a slight white wash, leaving in the middle a small black patch, by way of centre, or bull's eye.—Wherever a shot strikes, it will leave a slight silvery spot on the iron, so that those firing see their shooting, just as correctly as though their object were made of paper, wood, pasteboard, or any other penetrable material.

Where, however, the erection of mounds would be necessary, much of their durability and convenience must depend on local circumstances; which, therefore, we cannot detail. The expence might be granted from the land tax, or be raised by a rate on each particular town. The cost, inclusive of the iron targets, necessary for a mound of 40 yards long, 3 yards high, and from 4 to 6 yards thick, would not exceed fifty pounds; and certainly the mound might be kept in constant repair, for five pounds annually. Each mound should be placed as much as possible in the nearest adjacency to that quarter of the town for whose use it was destined. Each quarter should have its own particular ground, distinct from all other; and this alone would create a great portion of that emulation, on which we lay so much stress.

* We doubt the *safety* of such a target, as the rebounds of the balls takes a much wider range than is usually suspected.

Having thus enabled the people to practice, by furnishing them with the means, it remains to contrive some method of encouraging them in devoting a certain portion of their time to the service of their country. Penal and compulsory regulations would not have this effect; but a judicious appeal to one of the weaknesses of human nature, our personal vanity, might be most essentially beneficial. The great art would be, so to arrange the system of prizes as never to allow emulation to cool. There should always be some further object in view, be a man's skill what it might; never let him sit down with an idea, that he has attained perfection in rifle shooting. This, I conceive, may be effected, by subdividing, or rather by reducing the classification of prizes and distinctions, into several gradations. Let the first, or lowest, commence with a prize given by the parish, to be shot for under certain stipulations, by persons *actually resident* in it, *exclusively*. The second gradation, should be a prize presented by the township, or corporation, as a premium to the victors in all the surrounding parishes; and thirdly, the county might, in the same manner, excite the emulation of the victors of townships and corporations; by presentations of greater value and importance than those of the two former; taking care that the distances and difficulties be sufficiently great, to make the contention really that of skillful men, and not a matter of mere party patronage, or electioneering manoeuvre.

The prizes should be double, one for rest-shooting, the other for shooting from the shoulder. The days, conditions of firing, &c. should be publicly announced at each annual meeting, for the year ensuing, that none might plead ignorance, or want of timely notice, for preparation. Could we be so sanguine as to suppose it possible that the attempt of a humble individual could accomplish so desirable an object, we might be tempted to draw a parallel between the effects of the King's plates, in horse-racing, and the probable, nay inevitable, utility of Royal patronage, supporting the exertions of the subject, in defence of the crown. 50 plates, not exceeding £20 each in value, would be an insignificant sum in itself, but inestimable in its results.

Not to intrude further on your pages, Mr. Editor, I conclude by stating a plan which is now in contemplation, at the east end of the town, for the improvement not only of rifle shooting, but also of rifle guns. It is the establishment of a fund, from which is to be presented *annually* two or more medals, to be shot for, at not less than 250 yards, at a small target. Also to reward all such makers, without distinction, whose guns are found, on these occasions, to perform most satisfactorily: and, as the success of all rifle shooting depends much on the rifler and the sighter,

it is hoped the event will prove equally gratifying and important.

There is no work on the subject, which combines practical experience, with theoretical reasoning, is hoped that such a work, now in contemplation, may contribute to the popularity of this exercise, till, at length, British skill be confessedly equal to any that ever existed.—I have the honour to remain, &c.

HELVETICUS.

REPORT OF A PLAN TO SUPPLY FRANCE WITH COLONIAL PRODUCE.

[From the Holland Royal Courant, July 4, 1808.]

The following article is entitled to attention, as it shews to what difficulties France is reduced on the subject of colonial productions; and the high prices such commodities bring. For, were they not scarce, there would be no occasion to suggest this extraordinary method of seeking for them; and were they not dear, it could never be gravely stated, as a fact, to induce a considerable venture of money, that supposing *five out of eight*, to be lost, the remaining three would not only pay the expenses of outfit, purchase of cargo, &c. but would yield a profit of 15 per cent. As the manner of constructing and rigging these vessels is peculiar, and may be thought ingenious, and as it is also calculated for celerity, we hope it will meet with due attention among our naval architects; and that should such a fleet of goelettes be sent to sea, some of our fast sailers may give M. Fouache an opportunity of calculating the profits of such an expedition, when *less* than three, perhaps, when *one* only returns.

M. Fouache, merchant, of Havre de Grace, has proposed a plan to form by authority an armed confederacy to the Windward Islands, the object of which is to supply France with colonial produce. The plan consists in having built eight goelettes * after the model constructed by *Paul Jones*, which are to be sent armed to the Windward Islands. M. Fouache proposes taking a principal share in this enterprise, and observes that if, of the above eight, only three should return in safety, it would produce a net profit of 15 per cent. that if, by an unexpected share of good fortune, the whole eight should be successful, it would produce a dividend of 200 per cent. His calculation is founded on presumption of the success of the vessels bringing the government dispatches, which are built on the above principle and are seldom or never taken: he proposes dividing the shares into a hundred parts, to consist of 10,000 francs each, and will himself become a principal subscriber.

* The goelette is a vessel in construction between a brig and a snow, having the mizen of the former, and the square sails of the latter; while her stay sails are the same as those of a frigate.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AFRICA.

We have received the following interesting and authentic intelligence from *Sierra Leone*, by the latest arrivals from that coast.

The war between the Gallinas' people and those of Manna (rivers about 100 miles S. E. from this place), is reported still to continue; and has excited some alarm in the neighbouring countries, especially in Kittam. The Manna people and their allies, having obtained possession of nearly the whole of their enemies' country, are now requiring the fugitives from the Gallinas, who have taken shelter in Kittam, to be delivered up to them; and the European traders, who were some time ago obliged to quit the Gallinas on account of this war, are fearful of being compelled again to remove their factories and seek an establishment at a greater distance.

The Harmattan wind, which is commonly felt in January, blew with unusual strength on the 2d, 3d, and 4th, of the month. The degrees, both of cold and dryness, were greater than had been before observed to arise from the same cause. At nine A. M. on the 2d, the thermometer stood at 72° in Fort Thornton, which is within a degree of the lowest point to which it has been known to fall at any season of the year. A De Luc's hydrometer, in an open place, but not exposed to a current of air, fell to 18½ degrees.

It is said that some pains are taking by the natives of the country to open new communications with the interior. There is no doubt, that a much greater quantity of valuable produce, especially gold and ivory, might be obtained, than heretofore, if the country people would join in making new paths, and in punishing those who interrupt the trade. This will be the more necessary for the people of the coast; because, though they have a very rich country, they make no use of it, except to raise a little rice. Cattle, cotton cloths, and all those things which draw money into a country from other places, come from the industrious people of the interior, just as much as camwood and ivory do. As the slave trade is now stopped, the people of the coast should take example from others around them. Every native chief or trader, who has seen the flourishing plantations on Tasso, and knows how much money the cotton will bring that is raised there this year, must perceive at once both that the country people can be made to work, and that their work may make their employers very rich.—We mention Tasso in particular, because

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the general soil of the coast in this neighbourhood is much like that of Tasso; and because all the principal traders and chiefs of the coast have people of their own, whom they can employ in the same manner as the people are employed there. It is to be regretted that Mr. Corry, in his late work respecting the coast, has said so little on this interesting experiment as to the practicability of cultivation in Africa.

The following is the total number of births, marriages, and deaths, in Freetown, for the year 1807.

	Births.	Deaths.
Nova Scotians.	30	18
Maroons.	27	18*
Total.	57	36

Marriages. - - 14

No death occurred among the servants of the Sierra Leone Company, or in the detachment of the Royal African Corps, now the Royal York Rangers, in the year 1807.

Permit me to send you the following facts for your insertion, which will tend to shew in what manner some of the natives of this country, are disposed to view the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Since the abolition of the Slave Trade was made known in the neighbourhood of Goree, a quarrel took place between the King of Daniel and the Maraboos: after several skirmishes the Maraboos drove them back, and carried away with them from 500 to 1000 head of cattle, saying that, as there was no sale for slaves, they would not take their people, but that as cattle could be turned to advantage, they would take them.

I had some conversation with a man who took an active part against the King of Daniel: he assured me that the natives in their neighbourhood had no intention of taking any more prisoners, as they would not sell, but that the idea that those who might unavoidably be taken, would be put to death, was quite erroneous.

Mamadeo Saani a powerful and intelligent Chief in the river Gambia, told me that he regretted the abolition himself, as being the means of depriving him of some considerable emoluments, but that he believed, generally speaking, it would be of great service to the country. One very strong reason he gave was, that the want of confidence in each other occasioned by the fear of kidnapping, or otherwise making slaves, obliged the natives to be constantly armed, and every man to suspect his brother; but, since the abolition,

* Of this number, two were accidentally drowned.

they had already begun to lay aside their guns when they went out; and he had no doubt, but, in a short time, they would clear away the woods from about their towns that were then built; and that in building new ones, they would have them in more exposed situations; and that he himself had altered his mind as to the place he had chosen to build a town in, determining to build it now on the banks of the river, and cut down all the woods near him; and that he intended, as he knew many other natives did, to attend as much as possible to cultivation, particularly of cotton, which grows there in great abundance.

I send you such information as I have been able to collect respecting the quarrel between the Mandingoes of Port Logo and the Scarcees Timmanies. It has been a matter of some difficulty to ascertain the truth. The Chief who was supposed really to have instigated the attack, and who chiefly profited by it, declared himself, when asked in form, to be ignorant of the merits of the case; "his assistance had been required by Bramah Concurri of Port Logo, and, without further inquiry, it was given." Bramah Concurri, who is a Mandingo of Mallicurri, and aspires to be King of Port Logo, acknowledged himself "head war-man:" nevertheless, the quarrel was not his own; his assistance had also been demanded by another. It seems that a man named Ka-firama-lil, of Robullah, a town on the Little Scarcees river, had caught another man of the same town, some time ago, and sold him as a slave for a puncheon of rum. The pretence for selling him I could not learn: but, when the man's brother came to ask the cause, Ka-firama-lil was so far from giving him satisfaction, that, in a formal manner, he and his friends named the puncheon of rum after the man that was sold; and, telling the inquirer that there was his brother, invited him to cool his anger by taking his share of him. This insult so exasperated the man, that, vowing to be revenged, he laid wait for Ka-firama-lil in the woods, and shot him, about the time of sowing rice last year. Ka-firama-lil had a friend whose name was Siaca (*i. e.* Isaac), who determined to retaliate: but, not being powerful enough himself, he applied to Bramah Concurri, giving to him the country to which the murderer belonged, with all its people, as the reward for taking up his cause*. Bramah called his Mandingo friends

to his assistance, of whom Dallamodoo was chief, and about the end of August war was made. I cannot learn that any satisfaction was previously demanded, or, in the African phrase, that any *palaver* was talked. It is said, that, either by accident or design, Dallamodoo's party made their attack a day before the time appointed; by which means he caught the youngest and best of the booty. The alarm being thus given at one village, the most active people made their escape from the rest, leaving few but old people and children. Nevertheless, said the person who bought most of the slaves, the other chiefs caught "a pretty good lot." They destroyed four towns, and took about 40 people; which, as some of the chiefs were much in debt to vessels in the river, was of great advantage to them. That part of the country is still uninhabited: and Bramah of course claims it as his own.

David Tucker, a chief of great influence in Kittam, a province of Sherbro, died on the 16th of October, after an illness of five days: According to the custom of the country he was called a "white man," being descended from an European. The founder of the family is said to have been an Englishman from Bristol. David Tucker was related to him by the mother's side only; but as is usual in such cases, he took the name of his mother's family, as most honourable. His next brother, James Tucker, declared, that, as "nobody dies in this country unless somebody kills them," David was poisoned; which is the common phrase for being killed by witchcraft. The mother of the deceased and his youngest brother were the persons first accused. The mother, being wholly dependant on David, had evidently no interest in destroying her son: the palaver fell chiefly therefore on the brother, whose name was Carri. He had been 60 miles off for two months preceding; but this was no argument of innocence: He must at least submit to the ordeal of Red Water: and, to terrify him yet more effectually, it was reported that James would not wait its result, but at once

the injury were proved, they would have been adjudged his slaves. But it is at his own peril if he sell them wrongfully. The person whose slaves they thus become has no kind of concern in the question whether they are sold justly or unjustly: they have become his slaves; he presumes the man who transfers them to him has a good right so to do; therefore he catches them immediately, without trial or judgment; re-sells them to a slave-ship; and secures to himself the whole gain of the transaction. Something not unlike this appears by Siaca's conduct to be admitted among the Timmanies.

* Among the Bulloms, a private man, who think he has been injured by another, may sell, or, more strictly, transfer his possible right to sell, the whole family of his enemy, before trial, to any chief who is strong enough to seize them: for if, on trial,

assassinate him. While in this state of alarm he was vehemently urged to confess the imputed crime. A trader from Sierra Leone, and an European who resided in the river, exerted themselves to save his life; and intimated to James, that if he killed his brother they would make him answerable for his debts. Yet they could obtain no favour, except on condition that Carri should confess. His mother and sister joined in urging him to compliance. He pleaded the infamy of confessing himself a murderer; but his mother plainly told him he must choose between infamy and death. Having acknowledged this charge so far as respected himself, he found that, instead of gaining any advantage by the falsehood, he had placed himself more than ever in his brother's power. In fact his own life was not what they aimed at; but his confession, though untrue, made him liable to death without further ceremony; and nothing could save him but accusing some one else as his accomplice. The plot was now developed: another, whom no one dared directly to accuse, was the intended victim. Carri pleaded in vain, that "to tell a lie on himself was nothing, but he could not tell a lie on another." The conjurers had discovered that suspicion rested on twenty-five people: and one of these he was required to select as the most guilty. Among them was an old man named Buccomar. He was famous for his knowledge of country law; but dreaded and hated for his talent of perverting it to purposes of the vilest oppression. By an artifice of this kind not long since, he sold a whole family (the head of which was engaged in a dispute about a canoe) as slaves, before even the justice of the cause could be inquired into. Though he had been the friend of the deceased, a bitter enmity existed between him and James Tocker. In such a case it is not hard to conjecture what person the younger brother accused. Buccomar drank Red Water of course: *but it was made so powerful that he felt dead by the time he had drank three pints.* Carri was permitted to live: and Buccomar's fate was more than deserved. Yet how wretched must be the situation of that country, where even a powerful man dares not to punish gross iniquity but by artifices still more iniquitous!

I have observed with surprise how much stress is laid by the people of this coast, on the confessions of those who have been accused of witchcraft; these confessions are reckoned not only plain proofs of the guilt of those who make them, and of the reality of witchcraft, but also as being strong evidence against others who may be accused as accomplices. The account related in the preceding article contains an instance of the weakness of such arguments. The confession of

witchcraft, therein mentioned, was clearly extorted by terror, from a person against whom there was not a shadow of proof, in order that, for the sake of private revenge, a bolder and more powerful man might be put to death consistent with the forms of African law. Not very long ago a circumstance happened in this neighbourhood, which may serve farther to elucidate the mode of obtaining such confessions, and the purpose for which they are obtained. Allow me therefore to send you the following narrative:

In July 1806, a man named Boontoo, was secretly brought to the house of a native, residing near Freetown, and there put in irons till an opportunity should occur of removing him elsewhere. He found means to escape into the town, however, and requested protection. On inquiring into his circumstances he told me that, having lost his parents while yet a child, he was placed in the family of a man living in Rokelle. It happened, while he was there, that a man was supposed to have been devoured by a leopard, and the leopard consequently was a witch. The Grigmen or Doctors, were summoned to discover the offender. They collected a number of ingredients, which they mixed with water, and boiled them in an iron pot. Into this pot, while still boiling, a boy was ordered to dip his hand. If it scalded him he was a witch; if his hand was unhurt, he was innocent. The boy was well scalded; and being thus proved guilty of turning himself into a leopard, he confessed the fact, and named another person as his accomplice. This man strongly protested his innocence, till the boiling mixture convinced him of his error, when he also confessed the charge, and accused another. The third accused Boontoo; but Boontoo fortunately was absent, and found friends to secrete him for a time: but he was obliged to quit that part of the country and take refuge with a man of the name of S—, on the Bullom shore. Here he lived peaceably for some time, but at length another inquisition after witches took place, which brought him again into trouble. After the old fashion, the first person convicted by the Doctor Grigris, accused a second, and the second a third. The third was one whom it was convenient to sell, and he was sent off to a slave-factory accordingly. After he was put into the canoe which carried him thither, he was said to have confessed his own guilt, and also to have accused Boontoo of partaking in it. The confession came too late to save him from the chain, but it was in very good time to make a new palaver against Boontoo. Boontoo, indeed, could not be confronted with his accuser, and some doubts might be started whether the convict ever accused him at all, since the unfortunate man said nothing while he was on shore, where

alone it would be useful to him to impeach an accomplice: but Red Water settled all that. Boontoo was very lame, having just cut his foot in clearing a rice-field; but he drank the Red water, and it convicted him. The influence of his friend, however, (aided, I presume by the lucky wound in his foot) saved him from being sold. S—— insisted that something was wrong in the Red water, and that he should be allowed to drink it over again, as was often done. The business died away: and Boontoo continued with his protector till the death of an infant whose father was chief of the town. The Doctor Grigis, in this case convicted a little boy who had been nursing the child. He confessed the charge, and was urged to name somebody as his accomplice. The lad himself belonged to a man, who I understand was a Mandingo, living in Sig. Domingo's town. It was evidently improper to sell any of the connexions of such a man; and the boy freed himself from all further imputation or blame by accusing Boontoo. S—— again interested himself in his favour, but the Doctors were too cunning for him this time. While S—— was busy in going round to the old men of different towns to get the Red Water properly administered, they persuaded the Head-man to send Boontoo away privately without any trial at all. The Chief himself, with whom I often talked on the subject, assured me he did not intend to sell Boontoo; but Boontoo had occasioned so much trouble, and so many *galavers* had been brought against him, that he was determined to send him to the Susoo country, where he would be too far off to annoy the people of Bullon any more.

I inquired very particularly what became of the people, old or young, who having been convicted by the Grigis-men, had confessed their crimes and accused others. In every instance I found they were set at liberty, and they seemed to be liable to no sort of punishment.

A few years ago I met with a gentleman, named Harrison, who in the earlier part of his life had lived at Cape Mount. He had travelled far into the country during his youth; and I was curious to learn such particulars of the interior as he could recollect. The information I received was very imperfect; but such as it is I offer it to you, for I have never heard of any other European having been in those parts. Yet there are few particulars in his narrative which I have not since heard confirmed by natives. He had no means, and indeed no thought, of ascertaining the distance which he travelled; his subsequent guesses clearly exceeded the truth. Those who have any experience in the subject, well know that this is the usual error even of those who intend to be most

scrupulously correct. Some traders in his neighbourhood affected to discredit his story, but they allowed nevertheless that he had certainly travelled about 200 miles inland. Perhaps that distance is very near the truth.

It was merely an unsettled and roving disposition, he told me, which led him in the first instance to quit the factory in the Foi country, near Cape Mount, in which he was placed, and join himself to a party of natives who were returning to their own country after having disposed of their slaves. They travelled first into the Manna Country, and thence into Gurah: but in the course of his travels, which were in a N. E. or E. N. E. direction, he passed through several countries, the names of which he did not recollect. Those he was best acquainted with, and which he named in the order of his route, were Gurah, Candoh, Beysee, Plai, Boosee, Gisee, Jollifsee, and Mangro. The Gisee, (or, as it is most commonly pronounced, Kisee) was that in which he resided longest. He was told that he was once near one of the branches of the Gambia but he never actually saw any part of that river.

These countries were in general flat; and the soil sandy, and covered with grass. Where rising grounds and wood-lands occasionally intervened, the soil was better. In such places, especially on the summits of the hills, the people built their towns. These are often large and strong; being guarded by a triple wall, or rather palisade, formed of the stems of trees. The wood used for this purpose is of incredible hardness, and the approaches to the fence are filled with spikes formed of it, driven nearly their whole length into the ground, which give dreadful wounds to the feet of an unwary enemy. There are parts of the country where an habitation does not appear for many miles, and the people conceal themselves among the immense roots of trees, common in Africa, or in caves of the earth. In a flat and open country, which probably had been lately the seat of war, he has seen 50 or 60 men start into view in a few minutes, on a particular cry being uttered, when he would have thought it impossible for a human being except those of his own party to be near.

Their houses are generally built of "country brick;" i. e. earth, worked into the shape of very large bricks and hardened in the sun. Timber is everywhere extremely scarce: in some places nothing deserving the name of a tree can be found. A species of Cassava, differing in some degree from what is common here, together with the flesh of wild animals, formed the chief food of the countries far inland. They smelt their own iron, and make steel of an extraordinary hardness. Their clothing is entirely of cotton; and in most countries, though not in all, they

manufacture it themselves. The cloth is like that made in these parts; very narrow but strong; and often beautifully dyed. In the Cando country, the finest cloth is made. They have no gold mines so far as he knew; nor did that metal appear common, though he had sometimes seen very large Manillas and other ornaments made of it. The only exports of these countries are slaves and ivory; Salt is the most valuable article which they receive in exchange; very little European merchandise, except guns and powder, having found its way so far inland. Elephants are very numerous; often wandering in large droves over these extensive plains. They are killed for the sake of their teeth, by suspending a heavy log of wood between two trees, which is so contrived as to drop upon the animal walking beneath. Beasts of prey appear not to be common. The animal next in size and value to the elephant, is called Dhese, the flesh of which serves the natives for food: it is larger than a buffalo, tall and active, but not fleshy; it eats grass: its horns are long; and not perfectly round, but somewhat angular, which makes its pursuit dangerous.

The inland countries are more populous than those upon the coast; and their kings are consequently more powerful. Their manners differ little from our nearer neighbours: except that some tribes frequently change their habitations and wander about in hordes of 400 or 500 each. Red Water is in use among them, as well as another kind of water, similar in its effects, but resembling milk in appearance. They are administered in the same way as with us; and, in like manner, sometimes prove emetic; sometimes have no effect; sometimes are rapidly fatal. The ordeals of boiling oil, red-hot irons, &c. are practised; and the Grigri-men maintain their influence by exposing themselves to the severest of these trials without being hurt. Wars are very common on the most frivolous pretexts; and when once begun continue for generations. Bows and arrows are their most common weapons, notwithstanding the introduction of fire-arms: to their prisoners they are very cruel; but he could not affirm that those who were not sold were commonly put to death. These wars are the most productive sources of slavery: and, next to them, accusations of adultery. Kidnapping I imagine must be difficult, on account of the distance from the coast; but my informant more than once said that if three men were together, and you offered two of them a bribe of salt, you might be sure of the third.

The rivers in the interior he represented as very large; and, if cleared of accidental obstructions, navigable for a vast distance. This he mentioned as being particularly the case with the various branches of the Sherbro.

Canoes are little known; but the rivers are crossed on rafts made of bodies of trees lashed together, and which are towed across by means of a species of vine, or creeping plant, nine or ten inches in circumference, which is stretched from bank to bank. This vine, it seems, when growing, runs along the ground, without ascending the trees, to a greater distance than is usual in our forests, which makes it more fit for this purpose. The great difficulty is to extend it across the river. None but head-men can undertake such a work: but when once fixed it will last a couple of years; and along it their rafts are towed across.

Mr. Harrison apologized often for the unsatisfactoriness of his information: saying that he had taken little notice of any thing which did not force itself upon his observation: and that the circumstances of different countries through which he passed were now so blended in his remembrance that it was difficult to give an accurate or even a consistent description.

I may hereafter trouble you with a few additional notes respecting these countries, collected from the information of natives who have travelled into them.

AMERICA, NORTH.

Eagle-Tail Dance of the North American Indians.—Extract of Letter dated Maryville, Feb. 8.—Suffer me to interrupt the course of my narrative by filling this sheet with a description of one of the dances of our Indians, called the Eagle-tail dance. I am persuaded that it was once a religious ceremony; that it originated in the East; and is enigmatical. Though it has passed through the lapse of ages, it still wears a strong appearance of the mysticism of the ancient mythology. But as religion was then used as a machine of state policy, this might have been used in that way.

The occasion of the dance is the killing of an eagle. Immediately on this joyful event, the town to which the person belongs, with some other towns in the vicinity, send word to some town or towns at a distance, that on a certain day, they will bring them the tail of an eagle. Before the day appointed, the party, who are to bring the tail, carefully select from the woods a stick having many limbs, which they cut off two or three inches from the stem, and on the top they spread the tail and bind it fast with ligatures, and also carry with them most of the feathers of the eagle, bound in little bundles: while the party, who are to receive them, provide a block of wood, carved in the figure of a man's head, fasten it to a pole, and set it in the ground in the spot designed for the place of meeting. This done, all assemble in the town-house, and wait the approach of their friends, who come carrying the tail in triumph, attended by the sound of the drum and other music. Having arrived at

a convenient place, and sufficiently near to be distinctly heard by those in the town-house, they are formed into order by their principal chief, who distributes the bunches of feathers among the chiefs and warriors of his party. They then raise the war whoop, which is three times repeated, and as often answered by those within. They march forward about 100 yards; halt, and whoop once; are distinctly answered; so a second and a third time. At the third of these single shouts, those within march out, directing their course towards the figure of the man as the central point. When arrived within ten steps of each other they halt. The head men of each party distinguish themselves in front. After a moment's pause, the chief of the town company draws his sword, vapors astonishingly, and, at length, with menacing brow and horrid threats, he draws towards this figure (a feigned enemy) and gives it a fatal blow, lays it prostrate, then leaps, brandishes his sword, and exerts every nerve, as if in the severest contest. He then exultingly passes to the chief of the opposite party, waves his sword over his head and the heads of the other chiefs, dancing before them, and singing of his warlike exploits. As soon as this scene is over, one of the chiefs gives him a bunch of the feathers, with which he returns in extatic triumph, and gives it to one of his men. A second chief goes through the same ceremony, is treated the same way, and returns with his prize, and so on, till all the bunches of feathers are transferred to the town party. Then the head man of the advancing party bears the tail in triumph, and presents it to the chief who first drew his sword; he receives it with dignity, and bears it, with solemn and majestic step, to the place where the supposed slaughtered enemy lies. He sticks it in the ground, and each one brings his bunch of feathers, and hangs it on the cut branches of the pole. The companies then unite, and one, expert in the mystery of the dance, leads them through mysterious evolutions to the town-house. After many manœuvres they enter and march round it, as if surveying a field of battle, until a signal is given, and the ceremony ceases till after dark, when a new and interesting scene commences. A fire is kindled in the centre of the town-house, and a band of music, consisting of drums, cane whistles, gourds, and shells, filled with pebbles or shot, with a monotonous vocal sound, are placed on one side at a distance from the fire, and at one end of the band a man is seated on a deer-skin spread on the ground. The music proceeds nearly half an hour before any other exercises. At length a head man rises, holding some warlike instrument, which he brandishes over the heads of the musicians, who instantly cease, though the drum is still highly beaten. He then proceeds to tell some

exploit or warlike action of his life, accompanying the narrative with all the gestures, which might have been supposed to attend it. At the conclusion he gives a whoop, which is answered by the band of music; the rest in solemn silence. He then begins to sing and dance with all the motions of a triumphant warrior. This continues about the space of a minute; the music in the mean time proceeding, until he again waves his instrument over their heads, at which they stop, and he proceeds, as before, to tell some other feat, and so on, till all his achievements are recited. At the close of the whole, he passes by the man seated on the deer-skin, and throws him something, either money or clothing. He then sits down, and another rises, goes through the same ceremony, and retires; and so they proceed, until all the chiefs and warriors are fully satisfied. At the close, the collection, thus made, is divided; a large dividend is given to the person, who killed the eagle, and the remainder distributed to the band of music. As soon as this is done the males all partake of a meal in the town-house, in which the females are not permitted to join. Supper being ended they mingle promiscuously, and spend the remainder of the night in their usual scenes of merriment. This ceremony is so much degenerated, that very few of the younger ones know how to lead it, and none, even of the oldest, (as they themselves say) understand it so well as their fathers; nor indeed do they any of their dances or ceremonies. If we reflect on the usages of the Egyptians and yet see their hieroglyphics, as well as some other of the eastern nations; we may conjecture the origin of our Indians, and may probably infer the mode of their passage to America. Many of their ceremonies are evidently Jewish. If they are not descended from that nation, they must have descended from those sufficiently near to have learned their customs and mode of worship.

CHINA.

American Outrages under the British Flag.—An American schooner arrived at Macao in August 1807, from the coast of Chili. She had some English seamen on board, who gave intelligence, that, on the coast of Chili, she had, under English colours, plundered several Spanish vessels, of bullion, &c. to a great amount. This, with other suspicious circumstances, determined the factory to examine the vessel. The captain, with several of her men, was killed in the scuffle. On board of her were found upwards of 150,000 dollars. She was sent to Bombay for adjudication.

Our remark in addition, is, that whatever cruelties this American vessel had been guilty of (and such were to be expected from a commander who could so grossly violate the laws of his own country, and of civilized

nations) would all be laid on that nation, under whose flag they were committed: so that the British nation would suffer in its character by this outrage, and that without the possibility of vindicating itself from the opprobrium.

Progress of Punishment for Homicide.—In *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 834. we stated the steps taken by the Chinese officers, on occasion of a murder committed in an affray. Our last accounts from that country import, that while the English supra-cargoes were at Macao the Mandarins had engaged to be content with punishing the culprit by *banishment*: but afterwards, they started difficulties; and, Nov. 6, at Canton, the chief Mandarin of the court of justice, came out of the city in great state, and demanded the hostage. This was refused politely, yet positively, by Mr. Roberts, the chief supra-cargo: the Mandarin reported this refusal to the Viceroy, who affected sullenness, and threatened the English trade. At this crisis, the Modeste British frigate arrived at Macao; on which, occasion was taken to report, that she came expressly to demand the British prisoner. The Mandarins, perceiving that this broke their measures, signified that the *banishment* of the prisoner would be accepted: and this was promised by Mr. Roberts.

Mouqua, the security merchant of the Neptune Indiaman, with whose crew the affray happened, had already paid to the justices, one lac and 20,000 dollars. It was understood, that the whole intention of the Mandarins was, to extort still greater sums from him.

DENMARK.

Bomb Explosion.—Copenhagen, 23d July: the following accident which happened the other day, in the sailors' barracks, demonstrates but too fatally how highly necessary it is to handle with the greatest caution and circumspection, the shells and grenades, that during the siege were thrown by the English into this city, and to empty them without loss of time. Two boys having found a shell in the ground, one of them took an iron instrument to clear away the dirt from it. Suddenly, it burst, shattered the child's arms and legs so dreadfully that he died shortly after; it also wounded the other boy who was looking on, together with his mother and a child at her breast. The house was also very much damaged.

FRANCE.

Cotton.—In the department of Gers, they grow the annual or soft cotton, (*colton herbacé*) and that of *Ivica*, which answers very well; many land-owners have applied themselves to the culture of this important article; and they already reap the fruits of their care and industry. [*Compare Panorama*, Vol. II. pp. 855. III. p. 1041. IV. 97.

Tremendous Destruction by Storm.—We receive from all parts of France, most melancholy accounts of extremely violent thunder; but especially of violent hail storms; which have destroyed either wholly or partially the hopes of the farmer.—We shall only cite one instance mentioned in a private letter from *Bazoches*, département de l'Orne.—July 2, at 1 p. m. the commune of *Bazoches* was visited by a most awful thunder storm. It had gathered in the N. E., directed its course E. S. E., and carried death and destruction with it. The extreme darkness of the cloud, which nearly caused the total disappearance of day-light, the numerous flashes of lightning, the howling of the wind, the tremendous claps of thunder, succeeding each other without intermission, in short, every thing, seemed to announce the approaching dissolution of nature. During three quarters of an hour, there fell an enormous quantity of hail, the smallest stones equal in size to a pigeon's egg, but the greater part as large as a hen's egg, and some as large pears.—They were of various shapes; round, triangular, oblong, or square; they were so hard and fell with such violence that they broke off branches as thick as a man's arm from the trees, and even pieces from the stones that are placed before the doors, and in the windows of the houses in the villages.—It is very remarkable that on the 18th [after sixteen days] some of those hailstones were found at the bottom of a ditch, which even then were as large as the yolk of an egg. During the storm a hailstone darted through a window that had been left open, into the kitchen of the deputy mayor, struck with such force against the opposite wall, that it rebounded through the window at which it had entered. After the storm a great many hares, also partridges and other birds were found dead in the fields and under the hedges, and many oxen in the fields were severely wounded.—The harvest promised to be very plentiful;—the apple and pear trees had never been so loaded with fruit; but now, the wheat, rye, buck-wheat, oats, the hay, fruit trees of every description, all are entirely destroyed. Many a farmer who had sowed 80 or 100 measures of good corn, does not expect to reap a single ear. The straw has been carried away, the ground is covered with mud, and the trees begin to wither. The damage is immense. The deepest melancholy reigns in the countenance of all the farmers. We see nothing but tears, we hear nothing but sighs; no resources for the present, no prospect for the future, the farmers abandon their farms, and the owners fear that, for the want of manure, they shall be obliged to leave their lands without tillage!

Storm.—At Alençon, July 1, a violent storm caused a great deal of damage throughout that department. The wind tore up a vast

many trees by the roots and carried them to a great distance. Several houses had been unroofed, and others had been entirely blown down. Hailstones as large as eggs had killed several sheep, and wounded a great many people. The rain, that fell in torrents, carried away entire *layers* of the best sown grounds; and even a vast many hedges. The rivers in the neighbourhood are choked up; in a word, the crops that promised a plentiful harvest, especially the grass, have been entirely destroyed, thousands of families have been plunged into poverty, and a great number of land-owners and farmers who, previous to those disasters, were in very affluent circumstances, have been totally ruined in the course of an hour. At one place, hailstones have fallen of *eleven inches* in circumference, at another place some of the hailstones weighed *several pounds*; and killed a whole flock of sheep. Some observed, that herds of cattle and oxen, impelled, as it were, by instinct, took to the water and remained there till the danger was over. The church of Alençon was struck by the lightning, and was greatly damaged.

State of Commerce.—Lyons, June 7, 1808. A report has been circulated abroad, that the manufactures of this city are not in so flourishing a state, as they were some years ago; and that, in consequence, the masters had discharged a great number of their hands; this statement is, however, without the least foundation; as, on the contrary, our manufactures encrease daily; and persons who are continually flocking hither from the neighbouring departments in search of employment, are immediately engaged; the numerous orders from Russia encrease every day. Indeed, the crisis wherein the commerce of Europe is now placed, is by no means unfavourable to our manufactories, as the increasing want of cotton, considerably augments the demand for silk goods, and this will probably be still more encreased, by the great changes which have recently taken place in Spain and Portugal. The commission business, is also very fast encreasing; many houses who formerly did nothing in this line, have recently applied themselves to this branch of commerce exclusively. The trade on the Rhone is very brisk. It is true, that in the southern departments of France they experience a want of colonial produce; but they are still much cheaper there than at Paris; they likewise, from time to time, receive some small supplies of the produce of the Levant.

GERMANY.

Dreadful Storm.—Accounts from Fribourg in the Brisgau state, that an inn at Burgh Capel, where several persons were assembled, was five times within a few minutes struck by lightning. The first stroke killed a little girl of 8 years old, and a farrier. A few

moments after, it struck the staircase, killed a girl of fifteen, and wounded several others; it then directed its course through other parts of the house, and entered a room, where it killed an elderly woman, and wounded several other persons. Such an extraordinary occurrence has spread the greatest consternation through the village. The funeral of these unfortunate persons took place on the following day, with great solemnity, and was conducted in the most affecting manner. We are sorry to add, that the lives of several of the wounded are despaired of.

Transit of Merchandize.—Vienna. Since the communication between Servia and Austria has been opened, a great quantity of merchandize daily arrives in the Austrian territory, on its way to Vienna. In a short time, that city will become a *dépôt* for the produce of the Levant. It also receives quantities of goods by the way of Brody and Galicia; those goods are shipped from the port of Odessa, in the Crimea, to Brody; the expences of land carriage from the banks of the sea to Brody are very trifling. This route is preferred to that of Turkey, because in the latter the goods are always subject to plunder, on the least disturbance; an occurrence, which is but too common.

Transit of Goods.—Accounts from Augsburg state, that not a day passes, but a great number of carriages arrive loaded with cotton, on their way to Strasburgh; to be conveyed thence to Paris. The price of cotton, of which there is a great quantity, is daily on the decline.

State of Commerce in colonial Produce.—Frankfort: every body here who has speculated in colonial produce is extremely dissatisfied; as the prices of these articles are rapidly on the decline. They are 15 to 20 per cent. lower than at Amsterdam.—This statement the *Moniteur* of July 27, has extracted from the *Journal de Commerce*, where it is dated July 21, although nothing of the kind is found in the Frankfort papers to July 24. The *Journal de Commerce* accounts for this in the following manner:—"The extraordinary decrease which has taken place in the consumption appears to be the cause of this decline. In fact, all the retail dealers, that have already purchased, meeting with but very little demand for their goods, cannot dispose of the contents of their shelves, and require therefore no further supply. Many wholesale houses that supplied these retail dealers, find themselves therefore, disappointed in their expectations, and being in absolute want of ready money, are compelled to sell at any price. Old and well-established houses, alone, can maintain their credit under the present disastrous circumstances, flattering themselves (perhaps in vain) that the prices will soon re-

vive, although nothing seems at present to indicate such a change."

By such evidence as is before us, it is difficult to determine the truth or error of the foregoing statement: if it be true, we should incline to enquire in what ratio the circulating medium at present moves among the public, compared with times when trade was free and brisk. It is very possible that the great merchants not making payments so frequently as heretofore, those whom they employed cannot spend so freely, and this abstinence, or withholding, descends to the lower ranks, who, finding themselves unable to purchase foreign commodities, are obliged to be content with the productions of their own country, and to render these subservient to the same enjoyments as those they formerly derived from articles brought from abroad.

HOLLAND.

Aerial Ascension.—Account of the twelfth aerial voyage of M. Augustin, undertaken in the presence of H. M. the king of Holland, at Amsterdam, May 9, 1808.

M. Augustin ascended at 12 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m. the weather being cloudy. At first the wind carried him towards the lake of Haarlem; but, his balloon having at the height of about 12,000 feet, taken another direction, he came, at 9 min. past 3 o'clock, directly over the road that leads from Abkoude to Utrecht. Here he descended a little, and became visible to all in that neighbourhood, the people at the time, making a great many signals: being however desirous of continuing his voyage, he proceeded further. At half past 3, he found himself suddenly enveloped in total darkness: at this time he heard the small balloons, that were fastened to the larger one, sometimes clattering against each other, and then again they separated from each other, as far as their situation allowed: he was, himself, nearly overcome with cold and fear; but having recovered the use of his faculties, by smelling to some strong volatile salts, he threw out a bag of ballast, and thereby rose again into a lighter region, where he found himself, as well as the balloon, entirely covered with snow. This phenomenon, M. Augustin attributes to the gilt stars, gilt ornaments, and letters (attached to the balloon) which had attracted a great quantity of electric vapours; and thereby had exposed him to the greatest danger. A short time after this, M. Augustin descended in the turf grounds in the neighbourhood of *Thien-Hoven*, from whence his balloon was conveyed to *Breuke-leveen*.—M. Augustin calculates the greatest height of his elevation at 20,532 feet, and the distance he had travelled at about 60 miles.

Simple Contrivance to prevent the Destruction of Flax by the Caterpillar.—The following Report, made a short time ago by

the minister of finance, to the king of Holland, has been published, *pro bono publico*.—It appears that the damage sustained by flax while growing during excessive draughts, may be prevented, even in extensive lands, by an easy and very simple method. The fine crop of flax growing on the *Louisa Polder* * belonging to the national domains of the *Zwallowe*, has recently, in the course of two days, suffered so much by caterpillars, that scarcely any thing remained but the stalks of the plant. At the public sale of the produce, the difference from former sales, was as 75 to 200. Equal mischief was sustained by 80 acres of flax in the *polder Kwisgeld*; in the domain of *Neerboort*. The treasurer of the said domain, Mr. J. J. Hetterschy, having been informed of this, used the following method to prevent the mischief becoming so general as that which had been sustained by the *Louisa Polder*. He ordered sixteen men to walk twice a day along the furrows, with a rope fastened to two poles; so as to cause the rope to drag over the plants, whereby the insects were thrown off the plants, twice a day. This had the good effect of preserving the flax, by being repeated for four succeeding days; in some places, it had the desired effect, when only continued for three days.

A procedure, not unlike this in its principles, with respect to the fly that consumes turnips, may be seen in *Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 74.

HUNGARY.

Tockay Vineyards destroyed.—A tremendous storm accompanied by hail, and the bursting of a cloud, on June 20 entirely destroyed the greater part of the celebrated vineyards of Tockay.—The hail-stones were as large as nuts, and the bursting of the cloud was so violent that stones of 100 *cwt.*† were thrown from the vineyards into the village of Tockay. By this accident seven men, and a boy of 12 years old, have lost their lives; with a great number of cattle, horses, and wine. The damage caused to the vineyards, whereof several have been totally destroyed, is incalculable. The whole village was so entirely filled with stones, that the labour of hundreds of people was required to clear them away.

INDIA.

Dreadful Hurricane on the Coromandel Coast.—At *Madras* on Thursday Dec. 10, and Friday Dec. 11, 1807, raged one of the most tremendous storms ever known in that country. About 5 o'clock on Friday morning, it carried before it huts, trees, and

* *Polder*, i. e. drained lands.

† This amazing weight appears to be altogether wonderful: we suspect some error of the press in the original, which is faithfully translated here. *Tockay wine* is reserved for the emperor's sole drinking.

almost every thing that opposed its fury. The windows and doors of the most substantial houses were violently displaced: the canal forced its banks: the sea rose far above its usual height: the surf beat with amazing violence over the ramparts of the fort; the sentry boxes were thrown in all directions: the boats from the canal drove to the edge of the Mount road, and the government bridge. At length the wind shifted to the Southward, when a new course opened to the hurricane, and new destruction followed, those trees and dwellings that had experienced some shelter before, being now exposed to ruin. Most of the houses of the European inhabitants are injured—not a tree in the neighbourhood has escaped—they are torn up by the roots, or split in the middle,—cattle, and some of their drivers, are killed,—the houses in the Black Town, and St. Thomé, and the neighbouring villages, are unroofed,—the mud houses of the natives are levelled to the ground.—Many villages on the banks of tanks and rivers are completely swept away, and it is feared most of their inhabitants have perished. Many thousand lives have been lost in this dreadful hurricane. It was felt at sea; and at the Mount. A brig in the roads, and a pariah vessel were stranded.

The wreck of the Fairlie brig, burnt in the roads about seven years ago, was thrown up on the beach: and this, with what has been observed on the upper circle of masonry that secured the aperture of a well, about 15 feet deep, sunk at the Observatory gardens, which “has been shoved from its parallelism with the earth by several degrees,” had led to the supposition, that an earthquake augmented the evil. There was neither thunder nor lightning during the storm. The sea, it appears, has long been gradually advancing on Madras; and it is thought, that on this occasion it has made a considerable and even alarming encroachment. Late accounts, however, mention its complete retirement: but, this occurrence may impart some notion of the causes that have, at various ages, buried parts of this coast beneath the overwhelming deep; of which tradition has preserved the memory; as of the seven Pagodas, &c.

Character and Death of the French Captain Moreau.—In *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 408, we reported the inhuman conduct of Moreau, second captain of the Piedmontaise, French frigate, to Capt. Larkins of the Warren Hastings, Indiaman, *after she had struck*: this appeared to the British Admiral Pellew, to be so atrocious, that in public orders to his squadron, he described Moreau as *unworthy of British humanity, if ever he fell under British power*. Moreau published a justification of his conduct in the *Isle of France Gazette*, in which he asserts, that after the Warren Hastings struck, she was purposely

run on board the Piedmontaise, and that part of her crew resisted, by order, or at least, by encouragement of Capt. Larkins, whose property in this ship, was very great, the loss of which the captain deplored with bitter lamentations and tears, and avenged his loss by falsity and slander. This letter of Moreau was answered in the Calcutta Telegraph, Dec. 31, 1807, by the third officer of the Warren Hastings, (who signs, G. D.) who declares, that after the colours were struck, no one belonging to that vessel appeared in arms: that Moreau struck the captain with his poignard, and would have struck him repeatedly, *had not his own crew, who attended him, possessed more discretion than himself*: adding, that Mr. Bristow, midshipman, was poignarded through the hand, and arm, by Moreau's orders, while getting some clean linen out of his trunk: Mr. Hood, also. The officers of the Warren Hastings, all followed the example of the captain and took off their side arms. The Piedmontaise was taken March 8, 1808, by the *Sr. Fiorenzo*, after three days' chase and fighting. Different reports are in circulation as to the manner of Moreau's death: some say, he was wounded in the action, and thrown overboard—by his own command, as others add: some say, that finding he *must* surrender, after a desperate struggle, he shot himself, and then was thrown overboard; while others think he threw himself overboard. Be this as it might, the fact is certain, that this ferocious Frenchman expecting contempt and misery, exposure and abhorrence, has added himself to the instances of punishment befalling the guilty, and of the *short* reign allotted to tyranny and barbarity, however it may be suffered to triumph for a time.

Inquisition at Goa.

On the 6th February arrived at Bombay the Rev. Dr. Buchawan, in a paramar from Goa, where he had been making some inquiry into the present state of the Inquisition at that place. Dr. Buchanan has relinquished his intention of going home by a route over land, and proceeds to England by the present fleet in the Hon. Company's ship *Charlton*. It appears that the Inquisition at Goa, formerly so well known for its sanguinary proceedings, is still in operation, and that it exercises its authority, under circumstances which demand the immediate interference of the British Government. It had been supposed that the power of the Inquisition at Goa had declined with that of the parent Inquisition in Portugal. But this is not the case. Circumstances, in India and Europe, during the last two centuries have not been the same. A progressive civilization has enlightened Europe, and nearly abolished its spiritual Inquisitions. But India remains in the darkness and bondage of ignorance. The inquisition at Goa extends

its controul in a greater or less degree to the extreme boundary of Hindostan and materially affects the honour and character of the British Government, and of the Christian Faith, which that Government professes. Goa is properly a city of Churches, containing in its province a Republic of Priests, who have departed far from the primary discipline of even their own Church. Dr. Buchanan's visit has, it seems, excited some alarm among them; for, they are fully sensible that their conduct in many particulars, in doctrine and practice, would be condemned by a General Council called by the Pope himself. There are in the Archbishopric Province of Goa, nearly three thousand Priests, occupying upwards of two hundred and fifty Chapels and Churches. This is the hierarchy which holds in chains the Christian Church in the East, and whose power is silently increasing under the tranquil Government of the English, whose apathy or neglect suffers the Romish superstition to confirm its dominion with unceasing activity in every province of Hindostan. This is the Indian community, which looks out with anxiety for the arrival of Buonaparte, "the great restorer of the Catholic Church." Dr. Buchanan's Letter to the Archbishop of Goa, Metropolitan of the East, will be published, if it be deemed expedient. In that letter, written on the spot, in the Convent of the Augustinians at Goa, he adverts to the facts he had witnessed, and to the information he had received from the Inquisitors themselves; and he urges the Archbishop to recommend to the Court of Portugal to refrain from usurping any longer a spiritual power in the British States; and to endeavour to repair the injury done to Christianity through the crimes and long duration of the Inquisition, by the immediate abolition of that tribunal. The Archbishop is requested to exert his own authority in reforming the abuses in the Colleges at Goa, for the education of the Priesthood, and in causing his Priests to begin the study of the Holy Scriptures, and to cease from mixing the pure faith with Indian superstitions, and from preaching a corrupt Christianity to the subjects of the British Government.

Cave of Elephanta at Bombay.

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, to W. T. Money, Esq. Bombay.

Dear Sir—In the hope that you will prosecute your purpose of directing the attention of government and of the public to the present state of the Temple of the Elephanta, and to the means of its preservation, I beg leave to offer my contribution in aid of that laudable design. When I visited the Elephanta, last week, and compared it with the accounts of former travellers, I perceived that the cavern and figures were in a state of progressive and rapid dilapidation; and it seems to me probable, that when a few more pil-

lars shall have fallen in, the whole temple will be overwhelmed in the ruin of the superincumbent mountain. If I may offer an opinion on the means of preservation which are practicable, I would suggest, That the dilapidated pillars be rebuilt entire of hewn stone, in three blocks, of granite of the mountain, after the original model; the decayed bases of the columns still standing to be strongly cased with the same stone; and the broken limbs and features of the figures to be restored after the authority of the drawings and descriptions of the earliest travellers. The year of the repair, and the motive of the undertaking, to be inscribed in deep characters on the wall of the cavern. The solid stone floor to be cleared of rubbish (in some places it is two feet deep), that the continuity of the rock, with the bases of the columns, may appear. The modern wall, inclosing the front, to be taken down, to throw more light on the body of the place, and a railing substituted at a greater distance. The figures to be frequently cleaned and dried with a cloth, which will have the effect of giving them a kind of enamel, and preserving their surface from the corroding effect of the moisture. Means to be devised for preserving the cave from inundation during the annual rains. Steps to be cut in the rock, for easy descent to the cavern of cold water. The jungle in front of the cave, and about its edges, to be cleared, and the aperture of the mountain, on each side, enlarged, to give more air and light. The road up the hill to be widened, and cut in steps in the rock; as is usual in the ascent to other religious places in Hindostan. At present, the access to the Elephanta is very difficult, being through nearly a mile of steep and painful road. The old Elephant himself, on the side of the hill, to be renewed, and a young elephant placed on his back, agreeably to the first drawings. These drawings I can send you from Europe, if you cannot procure them in India. And, lastly, an appropriate building to be erected on the beach, at the entrance of the valley, for the accommodation of visitors. Here may be deposited, for the immediate reference of travellers, those volumes which contain the notices and opinions of the learned concerning Elephanta. This building might be occupied by the military guard which the Bombay Government has recently stationed on the island, to preserve the cavern from further injury. Other improvements will suggest themselves to you on the spot. To preserve to future ages this grand monument of ancient sculpture, perhaps the most antient in the world, and to exhibit it to mankind in somewhat of its pristine beauty, is a noble undertaking, and worthy the countenance of every man who loves to embellish science and human life. The temple of Elephanta is perhaps a grander effort of the ingenuity of man than the

pyramids of Egypt. If the expense of the work is to be defrayed by the subscription of individuals, though I consider the preservation and repair of the Elephant to be truly and properly a public and national concern, I beg you will do me the honour to apply to it the inclosed sum. Every christian traveller can assign a reason for wishing that the primæval emblem of the Trinity in Unity, at Elephantia, may remain entire during the ages of the world.—I remain, dear Sir, with much esteem, your faithful and obedient servant,
Feb. 26, 1808. C. BUCHANAN.

ITALY.

Uncommon Meteor.—Ferentino, June 15. May 21, about 3 o'clock in the morning at the rising of the moon, the atmosphere of this town and its vicinity became suddenly extremely dark, for a few moments; after which certain fiery meteors, violently agitated, appeared on the adjacent mountains, which, on their approaching each other, formed two distinct globes of fire, when with the velocity of a cannon ball they darted from east to south, and with a tremendous noise united, and afterwards burst, making a still more dreadful explosion, which was heard all over the adjacent country. These singular phenomena have very much excited the curiosity of the naturalists, and have struck with dreadful panic the timid and superstitious inhabitants; but we have not heard of their having done the least damage in the country.—*Utrecht Courant*, July 4, 1808.

The peculiar circumstance of the union of these bodies will not fail to excite notice. This appearance deserved correct, and even scrutinizing, examination.

SPAIN.

Character of some of the Provinces of Spain.—The following acquires interest from the consideration of the present state of the kingdom of Spain. It is extracted from a letter of the late Mr. Thomas Collinson, of Southgate.—At Bayonne, the extreme frontier city of France towards Spain, we had our carriage which we took with us from England, fitted for mules, 300 of which we employed (viz. 14 each day) to draw us to Madrid. The defiles of the Pyrenees took us two days and an half. A stupendous chain of mountains, parallel with which, before we penetrated them, we travelled near *threescore miles*, all the way astonished at the grandeur and sublimity of this heaven-built wall.—The surface of Spain, for the greatest part of the way to Madrid, is, for want of rivers or brooks, rather sterile; not that it is literally destitute of vegetation, so far from it, that for leagues together it is covered with plants, but none of them afford food fitted to sustain man, horse, or mule; yet, being almost all aromatic plants, they are grateful to the traveller, for, from being trampled on by the mules, the whole atmosphere is filled with their fragrance.

—Passed through several cities before we reached the capital: at Burgos there is so beautiful a gothic cathedral, that in its internal effect, I am compelled to give it the preference either to Lincoln or York.—Madrid, from having been one of the dirtiest capitals in Europe, is since it has been paved, become one of the cleanest; it is not very large, nor can it boast many superb buildings, yet I think it by no means a disagreeable city. The new palace indeed justly merits to be considered as magnificent; it is both lofty and large, and within most nobly adorned, with rich marbles and granites, the produce of Spain.—This and other palaces here, contain several very fine pictures; the public walks, or parade, are pleasant and noble, decorated with fine fountains, and shaded by ample plantations of trees, to each of which is conducted a *separate rill of water*; so that they preserve their verdure under the summer skies of Spain:—Whilst we were in this city, there happened to be a bull fight; the field of contest is in the arena of a large amphitheatre, capable of containing several thousands of people; the bulls are attacked by men on horseback with spears, and by others on foot, with darts; fourteen, I think, of these noble animals were slaughtered that day, and five or six horses, (by their bellies being ripped up), were also sacrificed to this wanton cruelty.—The Spaniards are, including both sexes, immoderately fond of this exhibition; it evinces to me that the nation is not yet perfectly civilized.—The Escorial, which is many miles distant from Madrid, is a vast pile, the cost of which must have been prodigious, but the style of its architecture is so thoroughly bad, that neither the parts nor the whole produce any interesting effect.—Pursued our way from Madrid through the supposed Don Quixote's scenes of prowess; looked over Toboso, but could not distinguish any known descendants of Dulcinea. Reached Valentia; the tract from which city to Barcelona, along the coast of the Mediterranean, is so delightfully rich in luxuriant vegetation, that we might almost fancy that a line of land had been taken up between the tropics, and laid down there.—After enjoying, day after day, the delightful shores of the Mediterranean, we re-crossed the Pyreneans; towards their eastern extremities; at a great distance from their western pass, which we took from Bayonne: here we descended to the first frontier city in France, towards Spain, in this direction, named Perpignan; from hence took the road to Narbonne; and afterwards continued our route throughout the whole extent of the southern coast of France, till we crossed the *Var*, to Nice in Italy. The whole of this tract is a very interesting one.—Barcelona to Spain, and Marseilles and Toulon, &c. to France, are most valuable ports, as being most conveniently situated for the Levant trade.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Imperial Parliament.—On Saturday the 20th, both houses met *pro forma*, agreeably to the prorogation in July; and were, as a matter of course, further prorogued to Tuesday the 1st of November. It is noticed as a very long prorogation. The commissioners on the woolsack were, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Walsingham, and Lord Hawkesbury: the lower house of parliament was represented by John Henry Legge, Esq., chief assistant, and the usual officers of the house. No idea in this circle seemed to be entertained of parliament's sitting down for business on this side Christmas. On our return through Westminster Hall into Palace Yard, we perceived the workmen had begun pulling down the old buildings on the bank of the Thames, on which is to rise a decorative row of trees, for the ornament of this part of the metropolis.

Grand Dinner, to the Spanish Deputies, by the Merchants and Bankers of London, at the City of London Tavern, on Thursday, August 6th, 1808.—This sumptuous Feast, indicative of the sympathy which England feels in the glorious cause of Spain, was attended by a company of Noblemen and Gentlemen, comprehending a very large proportion of the mercantile wealth of the British metropolis. No former occasion, within our memory, was equally distinguished by the respectability and opulence of the company. It was not a party meeting, for men of all parties are equally ardent and zealous in the cause which has aroused the people of Spain. And we saw, therefore, embodied the principals of all the great companies, of the first mercantile, and banking-houses, together with several Ministers of the Country, Statesmen not in place, Foreign Ministers, and other distinguished characters—all eager to testify to the illustrious Deputies from Spain, the interest which they felt in the deliverance of their country.

The company did not sit down to dinner till 7 o'clock. There were six tables length-ways, and one cross-table in the large room, at which 328 Noblemen and Gentlemen sat down; and in the adjoining room there were 72, making together 400 persons; and it is not exaggeration to say, that their united property was not less than fifteen millions of money. The decoration of the head table was splendid. The parterre, or sand work, represented, in one place, Britannia offering her assistance to Spain, in another, Fame supporting a medallion, on which were inscribed the Names of the different Provinces of Spain, who have stood the foremost in resisting the common enemy: in another, the figure of Time crowning the Spanish Patriots' Flag with Laurel; in another, the figure of Hope leaning on the Rock of Justice; in other parts, the Arms and Standards of Spain intermixed with those of England, with different mottos, such as *Pencer, o morir!*—*Success to the Spanish Heroes*, &c. &c. The ornaments stood from seven to eight feet high, portraying in one part the Battle of the Nile, with the blowing up of L'Orient; in another, Trophies of Flags, &c. &c.; at the top of all, the Royal Standards of England and Spain: the whole finished with garlands and bouquets of

flowers, China figures, vases, &c. &c. The dinner consisted of one full service, with removes—a plan of dinner for so large a company infinitely better adapted to comfort than that of division into several courses. It was served with the regularity and alacrity of a private Board. There was drest for the day 2500 lbs. weight of Turtle, and the intervals between the turkeys had every delicacy in season—the removes were Haunches of Venison. The Desert was extremely magnificent in ices and fruits, and contained about 600 pieces. Sir Francis Baring was in the Chair. After *Non nobis Domine*, he gave, The King.—The Queen.—The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family.—All which were drunk with three times three.—He then gave, King Ferdinand VII.—a toast which was received with enthusiasm.—The Patriots of Portugal, and may the House of Braganza never cease to reign,—with three times three.—The King of Sweden, and the glorious cause in which he is engaged,—with three times three.—Ferdinand IV. King of Sicily,—which was drunk with three times three.—The President of the United States of America.—This toast threw the company into a state of complete discordancy, for it was no sooner uttered than “confusion dwelt in every face,” and the indignation became so general that it was instantaneously marked with universal disapprobation, and a loud and continued hiss pervaded all parts of the room, until a glee (called for from a band of vocal performers hired for the occasion from the theatres) restored the company to good humour.*—However unpleasant the idea

* An explanation has since been very properly given to the public: “The Toast given at the dinner at the London Tavern, on Thursday, by Sir F. Baring, viz. “The President of the United States of America,” has given much disgust to almost the whole of our merchants. In the previous arrangement of the toasts by the committee, it appears that this was objected to by most of the gentlemen who composed the committee, and that, after much discussion, it was agreed to leave it entirely to the discretion of Sir Francis, which, of course, makes it the act and deed of Sir Francis.”

Audi alteram partem.—In justice to Sir Francis Baring, we insert the following letter:

Sir, If the dissatisfaction which followed the toast I gave at the public dinner last week, by many supposed to have been “The President of the United States,” but actually “The President, and United States of America,” had been confined to the company present, I should have considered any blame that might have attached to me fully removed by the general approbation expressed afterwards at my conduct; but as it has excited much observation, I must request your indulgence to insert a few lines in justification of myself. I have always considered it to be the duty of a Chairman to act with impartiality and propriety, and not to introduce any toast at a public dinner in a clandestine manner. To prove that I had no such intention, the toasts were printed, with a translation for the information of the visitors, and distributed at the table at which I sat, although I believe they were only partially circu-

that the Spanish Deputies should have been so entertained, yet we rejoice that they had hereby an opportunity of witnessing, unexpectedly, the opinion of the English people entertain of the conduct of Thomas Jefferson, who, though president of a republican government of pretended elective liberty is yet the *avowed friend* of the Despot, Usurper and Tyrant, who would not only enslave Spain, but even America, and the whole world!—The President then gave, Success to the Gallant Heroes of Spain and Portugal, our brave Associates in Liberty and Arms—which was drunk with the most lively acclamations.—Dignam of Drury Lane Theatre then sung the following song:

Long by Anarchy, Faction, and Treason defac'd,
The Order and Peace of the World had been broke;

And Nations, by chains of Oppression disgraced,
Had shrunk from their Duties, and bow'd to the Yoke.

By Cunning o'erreach'd, or by Terror dismay'd,
A Despot's decrees had unstrung ev'ry nerve;
And, Virtue or Courage no longer display'd,
Men sunk into Slaves, and were willing to serve.

Entrench'd deep in Crimes, now the Despot's assail'd,
And his arts shall no longer his Tyranny guard;

Thine example, blest Britain! at last has prevail'd—
Thy Firmness at last shall obtain its Reward.

Gallant Spain has her cruel Oppressor defy'd:
To Freedom, Religion, and Glory a Friend,
Her Children once more with us Britons ally'd,
The Flame they have caught shall through Europe extend.

lated at the other tables. All the friendly Governments, with their respective Sovereigns, were given in regular succession: Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Sicily, concluding with America. My situation was a public one, and it was not permitted me to indulge a private opinion or feeling; strict impartiality and correct propriety demanded that I should propose, and not omit, America, with whom we are in amity and friendship, placing that country on an equal footing with the rest. An American Minister is here; we have one in America; a state of peace must therefore be supposed to exist; and it would have been presumption for me, in the Chair of so respectable an Assembly, and in the presence of his Majesty's Ministers, to have decided whether the present state of the connexion between the two countries was more or less friendly. Under these circumstances, I must confess that I feel neither doubt nor difficulty in referring my conduct to the judgment of every dispassionate person. To accusations of party motives or self-interested meanness, I can oppose, with confidence, a long life passed under the eyes of many who were present; and, I flatter myself, that its uniform tenor renders it not necessary for me to enter into any further defence.—I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,
FRANCIS BARING.

Hill-Street, Aug. 11, 1808.

Thus the true Sons of Valour all over the earth,
By wishes long since, and by sympathies link'd,
Their Rights shall assert, and, with Liberty's birth,
Usurpers shall fall, and their fame be extinct.

The song being finished, the President in a short and appropriate address, congratulated the country on seeing a company assembled on this occasion so interesting to liberty, such as from the experience of fifty years, he never saw equalled in point of respectability. It did honour to the feelings of the nation, and must be gratifying to their illustrious guests, as it was a proof of the sympathy which the British people felt in the glorious cause in which they were engaged. He was sure the company would all join him in the toast he was now to propose:—Our illustrious Visitors, and may they find their loyalty and love of their country crowned with success, on their return to their native land.—This Toast was drunk with repeated bursts of applause.

Mr. Canning rose at the request and in the name of the illustrious persons, to express the lively sense of gratitude with which they received those marks of affectionate interest from the English people. They felt them the more sensibly as coming from a people who knew the value of the blessing for which they were contending. Their reception in England had not been advantageous to themselves only, and to their country, of which they were the Representatives, but its influence, they trusted, would extend to and be felt in other places. It would not be received either as truth or flattery by the English people, if they were to say that without their aid and countenance, they would not have made an effort to deliver themselves from the yoke of the tyrant. Alone and unaided, they certainly would have made the effort, and they have no doubt but that they would have succeeded. But after the warm and universal expression of sympathy by the English nation at large, and after the frank and instantaneous promises and performances which they had already received in the most handsome way from the King, they felt conviction in their hearts that their difficulties were rendered less; and they had no doubt but that, from this disinterested and generous proceeding on the part of England, there would be derived such an intimate future connection between the two nations as would be productive of the greatest advantages to both. The sense of acknowledgment and gratitude with which they were filled, made them anxiously desire to express their respect for his Majesty in the most marked way. They wished to disburthen themselves of their feelings, and to embody them in a sentiment the most congenial to those of the Company—and they therefore prayed him to propose again as their toast—The King!—which was again drunk with enthusiasm—and *God save the King* was played by the band, the second time.

The President then gave—May the united efforts of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, rescue the Continent of Europe from oppression and tyranny.—Taylor of Covent Garden Theatre then sung the following Song:—

'Mid the Tempest that o'er her Horizon is spread,
'Mid the Bolts that around her in Thunder are hurld,

Behold where Britannia raises her head,
And stands like a Tow'r, the Last Hope of the World!

The Nations of Europe, ah! where are they gone,
They that shrunk from the Lightning or bow'd to the Blast?

Still nearer and nearer the Deluge rolls on,
High swoln with the Ruins o'er which it has past.

But mark where at length a New Promise of Day
Breaks bright in the East, and bids Anarchy cease;

As it rises in Splendour, the gloom shall give way
To Freedom's calm breeze, and the sunshine of Peace.

True Sons of Iberia, boldly you arm,
Your Homes and your Altars from Robbers to save,

While Beauty excites you, and mingles her charm,
E'en in Chivalry's Land, to inspirit the Brave.

'Tis in proud Usurpation's and Tyranny's spite,
'Gainst Ambition most lawless, 'gainst Treason most foul:

'Tis for Loyalty, Laws, and Religion, you fight,
For all that can rouse or ennoble the soul.

And shall you not conquer? Oh hear us, kind Heaven,

(Thy aid we invoke, as in Thee is our trust),
To Spain be the Harvest, to us be but given,
The Glory of aiding the Cause of the Just.

Then think not in idle profusion we feast,
While our Hearts with our Toasts in pure unison flow;

New hopes shall inspire each illustrious Guest,
And the story they tell shall prove Death to the Foe.

Henceforward false Int'rest shall sever no more
The Queen of the Indies and Queen of the Waves—

They honour their King,—their Creator adore,—
And of Tyrants the scourges, will never be Slaves.

The President then gave—May Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, and British valour firmly unite in the support of Religion, Liberty, Loyalty, and Law.—Earl Camden then proposed The Health of the President—which was drunk with the warmest applause.

Sir Francis returned thanks in a very neat speech. He said that he had no other merit than that of filling the Chair, for the Committee had originated the very proper measure of testifying the sense which the merchants and bankers had of the glorious exertions of Spain and Portugal. He had retired, but being applied to to come forward, the occasion was irresistible. He thanked them for the flattering way in which they had honoured his name when proposed to them by the Noble Earl; and he begged leave to drink all their healths. He then gave—The Noble Visitors, and afterwards—Mr Canning,—who in a short address said, "When I last addressed you, I was

the interpreter of the illustrious Strangers; now, when I am called upon to express my own feelings, I can only say, Gentlemen, I thank you."

The Spanish Deputies, accompanied by many of the Noble and Right Honourable Persons who sat near them, rose to depart amidst the loud and grateful testimonies of respect from the Company at large. Sir Francis Baring was succeeded in the Chair by Beeston Long, Esq. Governor of the Bank of England, who kept up the festivity of the night to a late hour.

His Britannic Majesty's Declaration to the Envoys of Asturias.—Office of Foreign Affairs, June 12.—My Lords,—I have laid before my Sovereign the letter which you were authorised by the Junta of the principality of Asturias to deliver to me, together with the powers entrusted to you by the Junta, entreating, in their name, his Majesty's assistance. His Majesty has directed me to assure your Excellencies, that he feels the warmest interest in the resolution of the principality of Asturias, to sustain against the atrocious usurper of France a contest in favour of the independence of the Spanish monarchy: that his Majesty is disposed to grant every kind of assistance to efforts so magnanimous and praise-worthy.—His Majesty has, therefore, ordered me to declare, that no time shall be lost in embarking for the port of Gijon the succours that you require, as being the most pressing necessary; he will besides send a naval force capable of protecting the coast of Asturias against any attempt which France may make, of introducing troops by sea into the country.—His Majesty will make further efforts in support of so just a cause.—His Majesty has also ordered me to declare to your Excellencies, his readiness to extend the same succours to every other part of the Spanish monarchy, which may be animated by the spirit of the inhabitants of Asturias, as well as his Majesty's sincere desire to renew those ties of friendship which subsisted so long between the two nations, and to direct his united efforts against any power which may evince hostile intentions against Spain as well as Great Britain.—I recommend to your Excellencies to communicate, as soon as possible, to the Junta, the manner in which his Majesty has received the proposals transmitted by your Excellencies. A vessel has been got ready at Portsmouth, to carry any person you may think proper to dispatch.—I beg your Excellencies to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

GEORGE CANNING.

Drafts on Bankers.—The bankers have sent the following to several gentlemen who had forgot to notice the last act relative to drafts.—Sir,—We have been under the necessity of declining to pay your draft, dated _____ it being drawn contrary to an act passed in the last session of parliament (an extract of which is inclosed) and you will perceive the penalties annexed to a violation of it.—"That if any person or persons shall make and issue, or cause to be made and issued, any bill, draft, or order for the payment of money, to the bearer on demand, upon any banker or bankers, or any person or persons acting as a banker or bankers, which shall be dated on any day subsequent to the day on which it shall be issued, or which shall not truly specify and express the

place where it shall be issued, or which shall not in every respect fall within the said exemption, unless the same shall be duly stamped as a bill of exchange, according to the law in force when the same shall be issued, the person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds; and if any person or persons shall knowingly receive or take any such bill, draft, or order, in payment of, or as a security for the sum therein mentioned, he, she, or they shall, for every such offence forfeit the sum of twenty pounds; and if any banker or bankers, or any person or persons acting as a banker, upon whom any such bill, draft, or order shall be drawn, shall pay, or cause, or permit to be paid, the sum of money therein expressed, or any part thereof, knowing the same to be post-dated, or knowing that the place where it was issued, is not truly specified and set forth therein, or knowing that the same does not, in any other respect fall within the said exemption, then the banker or bankers, or person or persons, so offending, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, and moreover shall not be allowed the money so paid, or any part thereof, in account against the person or persons, by or for whom such bill, draft, or order shall be drawn, or his, her, or their executors or administrators, or his, her, or their assignees or creditors, in case of bankruptcy or insolvency, or any other person or persons claiming under him, her, or them."

Alehouse-keepers' Licences.—The bill for transferring the duty on alehouse-keepers' licences from the Stamp office to the Excise, has received the royal assent, and has become part of the law of the land. We embrace therefore, the earliest opportunity of giving some account of it to such of our readers as are interested in its provisions.—From the expiration of the existing licences on the 29th of September next, the licence is to be granted by the commissioners of excise, or by their officers in the country, instead of the magistrates of the division. These, however, are not to be dispensed at the mere pleasure of the excise officers, for a licence to retail ale, beer, or cyder, cannot be allowed any one who has not first obtained the approbation of the magistrate of the division in which he resides, certified in form prescribed by the act.—The publican, therefore, must apply as usual to the magistrates for their licence to permit him to keep an alehouse, and must produce the same certificate, and offer the same recognizance as has been heretofore done, which licence the magistrate may either grant or refuse, at their discretion, without assigning any reason, for the power of former acts are applied to this act; but, as magistrates had not before, neither have they now, a power of granting licences to any person not previously licensed for a different house from that for which the new licence is solicited, unless he produce a certificate of his sober life and good-behaviour from the minister and churchwardens, or three other reputable inhabitants, paying to church and poor, of the parish in which the house is situated. When this licence is obtained from the magistrate for keeping an alehouse, application is to be made to the excise for permission to sell excisable liquors, which however, is limited to the house for which the magistrate's licence is granted, and cannot be extended to any other place.—Clerks to justices

are to take the same fees as heretofore; but no collector, supervisor, or any other officer of excise, is permitted on any account or pretence whatever to demand, take, or receive, any fee or reward for any excise licence granted under this act.—We have been the more particular in pointing out the mode of proceeding to be followed, in order to obtain an alehouse-keepers' licence, because it has been very generally thought that transferring the duties from the stamp-office to the excise, would render application to the magistrates unnecessary; and, as the annual period for the renewal of licences is not very distant, any misconception of this point if not previously removed, might have been attended with great inconvenience to the parties, in some cases with serious loss, as licences cannot be granted at any other part of the year than between the first and twenty-second of September.

SCOTLAND.

Dinner in Honour of the Spanish Patriots.—An extraordinary meeting of the Chicken-Pye Club, to celebrate the exertions of the Spanish Patriots in the cause of liberty, was held at Crossgates, Fife-shire, July 23, and attended by almost every gentleman in Scotland connected with the club.—W. Ferguson, Esq. of Raith, in the chair; and Sir C. Halkett, of Pitsrune, Bart. Crozier.—After an excellent dinner, many appropriate toasts were given.—In the course of the evening were recited Burn's beautiful, energetic, and appropriate verses, "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," &c. which brought to recollection the efforts of the patriotic Sir Wm. Wallace, more than 500 years ago, in circumstances nearly similar to those of Spain; it was resolved to erect a monument to his memory, to which sufficient public honours have not hitherto been paid; a liberal subscription was instantly made.

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—From the alterations we have experienced in the weather,* and more especially the alternate influence of heat and rain, an increased proportion of disease has prevailed; and more especially of those affections of the stomach and bowels, called cholera morbus, alluded to in my last, as necessarily to be expected. The arrangement therefore for this month may be—bowel complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, measles, pleurisy, consumption, and other diseases of debility: with the usual complaints of women and children, including in the latter, a case of hydrocephalus, or water in the head.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. C. PEARSON.

New Kent Road, Aug. 20, 1808.

* Heat and cold, wet and dry weather has alternately prevailed. The rain was sometimes excessively violent, with very severe thunder and lightning. The thermometer at a north window has varied from 59 to 64, the former only on one day. Thursday the 18th inst. one in a south room, uniformly 10 or 11 deg. higher. The barometer from 29.7: to 30.2.1.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

Midland District, Aug. 22.—The prediction of last month has been completely verified. The harvest being very abundant, and nearly the whole of it housed. Apprehensions were at one time entertained of mildew, in consequence of the heavy rains which fell at the commencement of the month; but this has happily proved groundless. The turnips have uniformly escaped the fly, and are in general good, and bottoming kindly. Pastures unusually full of grass: lean stock on the advance. The wool market flat; little business done there till the sequel of Spanish patriotism is more fully developed. The Coventry manufacture at a stand for want of the raw materials.

Essex, Aug. 22.—Since my last, the mildew has somewhat injured a few pieces of wheat in a part of this county. Oats are a little deficient. Barley still promises well: beans and peas better than were expected; and on the whole, the year is marked as plentiful, particularly for wheat. Clovers intended for seed, as also turnips, are in a flourishing state. The fallows are in rough order, and so they must continue till harvest is finished. The several sorts of grain have been and are now, carried out of the fields in excellent order.

Suffolk, Aug. 22.—The wheats are a great crop; although they are in some places touched with the mildew, at the present. In general well got up, and if this week hold fine, all the wheat will be housed. Barley, a great crop, and fine. Oats, peas and beans a tolerable crop, in general. Rye and cole seed a large crop. The young clovers look healthy and well. Turnips are better than half a crop; have been got in late, owing to the season. Hay remarkably well got up; never known a greater abundance, nor of better quality; we have had a fine time for the summer lands. Potatoes are likely to be a good crop.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF JULY TO THE 20TH OF AUGUST, 1808.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

The lady of Lieut. Col. Buckridge
The lady of Hon. and Rev. F. Powis
The lady of Lord Viscount Marsham
The lady of Sir R. M. Wilmot, Bart.
At Beaumont Lodge, Viscountess Ashbrook

Of Daughters.

Hon. Mrs. Calvert
At her seat, at Sasing, her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle
In Dean-street, South Audley-street, the lady of Col. Hammond
Hon. Mrs. C. Paget

MARRIAGES.

At the Earl of Beverley's, in Portman-square, Lady Emily Percy, youngest daughter of Lord
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Beverley, to M. Drummond, Esq. of Charing-cross

Vice-Admiral Sir T. Graves, K. B. to Miss Blacknell, of Parham, Suffolk

At Baskimming-house, Ayrshire, W. Macdonald, Esq. jun. to Miss Mither, eldest daughter of Hon. Sir Wm. Mither, Bart. of Glenlee
Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, to Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, daughter of the Earl of Harrington

S. Bickley, Esq. to Miss Eliza Agnes Wallace, only daughter of Sir T. Wallace, Bart.

Rev. Blakley Cooper, of Yetminster, Dorset, to Miss Bacon, niece to Lady Staunton

Major Barclay, of 50th regiment, to Miss Lawson, of Woburn-place

Sir John C. Honeywood, Bart. of Evington, to Miss Cooper, eldest daughter of Sir William Cooper, Bart.

In Hume-street, Dublin, Lieut. Col. Sir Edward Ryan, to Miss M. Hamilton Rowan, of Kildaleigh Castle

At Stratfield Lodge, G. E. Beauchamp Proctor, Esq. second son of Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart. of Langley Park, Norfolk, to the only daughter of R. W. Halhed, Esq. of the Priory, Berks

H. Spank, Esq. of the East-India Company's civil service, to Miss Cornac, daughter of the late J. R. Cornac, Esq. Member of Council at Bombay

Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart. to the Hon. Miss Wyndham, daughter of the Earl of Egremont

Lieut. Col. Balfour, jun. of Balbirnie, to Miss E. Fordyce, of Ayton, in Berwickshire

The Rev. John Leslie, Dean of Cork, to Miss S. Lawrence, second daughter of Bishop of Cork and Ross

Lieut. Col. Vincent, late of 19th foot, to Miss F. Hoore

In Dublin, Viscount Lismore, to Lady Eleanor Butler, sister to Earl of Ormond

Sir John Gore, R. N. to Miss Montague, eldest daughter of Admiral Montague, commander in chief at Portsmouth

At Douglas, Isle of Man, W. Scott, Esq. to Hon. Miss Murray, eldest daughter of late Lord Henry Murray

DEATHS.

At his Brother's house, in Spring Gardens, the Hon. Henry Ramsey

At Durham, General Montgomery Agnew, Governor of Carlisle, aged 78 years

The lady of the Rev. E. Louth Thurlow, nephew to the late Lord Thurlow, and prebendary of Norwich

At Oxford, on his way to South Wales, Major James Hamill, late of the island of Alderney

At Colchester, aged 93, M/s. Lodington

At Pelham, Kent, the Rev. T. Randolph, M. A. brother to the Bishop of Bangor

In St. James's-street, Mrs. A. M. Brudenell, relict of Lieut. Gen. Brudenell

At Malton, Mr. Serjeant Tate

At Kilcullen, Major James St. Clair, of 3d battalion of Royals

In Dublin, after a painful and long illness, Right Hon. J. Thomas, Earl of Clanricarde, general in the army

At her house, near Ellesmere, the Right Hon. 2 U

Dowager Lady Kenyon, relict of the late Lord Chief Justice Kenyon
 Lady Diana Beauclerk, relict of the Hon. Topham Beauclerk, and sister to the Duke of Marlborough and the Dowager Countess of Pembroke
 In Lower Grosvenor-street, Lieut. General Churchill
 At Horsham, Mrs. C. Aldrich, sister to Lady Errol
 At Bath, Mrs. Boys, relict of Lieut. Col. Boys
 At Bognor, M. R. Onslow, Esq. eldest son of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.
 At Barbadoes, Lieut. Col. Wm. Boyer
 At Randolphfield, near Stirling, Major T. Spark, late in the East-India Company's service at Bengal
 In Devonshire-place, the lady of Sir C. W. Rouse Broughton, Bart.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1808.

AUGUST 2.—*Brevet*.—Col. Hon. R. Meade maj. gen. in the island of Madeira only; capt. R. Armstrong, 63d foot, maj. in the army
Hospital Staff.—A. B. Faulkner, M.D. physician to the forces
AUGUST 6.—*Garrisons*.—Gen. Sir W. Medows, K. B. governor of Hull, v. the Earl of Clanricarde, deceased; and gen. F. E. Gwyn, lieut. governor of the Isle of Wight, v. Sir Wm. Medows.
Staff.—J. Campbell, Esq. late lieut. col. in 60th foot, an inspecting field officer of yeomanry and volunteer corps in Great Britain, with rank of lieut. col. while so employed, v. French, appointed a brig. gen.
AUGUST 20.—*Staff*.—Maj. N. Campbell, 54th foot, deputy adj. gen. to the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with rank of lieut. col. v. Bowyer, deceased

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

The Rev. J. Bidlake, M. A. of Christ church, is admitted B. and D. D.—Rev. J. Quarrington, of Pembroke coll., and the Rev. J. K. Fletcher, of St. Alban-hall, M. A. are admitted B. D.

Rev. G. Price and Rev. J. H. Evans, of Wadham coll.; Rev. H. J. Symons, of St. John's; and Rev. J. Williams, of St. Edmund hall, are admitted M. A.

The whole number of degrees during this year.—D. D. 14; D. C. L. 6; D. Med. 2; D. Mus. 1; B. D. 36; B. C. L. 8; B. Med. 1; B. Mus. 1; Hon. M. A. 2; M. A. 141; B. A. 144.—The number of Regents in the Act this year is—D. D. 14; D. C. L. 6; D. M. 2; M. A. 141.

July 28. J. Blatch, Esq., Rev. J. Gould and Rev. W. Aldrich, M. A. elected Fellows; and Messrs. Philipps of Pembroke; Newby, of Brasenose; and Bracken, of Queen's, Demies, at Magdalen coll.

The following gentlemen were ordained by the

Lord Bishop of Lincoln, at Buckden, on Trinity Sunday:—*Deacons*. Mr. R. Jefferson, B. A. Fell. of Sidney coll.; Mr. Moore, B. A. St. John's; Mr. Campbell, B. A. Queen's; Mr. Bullivant, Jesus.—*Priests*, Mr. Spence, B. A. Trinity coll.; Mr. Holland, B. A. Bene't coll.; Mr. Elstob, LL. B. Trinity hall.

Rev. G. Howes, M. A. of Trinity hall, Camb., has been instituted to the vicarage of Gazeley with Kentford, Suffolk, on the presentation of the Master and Fellows of that society; and also to the rectory of Spixworth, same county, on the presentation of F. Longe, Esq.

Rev. C. Proby, M. A. late of St. John's, Camb., rector of Stanwick, Northamptonshire, has been collated, by the Bishop of Lincoln, to a prebendal stall in that cathedral.

Rev. J. Richards, is appointed, by the rector of Bath, to the curacy of St. Michael's, vacant by resignation of Rev. C. Philfott.

Rev. J. Symons, jun. M. A. late of St. John's, Camb., has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, to the vicarage of Monkland, Hereford, on the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

Rev. S. Birch, M. A. Fell. of St. John's, Camb., has been unanimously elected Geometry Lecturer of Gresham coll., in the room of the late Dr. Kettilby.

Rev. J. Cubitt, M. A. is instituted to the rectory of Waxham, with the vicarage of Pawling next the sea annexed, Norfolk, on the presentation of Sir G. B. Brograve, Bart., vacant by death of Rev. W. P. Smith.

July 16. Rev. R. Boon, B. D. Senior Bursar of St. John's, Camb., was presented by the Master and Fellows of that society, to the rectory of Ufford, Northamptonshire, vacant by cession of Rev. Dr. Jenkyn.

Rev. J. Wheeldon, M. A. late of Bene't coll., is nominated, by T. Pickford, Esq. to the perpetual curacy of Market-street, Herts, vacated by death of Rev. G. Smith.

A dispensation has passed the Great Seal, enabling the Rev. T. Holdich, M. A. domestic chaplain to the Earl of Lonsdale, and rector of Burton Overy, Leicestershire, to hold the consolidated rectories of Maidwell St. Mary and St. Peter, Northamptonshire, together with the rectory of Burton Overy, on the presentation of J. P. Hungerford, Esq. of Dingley Hall, and vacant by cession of Rev. Dr. Jenkin.

The Rev. T. Wilkins, M. A. of Bath, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of Weston, vacated by resignation of Rev. Dr. Chapman.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has presented the Rev. J. Bridges to the rectory of the united parishes of Saltwood and Hythe, vacant by decease of Rev. T. Randolph.

Rev. J. Blanchard, master of the academy in Nottingham, has been instituted by the Archbishop of York, to the valuable rectory of Middleton on the Wolds, East Riding of York, vacated by death of Rev. E. Brearey.

Rev. E. Edwards, M. A. master of the Grammar School, and rector of All Saints with St. John, in Huntingdon, has been collated by the Bishop of the diocese to a prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

Bankrupts and Certificates between July 19 and August 19, 1868, with the Attestations, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Barton, T. Liverpool, merchant.
Bloom, D. Twiss Millgate, Norwich, merchant.
Mears, C. Stockport, Cheshire, cheesemonger.
Winter, W. L. Albion Street, Blackfriars Road, stationer.

BANKRUPTS.

Barley, W. M. Derby, mercer. *Att.* Greaves, Derby.
Beckwith, T. Commercial Road, Middlesex, coachmaker.
Att. Smith and Henderson, Leman Street, Grogman's Fields.
Bell, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper. *Att.* Clennell, Staples Inn.
Bell, R. and Hedley, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper. *Att.* Carr, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Biggs, T. jun. Secud, Wiltshire, cheese-dealer. *Att.* Sandys and Horton, Crane Court, Fleet Street.
Blaze, J. otherwise Blades, Manchester, dealer. *Att.* Hill, Manchester.
Brindie, R. Leyland, Lancaster, bleacher. *Att.* Dewhurst, Preston.
Culvert, W. Maryport, Cumberland, mercer. *Att.* Hodgson, Whitehaven.
Chambers, H. Warwick, inn-keeper. *Att.* Tones and Heydon, Warwick.
Cheek, W. H. Manchester, scrivener. *Att.* Bousfield, Bouvrie Street, Fleet Street.
Chowles, J. T. Finch Lane, painter. *Att.* Downe, Henrietta Street, Covent-Garden.
Craike, J. and Schweders, J. F. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants. *Att.* Bell and Brodick, Bow Lane.
Elliot, T. Bedford Street, tailor. *Att.* Pike, Air Street, Piccadilly.
Emmett, S. Birkenhead, Birrall, Yorkshire, carpet-manufacturer. *Att.* Viglesworth, Gray's Inn.
Eyre, W. St. Columb, Cornwall, merchant. *Att.* Coode, Bodmin.
Foxall, J. Marlborough Court, Carnaby Market, victualler. *Att.* Sherwood, Cusinion Court, Broad Street.
Gardner, T. Shoreditch, haberdasher. *Att.* Batty, Chancery Lane.
Gear, J. Old Gravel Lane, victualler. *Att.* Clement, Ratcliffe Highway.
Gray, W. St. John's Street, shoemaker. *Att.* Selby, Charles Street, Northampton Square, Clerkenwell.
Harrison, G. and Watson, Noble Street, Cheshside. *Att.* Wiglesworth, Gray's Inn-square.
Harrison, B. Calbeck, Cumberland, dyer. *Att.* Hurd, King's-Beach-Walks, Temple.
Henderson, R. W. George Street, Minorics, ship and insurance broker. *Att.* Collins and Walter, Spital Square.
Huthwaite, W. Nottingham, mercer. *Att.* Coldham and Endfield, Nottingham.
Jeffery, A. Thornford, Dorsetshire, jobber. *Att.* Fooks and Woodford, Sherborne.
Johnson, E. Breeding Hart Yard, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Willoughby, Cliford's Inn.
Kennedy, T. Woolwich, tavern-keeper. *Att.* A. and J. Weston, Fenchurch Street.
Kidd, D. Berwick upon Tweed, linen-draper. *Att.* Knight, Manchester.
Knott, J. Oldham, Lancashire, grocer. *Att.* Heslop and Co. Manchester.
Lawten, Jas. sen., Lawten, J., Lawten, Jas. jun., and Lawten, J., Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton manufacturers. *Att.* Heslop and Co. Manchester.
Leffman, L. J. New Street, Bishopgate Street, merchant. *Att.* Jones, Basinghall Street.
Lilley, W. St. John Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday Street.
Lovell, T. Shoreditch, baker. *Att.* Collins and Waller, Spital Square.
Mears, C. Stockport, cheesemonger. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.
Morgan, A. and E. Builth, Brecknock, tanners. *Att.* Highmoor, Bush Lane, Cannon Street.
Odhiam, J. Melton, Sussex, draper. *Att.* Berry and James, Buckersbury.
Parr, J. O. and Patrick, T. C. Suffolk Lane, insurance-brokers. *Att.* Dennetts and Greaves, King's-Arms-yard, Coleman Street.
Pater, T. Shadwell, surgeon. *Att.* Wilson, Devonshire Street, Bishopgate.
Pearce, J. Paternoster Row, scrivener. *Att.* Wharton and Dyke, Lamb's Buildings, Temple.

Pepper, J. Romford, Essex, victualler. *Att.* Sterry, Romford.
Robinson, N. E. Bond Court, Walbrook, merchant. *Att.* Alcock and Co. York Street, Southwark.
Sawboe, J. Duke Street, tailor. *Att.* Mr. & Becker, Broad Street, Golden Square.
Smallbridge, T. Stoke-in-the-head, Devonshire, butcher. *Att.* Powell, Finch Lane, Cornhill.
Smith, J. Little Pulteney Street, St. James's, tallow-chandler. *Att.* Hughes, Bear Yard, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.
Stinchcombe, J. Bristol, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Stephens, Bristol.
Stokes, T. Tooley Street, Southwark, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Speck, Southwark.
Straw, G. Lincoln, merchant. *Att.* Hayward, Lincoln.
Tempest, M. Derby, mercer. *Att.* Lowton, Temple.
Tennant, J. Manchester, butcher. *Att.* Edge, Manchester.
Thompson, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Kay and Benschaw, Manchester.
Trelor, T. jun. Penryn, Cornwall, brewer. *Att.* Michell, Truro.
Tupper, G. Linton, Kent, shopkeeper. *Att.* Aubrey, Tooke's Court, Cursitor Street.
Turner, T. Liverpool, cheesemonger. *Att.* Griffith, Lower Castle Street, Liverpool.
Wing, J. Stamford, Lincolnshire, victualler. *Att.* Redifer, Stamford.
Young, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Clough, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES.

T. Harris, Oxford Street, mattress-maker.—S. Tiver, Bridgewater, innkeeper.—A. Davis, Stroud-green, dealer in cattle.—R. Prested, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, shoemaker.—J. Harris, Great Shire-lane, army-manufacturer.—J. Robinson, jun. Bradford, woolstapler.
J. Steel, Stockport, Cheshire, check-manufacturer.—W. Myhill, Exeter, jeweller.—J. Ball, Heister, Norfolk, engineer.—D. Inwood, Lower Thames-street, oilman.—J. Makeham, Upper Thames-street, cheesemonger.—C. Perkins, Swansea, shopkeeper.—H. Haywood, Hams-gate, butcher.
W. C. Shawford, of the Albany, Piccadilly, confectioner.—T. Evans, Coventry street, linen-draper.—T. Mitchell, Lawrence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, merchant.—J. Golden, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, draper.—J. Sanders, Hinckley, Leicester, corn-dealer.—J. Parker, Clithero, Lancaster, cotton-spinner.—T. Smith.
J. Baines, Ashford, farmer.—J. Dunsmore and J. Gardner, Broad-street, merchants.—J. L. Williams, Stamford, linen-draper.—J. Luckman, Salford, manufacturer.
W. Monk, Parbold, Lancashire, limeburner.—J. and W. Kershaw, Halifax, merchants.—T. Jennings, Bunhill Row, wharinger.—C. Roberts, Great Tower-street, victualler.
J. Williams, Bristol, broker.—N. Drake, Plymouth Dock, baker.—J. Baldeck, late of Chatham-mill, Kent, miller.
J. Beale, Southampton-street, Camberwell, mathematical instrument maker.—W. Wilson, Coal-Exchange, coal-factor.—B. Williams, Liverpool, linen-draper.
G. Jackson, Swithin's-lane, merchant.—J. Wilkins and T. Lacy, Basinghall-street, factors.—J. Morgan, Enfield Highway, farmer.—J. Nobie, Kensington Gravel Pits, brewer.—D. Johnston, Brown-street, Hanover-square, smith.—J. Bland and J. Satterthwaite, Fencourt, insurance-brokers.—W. Steel, Brentford, linen-draper.—B. Hoddinot, Bruton, Somerset, linen-draper.
J. and J. Thackeray, Manchester, cotton-spinners.—O. Clutton, Tooley-street, corn-merchant.—J. G. Rose, Buckingham-place, money-scrivener.—R. Loat, Long-Acre, ironmonger.—C. Robinson, Wood-street, clock-worker.
F. M. Hodson, Manchester, calico-printer.—D. Eaton, Chatham, Kent, tailor.—J. Dods, Commercial Chambers, Minorics, insurance-broker.—W. Potter, Kenton, Devon, tailor.
R. Gresswell, Stamford, innkeeper.—J. P. Halbert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.—S. Underhill, Shrewsbury, shopkeeper.
T. Rumsey, sen. Crosby-row, Bermondsey, broom-maker.—C. Cross and J. Cross, Liverpool, carriers.—W. Clark, jun. Hythe, Kent, tailor.—S. Stiles and M. Stiles, Dorking, Surrey, plumbers.—W. Hogg, Chiswell-street, merchant.—W. Davis, Cane-place, Kentish-Town, carpenter.—R. A. Mill and J. Harding, Sherrard-street, Golden-square, japanners.
W. Bell, Bristol, linen-draper.—E. Morris, Carmarthen, innkeeper.—S. Harsnett, Manchester, leather-seller.—B. Ross, New City Chambers, merchant.—L. and T. A. Beale, Basinghall-street, warehouseman.—G. Simpson, Copthall Chambers, merchant.
M. Cohen, Devonshire-street, exchange-broker.—B. Gill, Manchester, draper.—R. Cocking, Gulgate, Lancashire, hatter.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, August 20, 1808.

Since our last report we have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a large East India fleet, a Jamaica, Leeward Island and Mediterranean fleet. That from the East Indies consists of the following ships, viz. The City of London, Marquis Wellesley, Lord Duncan, Castle Eden, Lady Castlereagh, and Surrey, from Bengal; Windham from Bengal and Beccoolen; Lord Hawkesbury, Earl Howe, Airdy Castle, from Fort St. George and Colombo; and Metcalfe, Devonshire, and Charlton, from Bombay, with a fleet from the South Seas, sailed from Point de Galle 14th March, and St. Helena 19th June. Their cargoes consist of: Bengal muslins, 33,000 pieces; calicoes, 130,714; prohibited goods, 48,232. Madras calicoes, 86,508; prohibited goods, 43,692. Bombay calicoes, 6,650; prohibited goods, 113,647. Company's raw-silk, 801 bales; opium, 50 chests; indigo, 1,575 chests; lead, 1 box; cinnamon, 4,634 bales; hemp, 240 bales; kemoo shells, 48; cotton, 677 bales; salt-petre, 50,960 bags; fused ditto, 1,273 blocks; sugar, 4,531 bags; pepper, 3,400,483 lb.; ditto white, 144,168. Privilege indigo, 9,107 chests; silk, 4 bales; piece goods, 35; cotton, 30 bales; benjamin, 70 chests; mace, 2 chests; with sundry other parcels.—The Worcester, Capt. Wood, from Madras, was left at Point de Galle 14th March, having received damage, and supposed would go to Bombay or Bengal. The Piedmontaise French frigate of 50 guns and 500 men was taken March 8, after a severe action, by the St. Fiorenzo frigate, of 36 guns; and towed into Colombo, totally dismantled—the Piedmontaise had 167 men killed and wounded.—Capt. Hardinge, of the St. Fiorenzo, 12 seamen, and two Lascars, were killed, and 25 men wounded.—It is a satisfaction to us to state the arrival of a fleet from Oporto, laden with wine, and that several ships have sailed thence within a few days past, so that in spite of Buonaparte's stratagems the trade to Oporto goes on as usual, without any interruption whatever. A number of ships have likewise sailed for Cadiz, Malaga, and other parts of Spain, and we trust it will not be long ere we see vessels clearing out for Lisbon, &c. The commerce with South America has most fortunately already set the Manchester looms to work, whereby thousands of our countrymen will have their usual full employ. At Rochdale the demand for baizes for the same country, has been so great that it will be nearly six months ere the present large orders can be executed. Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, Nottingham, &c. &c. &c. are all at this moment full of

business, as also the potteries of Staffordshire, &c.—Cotton wool of every description has risen full 1½d per lb. since our last report, notwithstanding the immense quantities daily imported; not less than 774,268 lbs. of cotton were imported in one week into London alone.

The mail to the Mediterranean will be dispatched every three weeks, instead of once a month, as at present; and will be made up during the present year, on Tuesday the 23d instant, 13th September, 4th and 26th October. The packet boats will sail from Falmouth on the Saturdays following.

The Bank of the United States of America has refused to pay in specie, their dividends on all the stocks, except the bank shares and Louisiana stock, in consequence of the course of exchange being so much against that country. This is a proof of their violent hostility against this country; but we have every hope that as soon as the transactions in Spain are known in America, this disposition will abate, especially as Buonaparte has recently ordered a fresh embargo; and also the condemnation of the American ships in his possession, which the French are now actively proceeding in.

The last Mediterranean fleet brought into the market upwards of 1500 bags of Italian rags, and those of London have lowered in price from 3s to 4s and canvas as low as 43s; the commissioners of his majesty's yards having latterly sold the canvas without saving the good pieces for other purposes, as used to be the case when it was low in price, which has brought a considerable supply to market. A few more large bales of silk have found their way from Holland in a small schuyt, to our market, and we trust that the fleet expected from China will bring an additional quantity.

Wools continue very low from the great quantity on hand; but we are happy to say a considerable degree of activity now prevails among the manufacturers of Yorkshire; and in the London market, the merchants are at present making large purchases of baizes, serges, flannels, Yorkshire cloths for Spain, Portugal, and South America. The large importations of tallow lately made from the Brazils has lowered the price of soap, and candles, and we sincerely hope that a still further reduction will take place in those necessary articles. Large quantities of barilla, have lately arrived from different parts of Spain, particularly from Gibraltar and Sicily, and additional supplies may be daily expected from Alicant and Carthage, &c. &c. &c.

Several Greenland-men have lately arrived at Hull, Whitby, &c. with full cargoes, which no doubt will reduce the present high price of whale-oil, &c.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Aug. 27, 1808.

..... Jocund Day

Stands tip-toe on the misty mountain's top.

THIS beautiful line of our immortal dramatist, expresses with correct propriety the present state of the political horizon, as viewed from the British island. In the general opinion, our implacable enemy has done his worst; the deep darkness of night is past; the clouds are dissipating, streaks of light appear; their refractions gratify us; and *Jocund Day stands tip-toe*—but, it is, on the yet “misty mountain's top.” The morning itself has its glooms, its obscurities, its uncertainties, even its shades; and those who have seen the clouds of the morning, gathering, rolling, spreading, enveloping all around, will wait till they are elevated by the effulgent sun, ere they pronounce on the beauty of the day.

Our Report of the State of Trade for this month may with propriety be taken as a part of our Political Periscope; it gives us infinite pleasure to find by it, that the remedy for the discontents among our manufacturers, is found in labour and diligence, and that labour and diligence have scope for their exertions for six months to come.

What the ensuing six months may produce, it is impossible to foresee; but if they equal the last six months in important events, and in events equally favourable to British interests, they will deserve a distinguished place in our annals. If other nations on the continent, should, in imitation of the Spanish nation, resume their connection with Britain, and exert themselves *con animo* to break the yoke under which insatiable ambition has subjected them, if they rouse their faculties, and behave with the spirit of resolute and enfranchised men, then will the time approach, with a rapidity which is proverbial of time, when we shall have to add our congratulations to those of other well-wishers to the human race, and we shall once more behold friendship, brotherly kindness, and charity, predominating among the sons of men:—then will be “jocund day,” indeed.

We indulge such anticipations with pleasure: but the means of obtaining them, the labours that must previously be undergone,—these may not be overlooked by the wary politician. A just summary of circumstances as they stand, while it excites joy, is not without a something to justify apprehension.

The Spanish patriots have achieved great things, in forcing the French admiral Rosilly, with five sail of the line, and a frigate, to surrender, in Cadiz harbour; in surrounding the French general Dupont, at Andujar, who

was advancing to Cadiz, to relieve Rosilly, and to preserve the French fleet, and in repulsing effectually, the army of Marshall Moncey, acting against Valencia. These are indubitable, and they are important events. On a variety of minor actions we say nothing; not that we undervalue them; but, because, it is sufficient to glance at the result of the whole, which certainly has deprived France of native troops to a number exceeding 50,000 men, and has subjected her arms to an incalculable loss, in the disgrace that has befallen them, and the dissolution of that charm which, in the eyes of the ignorant, surrounded their proceedings. It will be recollected, that the vessels lost to France, are the remains of that fleet which fought at Trafalgar; so that, France has had the singular misfortune to lose *two complete fleets*; that which she fitted out for the conquest of Egypt, and that, with which, in conjunction with the Spanish, she hoped to conquer—Nelson. Not one ship of either of these fleets has returned to its national port: a very uncommon circumstance!

As to the character of the French troops taken, or destroyed, we see no reason to suspect them of diminished bravery, or their generals of diminished skill: they fought; even when hope must have been in the wane, they fought: but against the ability and bravery of their antagonists, and adverse circumstances, principally owing to the immaturity of their plans, they fought in vain. While these events were passing in the South of Spain, the North of Spain was held in uneasy quiet by the troops of France, and by its proximity of that power. Not that its population was insensible to its condition, but that it was overladen with French forces, which possessed all the strong holds, and to have revolted without a prospect of success, was not justifiable: to wait in hope the issue of events, was better policy than to give way to the paroxysms of despair.

These considerations account for the safe advance of Joseph Buonaparte from Bayonne to Burgos, and from Burgos to Madrid. In this capital he arrived about the 29th of July, with his suite of ministers and statesmen. We pay no attention to the professions, and to the first bows, of a new king, a king raised from nothing to occupy a throne: they are matters of course. But, it is proper to remark that his *new Catholic Majesty* had no time for deeds: in a day or two after his arrival, information reached him of Dupont's disaster: and measures were immediately taken for evacuating Madrid. He left that city in the night between the 29th and 30th, taking the route of Segovia. Of his subsequent movements little is authentically stated. We hardly know how to credit *all* that report has charged him with during his short residence

at Madrid: but those who believe report, affirm, that a character like his is well described by our poet Spencer:

For on his back a heavy load he bare
Of mighty strength, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by purchase criminall.

He was to weete a stout and sturdy thiefe,
Wont to robbe churches of their ornaments,
And poor mens' boxes of their due relief,—
Which given was to them for good intents:
The holy saints of their rich vestiments
He did disrobe, when all men carlesse slept,
And spoild the priests of their habiliments;
Whiles none the holy things in safety kept.

Then he by cunning slights in at the window crept.

Portugal is at this moment the subject of expectation: Great Britain has sent thither a well appointed army, under an active general and the importance attached to his success is very great. We have been favoured with an inspection of a private map of the city and its adjacencies, and with explanations; from which we gather that some time may yet elapse before this expedition has accomplished its purpose. Anxious as we are for its success, in common with all our countrymen, we have derived this advantage from our knowledge of the localities, that we acquiesce in the sentiment of the proverb "soon enough, if well enough."

As to Napoleon, the prime instigator of these calamities, he quit Bayonne directly after his brother had advanced for Madrid; made a show of himself at several of the towns on the coast; and arrived at St. Cloud August 14th; just in time to behold the celebration of his birth day, on the 15th—which we leave him to enjoy "with what appetite he may."

We figure to ourselves the effect that would be felt by this ambitious madman on the arrival of intelligence of those incidents that recently had befallen his forces. Whether he knew of Dupont's surrender is uncertain: we rather think, he did not. As it took place on the 20th July, and as the communication with France was interrupted, he could hardly be acquainted with it in less than a month: we should not wonder if it proved, that he received this news on his birth day *fête*. About the same period, nearly ten thousand of the Spanish troops that he had decoyed from Spain, liberated themselves from his tyranny, and with their commander at their head, quitted his standards, and declared for their own country. This took place in the Danish territory, and by arrangement with the British admiral. The whole number of the Spanish troops in Zealand, that were unable to avail themselves of this movement, was under 500 men. We consider this *bloodless triumph* as of the first importance, because, it demonstrates the temper

of the Spaniards, and those posted too distant from the coast to meditate a similar exploit, are, no doubt, of the same flesh and blood. This event cannot be concealed from them: neither can it be so completely concealed from the continent, as other events have been: neither can other troops, forced into the service of Buonaparte, fail of considering it as an example to be imitated on the first promising opportunity. If it may be connected with a forbearance on the part of the Danes, with an avowed intention on the part of the Spanish deputies in England, that one of their number should visit Petersburg, and with the rumours of a pacific disposition prevailing in the north, then it acquires still greater importance; and we attach *some* credit to these rumours; because, we have always understood that the nobility of Russia depended for their incomes on the sale of the produce of their estates; and having now no purchasers for this produce, their interest leads them to regret the advantages they have ever reaped from British connections, which, of course, they wish to see renewed. We know too, that some of our Russia houses have left agents, or partners, in that country, for the purpose of availing themselves of the first favourable opening: in full confidence that such an opening would not be very distant. The languid conduct of the war by Russia against Sweden, the recent movement of the Russian fleet from Cronstadt only to Revel, the collecting of Russian armies where Sweden cannot be the object,—these are so many inducements to us in attaching credit to rumours that the Gallicism of this court is ebbing.

It is now publicly acknowledged that Caulincourt, the French ambassador at Petersburg, and the assassin of the duke D'Enghien, follows the emperor Alexander as constantly and as closely as his shadow: of this the emperor has expressed his dislike: Caulincourt pleaded the positive orders of his master. See this stated explicitly two months ago, *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 816.

We suspect that Austria is extremely uneasy: perceiving very clearly, that her safety is at hazard while the French troops retain the stations they have occupied in Prussia and Poland. It must be owned, that these are dangerous neighbours to Austria: as they are also to Russia: the position of affairs in this quarter is critical; a wrong step will render them desperate.

Turkey is convinced that her ruin has been plotted, and is taking measures to counteract that plot: whether they will succeed we cannot pretend to guess: we know the weakness of this empire so well,—we mean the *corruption*, as well as ignorance of its chiefs,—that we scarcely dare venture to deny that its time approaches.

Sweden maintains her hostility against

France; and defends herself against Russia. Denmark maintains her hostility against Britain: but the French have taken such complete possession of Holstein, that, it is thought, the king of Denmark discovers, that they could have done no more had they been his enemies.

South America is looked to with great anxiety, by the parties struggling for the Spanish crown: Buonaparte had attended to them with exemplary vigilance: that chief had sent off several advice boats (we believe *five*) with intelligence and orders to his friends in the Spanish colonies: of these, the British have taken *four*, and they hope to anticipate the *fifth*. A few days may probably inform the public that Joseph Buonaparte has never been king of South America.

The Brazils continue peaceable: long may they continue so: and long may the Prince reign deservedly in the hearts of his people.

North America perseveres in her embargo. We have never seen the weakness of this step. We give America credit for continuing it. But, the connections of Britain are forming in other places, and those commodities for which some parts of her empire have hitherto depended, considerably, and herself, partially, on American produce have, been replaced in part, and may be ultimately *in toto*, from the produce of British industry elsewhere. Flour and lumber have not risen in our West India islands to the enormous prices anticipated by apprehension: Canada has afforded some supply: Nova Scotia some supply: the islands themselves have directed their labour to the raising of provisions: and they have all the prospect of an ample and plentiful importation of rice, of salted meats, &c. from Brazil. This we ventured formerly to predict; and we trust that our predictions will prove to have been founded on good authority. In short, the goods that America might by this time have demanded from Britain, will now be in demand by other quarters: so that the absence of her orders, we trust, from henceforth, will not be felt, among our population; though certainly, it must be, among the merchants who dealt with that Continent.

We have seen calculations by which it appeared, that America might have enjoyed four-fifths of her trade, without contact with the belligerent powers, had not her embargo been total: and others, estimating the loss her revenue has already sustained, at more than 20,000,000 of dollars. We give no opinion on these statements, at present: but, we are decidedly of opinion, that she will with great difficulty, if at all, recover and rejoin those connections in trade which she has lost: and this will prove to be her heaviest detriment—a detriment, not to be obliterated for years to come: this she has

gained by intermeddling where true policy would have bid her abstain.

The British possessions in India are quiet: an embassy is sent to the court of Persia, and this, with other steps taken to counteract the schemes meditated against British India, we trust will prove successful. In short, India, as well as other parts, will experience relief from the employment Buonaparte may find at home.—At home!—We close by repeating this expression: as the French revolution begun in an extraordinary manner, was promoted and *fed* by extraordinary means, so there is more than a bare possibility, that it may end too, in an extraordinary manner. After having run through all the miseries, sustained all the losses, and suffered all the degradations, that ever poor infatuated, infuriated population was called to endure, the power of government may return to somewhat like its old channel, and we may once more see it intent on the real happiness and respectability of the nation. We presume not to say, that such an event is near; but we venture to say, that it may be nearer than some think for:—Events of such a description commonly occur when least expected.

But, without anticipating such an entire close of European difficulties, we may be allowed to consider the aspect of the time, as it affects our own country, as now considerably more favourable than it has been: our hope is, that the morning has broke upon Europe, from a quarter, and by a means unexpected; and that, to Europe, as well as to Britain, relief will issue in deliverance, that scenes of prosperity are approaching, introductory to which

..... Jocund Day

Stands tip-toe on the misty mountain's top.

.....

August 29.

Since the above remarks were written, we learn that it is positively affirmed that Lucien Buonaparte, undoubtedly the *wisest* of the family, who has constantly refused the sovereignties offered him by his brother, has solicited from Great Britain *protections* for his passage to America. This is added to other symptoms that the power of Napoleon totters: would Lucien think of this retreat, unless urged by his foresight?

The latest intelligence states an insurrection against the French in the province of Biscay: we hope it is general, and if spirit may render it formidable, it will not want for spirit. As this province commands the western passes into Spain, its accession at this moment is of superior consequence. IT DECIDES THE FATE OF ALL THE FRENCH IN SPAIN: and it will, if judiciously directed close those passes against the entrance of reinforcements. In-

deed, it appears as if this event had been foreseen by Buonaparte; for the troops he is sending to Spain take the eastern entrance; and His Most Catholic Majesty, Joseph, has escaped (as report affirms) to Bayonne, before the Biscayners could prevent his exit. The deficiencies of this province have been, in part, and will be more effectually supplied by Great Britain, and arms, ammunition &c. will be sent forthwith. We should not be surprized, if the event proved, that a British army has, ere this, united with the Biscayners; who are, we understand, directed by the junta of their province. They are not Spaniards, in their own esteem, as the Welsh of our island are not Englishmen. They have shewn themselves formidable enemies to the foes of Spain, and on this occasion they will not disgrace their character.

It gives us pleasure to learn, that the Spanish colonies have given tokens of amity to our governors in the West Indies; and that the machinations of the foe will be completely disappointed in that quarter: to this we add our hopes of the truth of the report, that the island of Trinidad has addressed his majesty, requesting the establishment of the British constitution in that island, as in others under the British dominion. May this renown of the British character, constitution, legislature, manners, and liberality, be spread far and wide, to the infinite benefit and happiness of the human race!

The following pasquinade has been conveyed to us, and though part of it has been already before the public (or our judgment deceives us) yet we willingly close our number with its insertion.

SPAIN.

King Joe and Co.—The entry into, and retreat of the would-be king of Spain from the capital of Madrid, afford a contrast at once striking and gratifying.—With a parade blazoned forth in the foreign papers, Joseph Buonaparte enters Spain—his route is marked out with the utmost nicety—to-day at Tolosa—to-morrow at Vitoria—on the 16th at Burgos, on the 20th at Madrid.—Europe was desired to believe that this notice of his route was given, that the impatient Spaniards might be prepared to receive him with fêtes, with illuminations, and with all the pomp and circumstance generally attending accessions.—We were told that clemency and affability were in his train—he pardoned the guilty, he conversed with the utmost graciousness with the poorest of his new subjects; his march was described rather as the march of a monarch who had saved his country, and who, after some great and decisive victory, was returning in triumph to his capital, amidst the thanks, the gratitude, and the benedictions

of his people. He enters the capital on the 20th, and on the 27th he sneaks from it with fear and trembling—he enters it with all the pride and retinue of an eastern sultan, and he is glad to depart with the court plate in his pocket to pay the expences of his journey. On the Monday he exposes his *august person* to the eager view of the populace—and on the Saturday he is glad to take away his *august person* with all possible secrecy and dispatch: he enters Madrid as a powerful monarch—he quits it as a petty thief.—Pride and insult accompany his arrival—fear and felony attend his departure. Such are the Buonapartes—if they cannot govern, they can steal—and if they are not permitted to play the parts of kings, they will content themselves with playing the parts of thieves.—His *august majesty* said when he entered the country, that “he came only for the happiness of Spain;” and yet the last three days he was at Madrid, he was employed in sacking the palaces and churches of every thing valuable. “Judge of me by my actions,” says this *august* robber upon his entrance, and yet he has proved himself as expert in thieving as his brother Napoleon, or Lucien, or any other man that ever deserved the gallows. This *flying king* of Spain, Gibraltar, and the Indies, was so eager to get back to Bayonne, that his *august majesty*, as Shakespeare says,

With a robber's haste,
Cramm'd his rich thiev'ry up he knew not how;
so fearful was he of being intercepted, and delivered up to the *exécuteur de la haute justice*. The free Parisians will be obliged to illuminate “to keep the people in the dark!” Although the kingdom of Spain might have turned out a good thing, yet it seems the great Napoleon thought it not worth the risking his precious person for!—he therefore, sent *august Joe* from Naples, to face all dangers, and, if not to conquer, at least to plunder, drink,* and run away.

Not the least amusing part of this affair is the account given in the *Moniteur* of the *unutterable* lamentations that really were uttered by the people of Naples on the loss of their beloved monarch: the least that is certain is, that they will not be able to enjoy the satisfaction of beholding the entry of his successor, the renowned and redoubtable, the *humane, compassionate, and sympathizing MURAT, ci-devant Duke of Berg*; but now, JOACHIM, by the inscrutable decrees of Providence, King of Naples and of the two Sicilies—when he can get them!

* On account of his *august majesty's* partiality to Bacchus, the noble Spaniards call him *Pepé Cuba*, which in English is rendered *Joe Butt!*

The Table of the Prices of Stocks, &c. &c. will be inserted in the Supplement.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. VI.—*Irish Catholic Emancipation—Irish Bank—Sir Home Popham—American Produce—Supplies—Ways and Means—Loans for Ireland—Institution for Vaccine Inoculation—Treaty of Alliance with his Sicilian Majesty—Vote of Money to East India Company—Mr. Palmer—Distillery Bill—Spanish Affairs—Army Clothing—Sweden—America—Peace—Third Financial Report—Returns of Resident Clergy—Court Martial—Assistance to Spain—King's Speech—Prorogation.*

MAY 25.—Various petitions having been presented, from the Catholics of Ireland, praying for what they termed *emancipation* from the disabilities under which they labour, Mr. Grattan rose and moved, that the first, or principal petition, be referred to a committee of the whole house.—The following points of the very long speech which he delivered upon the occasion, were most remarkable.—After expressing a wish, that the discussion of the subject should be so conducted as to promote the spirit of union and concord, instead of sharpening the minds of men against each other, he observed that it had formerly been objected, that the catholics acknowledged a foreign power (the Pope), and that it was not safe to trust them. But the catholics now disclaimed such jurisdiction; and in 1791, when the sentiments of the different catholic universities of Europe were taken, they solemnly declared, that they abhorred the doctrine *that no faith was to be kept with protestants*, and declared, that the Pope had no temporal power whatever in England. It had been said, that there was a political incompatibility. It should be recollected, however, that there was now no catholic claimant of the throne. The catholics, abjuring the Pope's authority in every point connected with the state, regarded him as possessing none but spiritual power. Excommunication was merely a spiritual power: it was the deprivation of communion, and ought not to carry with it any temporal consequences affecting the person or property of the individual. The power of excommunication was exercised by the bishops alone; and Dr. Troy had declared that it was so seldom put in force, that, in his extensive diocese, only *two* persons had been excommunicated in the course of seventeen years; and the same number during the incumbency of his predecessors.—To obviate the objection that the power of the Pope, in appointing the catholic clergy, was dangerous, Mr. Grattan stated, that he was authorised by the catholic clergy of Ireland, to propose that “no appointment

“of any dignity, should take place, “without the consent and approbation of “the crown; that the election of every “bishop should be submitted to his majesty; “and that he should exercise the same authority in such matters, as was possessed “by other princes in catholic countries.”

It had been said, that the catholics still laid claim to the estates of which their ancestors had been deprived; and, that such claims were usually mentioned in their marriage settlements. He believed no lawyer could say that he had witnessed the insertion of such a claim. Besides, it was erroneous to suppose that the catholics were composed only of the lower classes; the fact was, that there were many gentlemen of property amongst them, and he believed that the fee simple of their estates would not amount to less than £1,000,000. It was therefore absurd to suppose, that men of this description would wish for such a transfer of property, and such a convulsion as the resumption of old catholic estates would produce.—At present, the catholic felt his inferiority, and nothing could fully restore him to the manly feelings of a freeman, but the enjoyment of all the privileges of a citizen. If the present system were continued, it must inevitably produce bad citizens, easy to be conquered, but difficult to govern. The catholics came forward, not with affected humility, but as freemen addressing freemen, anxious to support, as well as to share, the privileges of their fellow subjects.

Mr. Wilberforce observed, that the people of England were averse to the measure; and if petitions had not been sent from all parts against the catholic claims, it was because they entertained a belief that parliament was disgusted with the measure. He did not say how far concessions to the catholics were right or wrong, but he would say, that when similar claims had been lately rejected, the house should not proceed with the same dispatch that they used on other measures of less importance.

Mr. Ponsonby observed, that it had been insinuated, that this discussion was provoked by gentlemen on the opposition side of the house, from party motives. He repelled the insinuation, for none could be so stupid as to entertain such an idea. But whilst he contradicted that charge, he would rebut it with a counter accusation, that the terms on which the catholics acceded to the union were those of a participation with their Protestant brethren, in a religious toleration; and, if he were not very much mistaken, the circular letters on that head gave assurances, that unless such concessions were made to that body of men, not one of those who undersigned such letters (among whom

the noble Lord Castlereagh was one) would hold a seat in his majesty's councils.—Respecting the future mode of appointing the catholic bishops, the following mode was suggested:—that “when a vacancy of a “diocese shall occur, the clergy shall meet, “and fix on three, whom they shall name “as fit for the prelacy, and send them to “the king, to nominate the person among “the three whom he most approves, and “that nomination to be transmitted to the “Pope for his sanction;” so that, in fact his majesty has the nomination, by that means, of every bishop in Ireland.

After a very long discussion, in which the petition was supported by Mr. Wyndham, Lord Milton, Mr. Fitzgerald, Lord H. Petty, Sir J. C. Hippisley, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Martin, and opposed by Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, Mr. Yorke, and Mr. Perceval, Mr. Hutchinson moved to adjourn the debate.—After a great cry of question! question! the house divided on the motion of adjournment;—Noes, 298—Ayes, 118.—Majority against the adjournment, 180.

After some farther discussion, the house divided on the original motion, for submitting the catholic claims to a committee; when the numbers were—Noes, 281—Ayes, 128.—Majority 153 against the motion.

On the 27th of the month the same subject was discussed in the House of Lords. Lord Grenville, in rising to propose that the house should resolve itself into a committee, for taking into consideration the claims of the catholics, observed, that he had not conceived it advisable for the catholics to present their petition under circumstances so unfavourable as at present. He had not entertained a hope of being able to effect any change which might promote their object; but he confessed, that the catholics exercised a sounder judgment: they trusted to the justice and the strength of their cause, in which it was now obvious that they triumphed. A series of events had occurred since their claims had last been submitted to their lordships, extremely favourable to their object. The voice of the protestants of several counties of Ireland had been heard in support of the catholic claims.—His object was, to comply with the wish of the catholics, in such a way as to make the concession a boon to them and a benefit to Ireland. With this measure, he meant to combine a general system for the improvement of that country. For instance, he meant to look to the situation of the established church, and to the nature of the provision made for its pastors.—In adverting to the proposition of the catholics, that the king should have the nomination of their bishops, he observed, that

this was the more worthy of attention, when it was considered, that the presbyterian church of Scotland did not even acknowledge the king as its temporal head.

Lord Sidmouth entered into an historical retrospect, in order to shew, that the admission of catholics to offices of trust would be impolitic and dangerous, and concluded with opposing the motion.

The bishop of Norwich expressed an opinion at some length, that the catholics were not disqualified by their tenets from holding offices in the state.

The archbishop of York, in opposing the petitions, observed, that if the present claims of the catholics were allowed, *toleration* would be blotted out of the vocabulary; and the bishop of Bangor maintained that the tenets of the catholics, as established by their canons, and the council of Nice, were subversive of the constitution and the protestant church.

After many other members had delivered their sentiments, the house divided on the question. The numbers, including proxies, were, non-contents, 161, contents 74. Majority 87.

The subject of Catholic *emancipation* was again agitated, in the House of Commons, May 30; and, in the House of Lords, June 22. In the former instance, Sir J. Newport moved, “That it is the opinion of this House, that persons professing the Roman Catholic religion ought to be eligible to be elected to the place of governor and deputy governor of the bank of Ireland, if otherwise eligible with respect to property.”—On a division, this motion was negatived, by 64 against 61.—In the latter case, lord Grenville presented a petition from several merchants and other catholic inhabitants of Dublin, praying that parliament would consider them eligible to fill the office of directors of the bank of Ireland. He then rose on the order of the day for the second reading of the Irish bank charter bill, and, after deprecating the policy of excluding the catholics from situations in the Irish bank, which he described to be a financial corporation totally unconnected with politics, he moved that a committee of the house should insert provisions in the bill to render the catholics of Ireland eligible to the office of bank directors. This motion, after a discussion of considerable length, was negatived on a division, by 101 against 63.

MAY 27.—In a committee of ways and means for Ireland, a resolution was agreed to, “that it is the opinion of this committee, that the governor and company of the bank of Ireland, be continued a corporation until Jan. 1, 1837.”

MAY 31.—A long discussion took place,

on the motion of Mr. Lushington implicating the conduct of Sir Home Popham, respecting his trading transactions in the Etrusco, a ship which he had commanded under imperial colours, and which had been captured by one of his majesty's cruisers. The grant of £25,000, which Sir Home Popham had obtained from the treasury, in compensation for that loss was treated by Mr. Lushington as a misapplication of the public money calculated to operate as a discouragement to the British navy.—The motion was negatived, by 126 against 57.

JUNE 1.—In a committee, to consider of the trade to America, a resolution was agreed to, "That it is the opinion of the committee, that, for a time to be limited, the goods and manufactures of the United States of America be permitted to be imported into this country in American or British ships, on payment of the lowest duties from any other foreign country. And that tobacco and snuff, the produce and manufacture of the United States of America, imported in American or British ships, be permitted to be imported into Great Britain, on paying the lowest duties of the most favoured countries."

In a committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into an explanation of the terms on which the loan for the year had been obtained; previously to which, however, he submitted the following recapitulation of the various items of supply which had been already voted, and of the respective ways and means which had been resorted to, for the purpose of meeting the supplies:—

SUPPLIES.		£.
Navy.....	17,499,947	
Army.....	19,039,189	
Ordnance.....	1,534,571	
Miscellaneous.....	1,750,000	
East India Company.....	1,500,000	
Swedish Subsidy.....	1,100,000	
Vote of Credit.....	2,500,000	
Total Joint Charge	18,319,807	
SEPARATE CHARGES, GREAT-BRITAIN.		
Deficiency of Malt, 1806..	275,845	
Interest of Exchequer Bills, 1808.....	1,100,000	
Exchequer Bills, part of the Vote of Credit 1807, not funded	4,024,200	
5 per cents. 1797, to be paid off.....	153,696	
	5,853,748	
Total Supplies.....	54,173,544	
Deduct Irish proportion of Supply and Civil List	5,861,515	
Total to be defrayed by Great Britain	48,305,033	

WAYS AND MEANS.

Duty on Malt, Pensions, &c.....	£3,000,000
Bank Advances.....	3,500,000
Unappropriated Surplus Consolidated Fund at 5th April.....	726,170
Estimated Surplus of do. to the 5th April, 1809.....	3,500,000
Surplus Ways and Means, 1807....	2,253,111
War Taxes.....	20,000,000
Lottery.....	300,000
Exchequer Bills to be issued to replace Bills not funded.....	4,500,000
Ditto for the East India Company...	1,500,000
Exchequer Bills, part of 10,500,000l. charged on aids, 1809, to replace the like amount on aids, 1808, which has been funded.....	1,161,100
Loan	8,600,000
	48,811,081
Supplies.....	48,405,033

Surplus Ways and Means.... 436,048

A loan of eight millions for England, and two millions five hundred thousand for Ireland, had been contracted for, for every hundred pounds of which the subscribers had agreed to take £118, 3s. 6d. in the four per cents. thus creating a capital of £12,408,375; the interest on the English part, which amounted to £475,536, being at the rate of £4 14s. 6d. per cent. By the funding of four millions of exchequer bills, the total of the capital created was £13,693,263, the total annual charge of which was £728,783. To cover this there was as follows:—

Short Annuities fallen in.....	£375,000
Saving in the management of the public debt	65,000
Increase in the Assessed Taxes.....	120,000
Stamp Duties.....	170,000
	730,000

Mr. Perceval contended, that from funding four millions of exchequer bills, when stocks were at 63½, and by borrowing ten millions and a half in the four instead of the three per cents. there had resulted a saving to the public of four millions of capital debt; and that by the single measure of contracting for the loan in the four per cents. there was a saving of 3,100,000l. capital debt; and also a saving in the annual charge, of 2000l.; besides the advantage of being able to redeem the debt at comparatively a very inconsiderable loss.—He concluded his statement with moving a resolution, which was agreed to, "That it is expedient to enable his majesty to raise eight millions by way of annuities for Great Britain, and two millions and a half for Ireland."

JUNE 8.—In a committee of supply, the following sums were voted:—
 For foreign and secret service money 68,000
 For buildings on Tower-hill in 1808 54,000
 For salaries to officers of Houses of

Lords and Commons.....	L. 1,913
For bounties on fish brought to the markets of London and Westminster.....	6,000
For the Caledonian Canal.....	21,250
For expenses of works about the two Houses of Parliament.....	12,100
For ditto.....	8,960
For extra charges of messuages belong- ing to the office of Secretary of State.....	9,000
For the Board of Agriculture.....	3,000
For the emigrant French clergy and laity, (additional) in consequence of the arrival of the French Princes.....	20,000
For the British forts on the coast of Africa.....	23,000
In a committee of ways and means for Ireland, Mr. Foster delivered a variety of fi- nancial statements of which the following is a general recapitulation:—	
<i>Loan for Ireland.</i>	
Irish money.....	Interest and Sinking Fund.
2,308,332 borrowed in England.....	159,201
2,000,000 ditto in Ireland.....	120,562
4,708,332.....	Annual charge.....
Ways and means for raising the said charge.	280,466
1s. 8d. per gallon on spirits home made on 6,000,000 gallons.....	500,000
Deduct one-third for malt.....	166,666
	333,334
Duties on imported spirits 400,000 gal- lons, at 13d. one-third per gallon.....	22,500
Saving on bank management.....	7,000
	363,334
Deduct charge as above.....	280,466
	82,868
<i>Surplus.</i>	
Charge on the 5th of January, 1808.	
Unfunded debt.....	29,557
Treasury bills.....	400,000
Remains due to Inland Canals.....	215,484
Howth Harbour.....	6,000
First Fruits.....	50,000
Other Articles.....	200,000
	901,041
<i>Discharge.</i>	
Loan unapplied.....	871,999
Balance in Exchequer, Jan. 5, 1808....	298,115
	1,170,134
Deduct charge, as above.....	901,041
Surplus to be carried to Ways and Means for 1808.....	259,093
Interest & sinking fund of debt 3,409,992	
Quota of expence for the } year (L. 5,868,545 Brit.) }	6,337,558
	9,767,550
<i>Annual means for 1808.</i>	
Revenues and extraordinary resources.....	4,800,000
Loans raised in Ireland.....	2,000,000
Great Britain.....	2,708,332
	4,708,332
Supplies as above.....	259,093
	9,767,125

A variety of resolutions, correspondent to the above statements, were agreed to.

JUNE 9.—On the motion of Mr. Rose, the following resolution was agreed to:—
“That this House, from the reports of the colleges of physicians of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, under their consideration, is of opinion that great benefits would result to the public, if a central institution were appointed in London, to be superintended by a certain number of gentlemen, composed from the Royal College of Physicians, and from the Royal College of Surgeons, for the purposes of vaccine inoculation.” He observed, that the average of the expence would be from £1500 to 2500 per annum.

JUNE 10.—A message was brought up from his Majesty, acquainting the House, that he had entered into a treaty of alliance and subsidy with his Sicilian Majesty. This treaty, Mr. Canning said, was no new transaction, but merely the completion of a measure which ministers had found prepared to their hands on coming into office. When the British and Russian troops were landed in the Neapolitan territory in 1805, the government of this country had engaged to assist the latter with a subsidy of £300,000 a year; this treaty was more fully arranged by the late administration in the autumn of 1806, and Mr. Drummond was then sent out to Sicily for the purpose of entering into final arrangements. The treaty was returned to this country in the spring of 1807, but several alterations were then made in it, and it was not finally settled till within these few weeks. The message was referred to a committee of supply.

JUNE 13.—In a committee of supply, Mr. Dundas shewed, from the report of the committee appointed to consider the state of the East-India Company's affairs, that there was due from the public to the Company the sum of £1,500,000; accordingly he moved, “that it is the opinion of this House that the sum of £1,500,000 be granted to his Majesty to defray so much due to that Company for monies advanced by them on account of the public service.”—This motion was agreed to without a division.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that the sum of £300,000 be granted for the purpose of enabling his Majesty to make good the subsidy to the like amount to his Sicilian Majesty.—This, also, was agreed to, without a division.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next proposed a grant of £50,000 for certain losses sustained by fire in the town of Roscan in the island of Dominica when attacked by the French fleet, in 1805.—This produced a long conversation; after which it was agreed, that the remuneration should be proportionate to the losses of the sufferers.

The sum of £81,000 was then voted for the commissioners of military inquiry; also £14,000, to the commissioners for distribution of the American compensation; £6,000 to the trustees of the British Museum; £5,000 in aid for repairing the damages sustained by Margate harbour; and £10,000 for the improvement of the harbour of Holyhead.

Sir T. Turton moved, that the house should make provision for the payment of £54,700 to John Palmer, Esq. being the estimated per centage on the increased revenues of the Post Office, from April 5, 1798, to Jan. 9, 1808.—Agreed to, on a division, by 93 against 73.

The distillery bill was read a third time and passed, on a division of 93 against 73.

JUNE 15.—Mr. Sheridan moved an address to the king, for copies of any proclamations, or other documents, relative to the late events in Spain, which may have been received by his majesty's government, whether published by the enemy or by the Spanish patriots.

Mr. Canning objected to the motion, that the papers required could not be regularly produced; but, at the same time, he expressed in strong terms the lively emotion with which he and his colleagues beheld the noble efforts making by the Spanish patriots for the independence of their country; and declared it to be the wish of his majesty's government to aid the people of Spain in their magnanimous struggle, by every assistance which the British empire can afford.—Mr. Sheridan withdrew his motion.

In a committee of ways and means, 500,000*l.* was voted for the service of Ireland, and 9,159*l.* for protestant dissenting ministers there.

JUNE 17.—In a committee of supply, the following sums were voted:—

To discharge the arrears of the debts of the Duchess of Gloucester.....£ 495

Towards the building and repairs of the Naval Asylum at Greenwich 35,000

Towards erecting a Military College, at Sandhurst, Surrey..... 20,000

To Phillip Martin, Esq. Lieutenant General in his Majesty's army, as a compensation to make good his losses at Virginia, in America..... 20,000

JUNE 23.—Mr. Wordell submitted the following motion relative to the clothing of the army:—"That a committee be appointed to take under their consideration the clothing and appointments of the army in general, with a view to ascertain whether, by the adoption of a new system, clothing and appointments, agreeably to his majesty's regulations, might not be furnished on such terms as would insure a great saving to the public, and at the same time allow a continuance of those emoluments to the colonels, that they have hitherto enjoyed from the clothing of

their regiments, or an equivalent in lieu thereof."—He observed, that the commander in chief, through the medium of the secretary at war, assumed to himself the right of contract; and, in 1803, contracts were made for great coats at the rate of 16*s.* 6*d.* per coat, when kersey was 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard, and the same sum was given for the same article February, 1808, when kersey was but 3*s.* 6*d.* per yard. By these private bargains, the public lost a considerable sum annually, which, considering the fall of the kersey in price, and the reduction in wages could not be computed, taking the army at 250,000 men, at less than £9,000 per annum, in great coats alone. He calculated that a saving might be made of £101,000; and if the saving on soldiers' caps, and the other fantastic articles in which we see some of our military disguised were added, the amount of the savings would be near £200,000.

The secretary at war entered into an explanation respecting the price of kerses; and observed, that a report would speedily be presented from a committee of military inquiry recommending a new system on the subject of army clothing, and this would render unnecessary the appointment of the new committee proposed by the honourable gentleman.—Mr. Wordell accordingly withdrew his motion.

JUNE 24.—Mr. Canning, in answer to several questions put to him by Mr. Whitbread, observed, that it was the wish of his majesty's ministers to co-operate with Sweden in the common cause; but the military plans and military councils of the king of Sweden, had undergone some changes, and it was therefore necessary for Sir John Moore to send home for fresh instructions. The gallant general, it was true, left Sicily with a large force, which it was deemed necessary to have there, in consequence of the operations of the enemy; but he did not return to England without orders from the government. As to the commercial co-operation of Sweden, the orders of council, and the bill passed thereon, were sent out to the court of Stockholm, which agreed with them, but it was also thought necessary to enter into an adjustment on the subject, which he had every reason to believe was by this time confirmed. With respect to America, it was the intention of his majesty's ministers to be conciliatory, without relinquishing any of our maritime rights, on which depended the honour, the glory, and the very existence of our navy. With respect to any proposition for peace, his majesty's ministers, entertained the same opinion which they expressed on a former occasion, but he did not imagine that recent occurrences rendered that desirable object more practicable than when the hon. gentleman made his motion on the subject.

JUNE 29.—Mr. Perceval, in answer to a question from Lord A. Hamilton, respecting Mr. Alex. Davison, observed, that a parliamentary commission had been instituted, to which the examination of the accounts of Mr. Davison had been entrusted. This commission had given it as their opinion, that with regard to some particulars, at least, the proper way would be to demand from that person the payment of a civil debt to the public, and if payment be not made, then a civil prosecution will be commenced to enforce it.

Mr. Banks brought up the third* report of the committee of finance. He said, when he considered how much time had elapsed since the last report, he was afraid the House would think that the committee had been negligent, but he had to state that a great part of the delay had arisen from the contrariety of opinion on various points which had existed in the committee, and consequent discussions. He could say, however, that the matters contained in the report were not the only subjects to which the committee had directed their attention. There were others connected with army accounts, in the consideration of which some progress had been made.

JUNE 30.—An address was voted to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to direct the several archbishops and bishops, by his Order of Council, to make such returns of the clergy resident within their respective dioceses up to March 25 last, that the same may be ready to present to the House of Commons, early in the next session of parliament.

The following motion by Sir Francis Burdett, after experiencing the most decided opposition, from the secretary at war, and from Lord Castlereagh, was negatived on a division, by 77 against 4:—"That there be laid before the house returns of the several courts-martial, both general and regimental, that have taken place throughout the army for the last ten years, ending January 1, 1808, specifying the number of convictions, the punishments inflicted in each regiment, and the number of lashes which each individual, punished with whipping, had received."

JULY 4.—Mr. Whitbread observed, that he had waited with the utmost patience till the last moment, when the House was going to separate, in expectation that his majesty's ministers would condescend to make some communication relative to the present singular and important situation of Spain; and it was no less a matter of surprise, than it was of disappointment, that not one word had been uttered by them on this eventful and extraordinary subject. On a recent occasion, when he put some questions to ministers regarding that country, he was informed that his questions were premature; and that he would, in

due time, be satisfactorily informed on the matter. Since that period the importance of the thing had greatly and vastly increased; the whole Spanish nation was in arms to repel the tyranny that attacked them, and the aggressions made on their rights, by the most abandoned and abominable transactions, managed and conducted by the chief of the French government. He did expect that we should second their views with energy and effect; and, as a convincing document of our sincerity in their cause, the noble Lord opposite to him (Lord Castlereagh), after the letter he had himself written to the Lord Mayor, on the glorious tidings reaching his office of the temper and efforts of the Spanish nation, that a substantial vote of credit would have been proposed, to assist ministers in their endeavours to restore that high-minded and struggling country to its independence; or, that an address would have been moved to his majesty, to effect the purpose. [Compare Mr. Whitbread's letter to Lord Holland on this subject in *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 890].

Lord Castlereagh observed, that had he advanced any thing on the subject before, it would have been premature, and out of season; but he had now the pleasing task of announcing, that it had been determined to give to the patriotic exertions of Spain, every aid that we could afford. As to his majesty's ministers' not having laid before parliament any proposal concerning that country, he did not, in the present state of affairs, think it necessary: in due time that would be done; and, although a vote of credit was not asked for, yet, whatsoever disposition might be arranged and agreed on for the desirable object, he had the satisfaction of saying, that, by the liberality of the House, means were in hand to enable them to give that assistance which might be immediately required; and, should more be requisite, the law furnished his majesty with the power of calling together parliament at a very short notice, by which any further or greater supplies, if wanting, might be furnished.

The public business of the session having been disposed of, the members of the House of Commons were summoned to attend the Lords, where a speech was read by commission, in the name of his majesty for which vide page 981.—Parliament was then prorogued, in the usual form until August 20.

In *Panorama*, Vol. IV, page 833, *et seq.* we remarked (under the head of PARLIAMENTARY EXERTION) "that vigilance and promptitude were the order of the day."—We now verify our observations by adding, that 152 public acts, and 237 of a local and personal nature, &c. passed during the session:—The following is a list of the public ones.

* Vide *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 1041.

LIST OF ALL THE PUBLIC ACTS

Passed in the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—48th Geo. III. 1807-8.

Act for regulating, issuing, and paying exchequer bills.

For continuing duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain; on pensions and offices in England, and for repealing duties of 6d. and 1s., respectively, on offices and pensions; and for re-granting the said duties, &c. for 1808.

For empowering the Bank of England to advance £3,000,000 for 1808.

To authorize the advancing, for the public service, a proportion of the balance remaining in the Bank of England for payment of unclaimed dividends, annuities, and lottery prizes; and for regulating the allowances to be paid for the management of the national debt.

For repealing 47 Geo. III. "an act for suspending the operation of an act of 36 Geo. III. for the further support and maintenance of curates, &c. so far as relates to the avoidance of benefices by the incumbents thereof."

To continue, till end of this session, acts for execution of treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with America.

For raising £10,500,000, by Exchequer bills, for 1808.

To amend 25 Geo. III. for regulating treasurer of navy.

For abolishing surveyor of subsidies and petty customs in London.

To amend 46 Geo. III. for granting duties on spirits made in Scotland, delivering up licences, and for better preventing private distillation.

For permitting importation of goods from Portuguese territories, South America, in Portuguese ships.

To amend and continue, until March 25, 1809, 47 Geo. III. allowing bounties on British plantation raw sugar exported.

For settling annuity on Viscount Lake.

For regulation of marine forces on shore.

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

For continuing, till March 25, 1809, bounties on exportation of sugar from Great Britain, &c.

Ditto from Ireland, and for warehousing in Ireland rum or spirits of British sugar plantations.

For amending and continuing 38 Geo. III. duties on cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and mace.

To continue, till March 25, 1810, 46 Geo. III. for permitting importation of masts, yards, bowsprits, and navy timber, from British colonies in N. America, duty free.

To continue till March 25, 1808, Greenland whale fisheries, oil and blubber from Newfoundland, and importation of fish from Newfoundland and Labrador.

To empower commissioners for distributing the money paid by United States of America, to invest it in Exchequer bills.

Act for perpetuating several laws relating to exportation of tobacco pipe clay from Great Britain to British sugar colonies in West Indies; importation of salt from Europe to Quebec; and prohibiting of foreign-wrought silks and velvets.

To continue several laws relating to bounty on hemp and flax, from colonies in America; and encouraging manufacture of flax and cotton in Great Britain until March 25, 1810. Bounty on British and Irish linens exported, and taking off duties on foreign raw linen yarns made of flax, imported until March 25, 1811.

For continuing the importation into Great Britain, of hides and other articles in foreign ships.

For continuing until July 25, 1809, 33 Geo. III. for rendering payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

For granting until the end of next session, duties, &c. in furtherance of orders in council.

To continue until March 25, 1809, 41 Geo. III. for prohibiting exportation from Ireland, and permitting importation into Ireland, duty free, of corn and provisions.

For granting until end of next session, duties on exportation from Ireland of goods, &c.

To prohibit, until end of next session, exportation of Jesuit's bark and cotton wool from Ireland.

To amend Irish act, 33 Geo. III. for regulating trade of Ireland to East Indies.

To extend provisions of 45 Geo. III. for preventing counterfeiting of certain silver tokens, issued by Bank of Ireland, and to promote circulation.

To warehouse certain goods imported into Ireland.

To prohibit, until end of next session, exportation of Jesuit's bark from Great Britain.

Exportation of cotton wool from Great Britain.

For imposing, until end of next session, a duty on cotton wool, growth of British colonies, exported from Great Britain.

For continuing, until June 24, 1809, 46 Geo. III. relating to duties of excise on malt.

For making valid certain orders in council, &c.

For granting annuities to satisfy certain Exchequer bills.

For increasing rates of subsistence paid to innkeepers, &c. for soldiers.

To indemnify such as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, till March 25, 1809, and to permit affidavits of execution of indentures of clerks to attorneys and solicitors, on or before first day of Hilary Term 1809.

To repeal certain duties of excise, and to grant stamp duties in lieu thereof, &c. and to amend laws relating to stamp duties, in Ireland.

To grant taxes in Ireland, on carriages, dogs, fire hearths, horses, male servants, and windows.

To suspend until June 11, 1808, payment of drawbacks on spirits distilled in Great Britain or Ireland, exported from either country to the other.

To prevent exportation of wool to Ireland, before bond given for due lading thereof.

For defraying until March 25, 1809, pay and clothing of militia of Ireland, &c.

For defraying pay and clothing of militia in Great Britain for 1809.

For quieting possessions and confirming defective titles in Ireland, and limiting the right of the crown.

To purchase premises for enlargement of general post office in Dublin.

For accelerating passing accounts of paymaster general of forces.

To suspend granting of offices in reversion, for one year.

For allowances to subaltern officers of militia, while disembodied.

To revive and continue, until March 25, 1809, allowances to adjutants and serjeant-majors of militia in England, disembodied.

For raising £3,000,000 by Exchequer bills, for 1808.

For raising £1,500,000 ditto ditto

For repealing assessed taxes, and granting new duties with additional; for repealing stamp duties on game certificates, and granting new duties under management of commissioners for taxes.

For abolishing fees received by custom officers in Ireland, and for regulating hours of attendance, and holidays.

For increasing duty on corks imported.

For amending proceedings on indictments and informations in court of King's Bench in certain cases; for authorizing execution in Scotland of certain warrants issued for offences committed in England; and for requiring officers taking bail in king's suit to assign bail bonds to the king.

To settle annuity on her royal highness the Duchess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel.

For repealing 1 James I. "concerning tanners, curriers, shoemakers, and other artificers occupying the cutting of leather;" also certain parts of several other acts.

To continue 45 Geo. III. appointing commissioners to inquire into public expenditure and business in military department.

For perpetuating several acts for better collection of customs and excise in Ireland.

To amend 47 Geo. III. duties on auctions in Ireland.

To amend 46 Geo. III. to accept volunteers from militia of Ireland.

To make more effectual provision for building churches, chapels, and glebe houses, and for purchase of glebe lands, glebe houses, and impropriations, in Ireland.

For enforcing residence of spiritual persons in Ireland.

For granting additional duty on copper imported into Great Britain, till April 5, 1811, and to end of then next session.

For extending bounty on pilchards exported.

To permit, till March 25, 1810, sugar and coffee to be exported from colonies, to southward of Cape Finisterre, and corn to be imported.

To provide that British ships captured by the enemy, afterwards becoming property of British subjects, shall not be entitled to privilege of British ships.

To amend two acts of this session of parliament, for carrying into execution certain orders in council, respecting duties on goods exported, and on prize goods imported.

For increase and preservation of timber in forests.

To improve land revenue of the crown in England, and Duchy of Lancaster.

For better collection of duties on malt.

For interment in church-yards or parochial burying-grounds in England, of dead human bodies cast on shore from the sea.

For raising £10,500,000 by annuities.

To enable his Majesty to vest appointment of master of free school of Londonderry in Bishop of Derry.

To grant duties on malt, and on spirits made in Ireland, with drawbacks on exportation.

To amend the two acts for collecting malt duties in Ireland.

To continue till July 5, 1809, duties, and for allowing drawbacks and bounties on goods, &c. imported into and exported from Ireland; new duties on East India sugar and foreign spirits; and reduce duty on British plantation coffee imported.

To amend acts for securing duty on spirits in Ireland.

To perpetuate better regulations for granting excise permits and certificates, in Ireland.

For raising £750,000 by annuities for Ireland.

For amending an act of last session, for prevention of smuggling, &c.

To regulate trade between Great Britain and United States of America until next session.

To revive until March 25, 1809, 39 Geo. III. for encouragement of British fisheries.

For augmenting rates of hackney coachmen, &c.

To restrain negotiation of promissory notes under a limited sum.

For assisting commissioners appointed to examine Barrack Office accounts.

To relieve those commissioners, also those for auditing public accounts, from postage for official letters.

For assisting commissioners of public expenditures in West Indies.

To repeal 47 Geo. III. as to money issued for charges of management of stock redeemed.

To repeal 1 James I. penalties on shooting at hares; also 3 Geo. I. relating to gamekeepers.

Same for Scotland, 4 sess. 1st parl. Anne.

For continuing, until Aug. 1, 1811, 45 Geo. III. for bringing a quantity of coals, culm, or cinders, to London by inland navigation.

For better care of lunatics, paupers, or criminals in England.

To issue Exchequer bills for 1808.

For farming duties on horses hired by mile or stage, or for less time than 28 days.

For depositing prize goods in warehouses, for reducing prize spirits to proper strength, for home consumption.

For extending 47 Geo. III. prize money made by foreign in conjunction with British ships, to captures made by land forces of foreign states in conjunction with British.

For extinguishing right of way over a lane in front of Chatham lines.

For appointing commissioners for executing an act of this session for granting a duty on pensions: also 38 Geo. III. land tax for 1798.

For further extending the bank of Ireland; said bank to advance 1,250,000l. Irish currency.

For better regulation of pilots and pilotage.

To authorize his Majesty, until March 25, 1809, to make regulations for trade to Cape of Good Hope.

To remedy inconvenience from expiration of acts, before passing of acts to continue them.

To enable secretary at war to enforce returns

from clerks of subdivisions, &c. stating fines, half bounties, &c. under local militia act.

For making compensation to John M'Clintock, and William Foster M'Clintock, Esquires, patentee serjeants at arms of Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

To regulate trade between Great Britain and Portuguese territories, South America.

For encouragement of British white herring fishery, until June 1813.

For establishing a permanent local militia.

For raising £500,000 by treasury bills for Ireland, for 1808.

To empower grand juries in Ireland, to sell or exchange ground occupied by old court houses, gaols, or county infirmaries, and materials.

For raising £6,000,000 by exchequer bills for Great Britain, for 1808.

To grant countervailing duties on spirits imported into Ireland from Scotland, and equivalent drawbacks from Ireland to Scotland.

For postage of letters to and from Madeira and South America.

For duties on silks painted and stained.

To prohibit distillation from corn or grain for a limited time.

For charging duty on spirits imported, according to their strength.

For reducing excise duties on coffee imported into Great Britain, and for subjecting coffee and cocoa warehoused to 43 Geo. III.

For reducing customs on coffee imported when taken out of warehouse.

For vesting property occupied for barrack service in the commissaries.

For discharge of debtors in execution for small debts, from imprisonment in certain cases.

For continuing premiums to southern whale fishery.

To permit importation of rice and grain from foreign colonies in America to West Indies; also, from United States, by British colonies to West Indies.

To permit goods warehoused in London to be removed to outports for exportation: for empowering his Majesty to direct that licences heretofore under his sign manual may be granted by one of the principal secretaries of state; and for permitting exportation in vessels of less than legal burthen during hostilities.

To render valid marriages solemnized in certain churches and chapels in which banns had not usually been published before 26 Geo. II.

To repeal so much of 45 Geo. III. as requires certain accounts to be settled within certain periods, by the secretary at war, and enabling his majesty to make orders for examining and settling such accounts.

To repeal so much of 8 Eliz. as takes away benefit of clergy from persons stealing privily from the person of another; and for more effectually preventing larceny from the person.

For preventing frauds, &c. in the Cinque Ports; also for adjustment of salvage, under 12 Anne.

For continuing till May 1, 1809, 43 Geo. III. for suspending actions relating to woollen manufacture.

To extend 45 Geo. III. for encouragement of seamen.

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For enlarging times for first meetings of commissioners under certain acts of this session.

Relating to marking of bags and pockets of hops.

To amend 46 Geo. III. to give further time for payment of loan to Grenada merchants, William Mac Dowall, James Mac Dowall, and Robert Houston Rae in the West Indies and elsewhere, except in Scotland.

To indemnify persons who have carried into execution an act of last session, in relation to militia of Tower Hamlets.

To enlarge 46 Geo. III. for improvement of streets near Westminster Hall and Houses of Parliament.

For regulating commission of tiends, in modifying stipends of clergy of Scotland.

For granting a sum of money raised by lotteries.

For directing justices of peace, and for prevention of felonies at Dublin.

To regulate assessed taxes, tax on property, professions, &c. Vide Panorama, Vol. IV, p. 369.

For reduction of national debt, by granting life annuities.

To regulate stamp duties on licences for selling ale, beer, and other excisable liquors.

For protection of oyster fisheries, in England.

For annuities to judges of court of session, &c. in Scotland, on resignation.

For vesting stock of court of session in Scotland in trustees, for erecting buildings for college of justice and public goal, in Edinburgh, &c.

To permit sale of Danish prize ship Constantia Maria, and her cargo, at Fowey, in Cornwall.

For granting money out of consolidated fund, and appropriating supplies granted this session.

For regulating stamp duties on deeds, law proceedings, and duties on legacies and successions to personal estate on intestacies.

For establishing local militia in Scotland.

Concerning administration of justice in Scotland, and appeals to house of lords.

For duties on wash from sugar during prohibition of distillation from corn.

Number of Acts passed this Session.

152 acts, public and general.

157 local and personal.

77 not printed.

386 Total.

SEA BATHING.

To such Persons as intend to visit the SEA COAST, the following Observations, postponed from the last Number, are now submitted.

New Kent Road.

C. PEARCE.

In general, every disease which is founded in, or is accompanied by debility, derives very material and important advantage from bathing*; and as sea bathing has a decided superiority over every other, from its possessing greater strengthen-

* See Sir John Floyer, M. D. on Cold Bathing, from which much good may be selected.

2 Z

ing powers, so in proportion is it deservedly preferred. The combination it also has with other favourable circumstances, and under which it is sought, are almost equally important, viz. a fresh and invigorating air, change of situation, abstraction from usual pursuits, the exclusive application of the mind to the immediate object of health, the cessation of mental exertions and calmness from mental perturbation, the mutual wish to please others, and be pleased by them, the cheerful and pleasing influence of appropriate amusements, and above all, that observance of regimen in every pursuit, both of mind and body, which invalids are usually enjoined to observe; and which every wise patient, studious of his recovery, and aware of the express design of his journey, will observe, are all of them to be taken into the number of those advantages which are intended to be secured by going to the sea coast. When invalids are removed thither, the fatigue of the journey must always be proportioned to the strength of the patient. When a sick and debilitated person is hurried down to the sea-side, the fatigue and exertion of the removal often does more harm, than their residence there can possibly do good, or even recover.

Short stages, with such intervals of rest as will recruit and refresh the patient, and such due and proper support and nourishment on the road as the case requires, are essentially and indispensably requisite. Nor can they be omitted or neglected without hazarding the worst effects. The escape of some, by a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, invalidates not a general rule. When patients have arrived, give time to recover strength, and enable them to employ the means they have sought by their removal. At first, only walking or riding on the beach should be attempted, to rectify the sea air, and let the spray blow over and upon them. The time must be regulated by their feelings, as fatigue should never be induced. A small quantity of the sea water may be drank, where advisable, in such doses and at such intervals, as the constitution requires*. After this has been done a few days, or longer, according to the circumstances of the patient, nature of the case, and intended period of stay, bathing may be attempted. For persons unaccustomed to it, the tepid bath should be preferred at first, for two or three times, having the temperature lowered each time, that the cold sea bathing (i. e. the sea water at its natural temperature) may be begun. The time of staying in the water must be varied, according to the strength of the patient. At first, it should be very short, hardly more than "in, and out again immediately;" and afterwards increased at pleasure, as the feelings direct; always remembering, that if shivering or debility be induced, the proper time has been exceeded. It is not necessary to go in head foremost. This is only a prejudice, and gives many persons such needless alarm as to prevent their bathing. The mind may be re-

lieved, and the body equally well secured by having some of the water first poured over the head and chest; the head may be held down, or on one side, for that purpose; and then the patient may, if agreeable, walk into the water with impunity. After leaving the water, the body should be quickly rubbed dry. Brisk rubbing, when it can be borne, increases the beneficial effects of bathing, improves the state of the circulation, braces and invigorates the system, and prevents the taking of cold.* Particular attention should be paid to the drying of the hair; for to expose it to the water, is certainly the best way, as salt water does not hazard the giving of cold. An agreeable warmth generally succeeds: if it does not the first time, or after walking, a few trials should not discourage; perseverance will generally be followed by success. This I have known to be the case where obstinate head-aches have followed bathing, and prevented the patient from continuing his design by exciting needless alarm; but by advising perseverance, I have found him amply rewarded, and thankful. The time for bathing is not so important as has been supposed. Such as prefer the morning, may bathe early; and perhaps with advantage. But many persons cannot do this, from a variety of causes: nor need they. To such, any other time of the day, provided they avoid evening damps, will be beneficial. Such persons as chuse to go into what is called the open sea, should select a good and proper situation, with a clean sandy or gravelly bottom, and be careful to avoid all such accidental circumstances as may prove dangerous. Every person who bathes, and especially an invalid, should always be provided with some plain whole-some eatable, as biscuit, bread, &c. that the cravings of the stomach may be immediately supplied, and thereby prevent the increase of debility, or flatulency, pain, fainting, &c. in that organ, which from thence communicated to the whole system and constitution in general, often produces serious illness. The diet and general management of the patient should be particularly regarded: the most strengthening food should be given. Every weak constitution and debilitating illness require it; and as the stomach is to be invigorated, small quantities, and frequently given, should be the rule. First, animal juices, as beef tea, made very strong, and seasoned; then animal food, roast or boiled, not excepting the fat of meat. After these more savory dishes, not too highly seasoned; and especially if the patient has any particular longing, it should be gratified, unless he is delirious; for in illness, the indications of nature are the best; she knows her own wants, and we should watch and supply them†. Seasoned meats, as ham, anchovy, &c. are often not only proper, but highly beneficial. Of fish, the most nutritive should be preferred, as turbot, soal, haddock, all shell fish, &c. Wine, or malt

* See Fuller's *Medicina Gymnastica*, p. 197, of Chaffing; and p. 220, The Practice of the Antients.

† See the Medical Reports on Consumption, in the *Panorama* for last April, May, July, and August.

* From a wine glass full to a pint, or more, if necessary; every two, three, or four days. Some only require it once a week: others, every day.

liquor may be drank; as is found to agree the best. Brown stout, porter, or weak home-brewed ale, are very proper. Vegetables and pastry should be avoided, as insufficient; or taken in small quantities, when they suit the stomach. Fruit must be regulated in the same way; such as relaxes the bowels is inadmissible. Buttermilk is nourishing, but milk alone, not sufficiently so: if taken, it should have an egg, sugar and wine, added. Chocolate, or coffee, is better than tea; the latter, when drank, should not be too strong, and be further amended by sugar and milk. No liquid should be drank too hot. This is a prolific source of mischief. Strength and heat are the only radical evils of tea, which is otherwise an excellent beverage for persons in health, and will much tend to keep them so.† Water, or toast and water, may be drank at meals, by invalids, if wine is taken at other times; the general solvent powers of water, on food, making it highly nutritious. The bowels should be kept regular, either by the sea water, or any other mild aperient medicine. Rhubarb will do this, with the advantage of communicating strength afterwards. Exercise and air should be sought at every proper opportunity, but must always be regulated by the strength and feelings of the patient: fatigue should never be felt; this debilitates, and perverts the remedy to an evil. Walking, riding in a carriage or on horseback, sailing in a boat, a swing, &c. may be severally employed, as agreeable. Amusements should also be allowed; but they should be really so, and not sought as a business. The mind must be relieved, not fatigued. When persons devote their time and pursuits to amusements only, the nature of them is perverted, and their design defeated. Many of the amusements at watering places are wholly improper for invalids, and are only intended for those who are well, and accompany or visit the sick; as the crowded theatre, and the exhausting dance, where the heat and confinement are too oppressive for patients, who are much better away from every public place, whether library, the promenade, &c., where noise and bustle fatigue and exhaust what it is their peculiar business to repair and accumulate.

The proper length of time to stay at any watering place must be regulated by its effects; which must also influence the renewal and repetition of the means; the diseases of young people generally being removed in a shorter period, often one season, while those of elder persons frequently require the attention of several seasons in succession to establish their health, from the influence of what is called their chronic, or lasting complaints: more especially when they are aggravated by the effects of intemperance, a hot (not merely warm) climate, &c. And it should always be remembered, that whatever good has been secured by the sea air, water, &c. can only be rendered permanent by the continuance of the same care and regularity which obtained it. The advantages that have been gained in the country should not be lost in town, or at home.

* Since the introduction of tea in this country, the general health has been very much improved, and the severity of certain diseases much abated.

POETRY.

MR. THELWALL'S ODE, ADDRESSED TO THE
ENERGIES OF BRITAIN IN BEHALF OF THE
SPANISH PATRIOTS.

[First delivered at the Freemasons' Tavern, London, on St. James's Day—25 July, 1808.]

I. 1.

The glowing dreams of hope are fled,
That play'd around the youthful head,
And reus'd the kindling soul
To thoughts of high romantic worth;—
Gave boundless expectation birth,
And bade the fragile sons of earth
Pant for perfection's goal.

O! thoughts by generous fervour fed,
That through the bounding bosom spread,—
Till every selfish passion fled
Before your strong control!—
Nor fled alone:—for, in that hour,
Calm reason lost her guiding power,
And sage experience old.
The incongruous world is form'd again;
And, instant, from the heated brain,
Starts forth—"an age of gold!"

I. 2.

"Nature no more in conflict writhes.
"Beat—beat—to ploughshares beat your
scythes,
"Ye rattling cars of war!—
"No more oppression lords around,
"Virtue no more in chains is bound,
"Nor vice with glory's laurel crown'd,
"Beneath a partial star!
"For honest toil the fruitage grows,
"The harvest bends; the vintage glows;
"And, while the general Pean flows,
"Astrea mounts the car!"

Ah! fond mistake:—for, even there,
Where fancy (with a mother's care)
Bent o'er her cradled joy,
A changeling demon lay enswath'd,
His infant lips in slaughter bath'd;
Foster'd but to destroy.

I. 3.

Hence, while the enthusiast heart beat high
O'er her imagin'd progeny,
And in prophetic ecstasy,
Chaunted the jocund strain,
Herculean, from those swathe he broke:—
But not to snap oppression's yoke,
And bid the world rejoice;
Not over city, grove, and plain
To bid the halcyon virtues reign,
And freedom lift her voice.

No: but to bid the ravag'd world,
From every social comfort hurl'd,
Fall prostrate at his feet;
To loose, more fierce, the dogs of war;
Doubly to scythe the iron car,
And urge the coursers fleet;
From realm to trampled realm to fly,
With Siroc breath an' lightning eye,
Blasting whate'er they meet.

II. 1.

From Norway rocks and Lapland snows,
To where Italia's summer glows,

Wide spreads the prosperous crime.
 From Lusitania's western bound,—
 The distant Volga hears the sound,
 That claims all Europe's ample bound,—
 Each region, soil and clime.
 Nor Asia's fanes unmenac'd stand,
 Nor thine, Columbia!—promis'd land!
 Where freedom's noblest work was plann'd
 Mid native scenes sublime.
 And see—what crimes of deepest die!
 What deeds of blackest perfidy
 Ambition's course attend!
 TOUSSAINT! thy dungeon:—the dire wood
 By midnight stain'd with D'EWHARTEN's blood!
 And PALM's disastrous end!

II. 2.

And sleeps Omnipotence supine?
 Does this red arm the bolt resign,
 And give oppression room?
 Must the wide world, in abject woe,
 Yield its torn fuses to the foe,—
 And one fell domination know
 Of stern tyrannic gloom?
 While, curs'd by intellectual dearth,
 The feeble potencies of earth,
 Scarce give one dawning hope a birth,
 To mitigate the doom?
 But hark: Iberia's genius wakes;
 The fetters from her hands she breaks;
 And (fervid as their clime!)
 Her martial sons, too long abas'd,
 Their manly limbs in steel have brac'd,
 And helm'd the brow sublime!
 Wide let the conquering banner fly,
 Children of ancient chivalry!
 Kindle your wonted energy,
 Nations of high renown!
 Thine—thine is every nation's pray'r;
 And every generous heart shall share
 The triumphs of thy worth;
 Shouting, as, with terrific frown,
 Thy wrath resistless tramples down
 The tyrants of the earth.
 But chief, shall British bosoms beat,
 And kindle with a patriot heat,
 In active effort shewn.
 Yes, Britain, yes, my native land!
 For dauntless heart and liberal hand
 Among the nations known:—
 I see thy mighty arm outspread;
 See thee, in nerve, and heart, and head,
 Make the great cause thy own.

The following Odes were written by two friends,
 who agreed to write on the same subject, at the
 same time: we therefore print them in company,
 not as rivals but as coadjutors.

TO FORGETFULNESS.

"Tis thou canst minister to a mind diseas'd,
 "Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow."
 ——"A sweet oblivious antidote."
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Forgetfulness, mysterious pow'r!
 Of dark confusion and wild chaos born,
 And must in shades forlorn,
 Where gloom eternal spreads and silence reigns;
 Oh, lead me, goddess, to thy rayless bow'r

Where Lethe rolls his ebon tide,
 And the still spectres glide;
 There let me hear thy soul-benumbing strains;
 Bound in thrilling horror's chains:
 And view with eye entranc'd thy wizard form;
 So shall thy praise my hallow'd lips inspire
 And swell to nobler sounds the music of my lyre.
 And lend awhile thy magic pow'r,
 O Bard, whose wild prophetic tongue
 Appall'd in vict'ry's fav'ring hour
 Thy country's ruthless foe, with omen'd song;
 And thou, whose mightier spirit soars
 Where seraphs bright 'mid thunders dwell;
 And vast eternity explores,
 Chaotic wilds and voids, and darkest hell;
 Breathe inspiration, guide my trembling string,
 And stamp with forms of truth the melody I sing.
 Goddess dread, thy looks dispel
 The heart corroding cares that dwell
 On pensive mem'ry's cheek,
 Tis thine Misfortune's son to raise,
 Long brooding o'er his blasted days,
 Illusive joy to seek!
 Impetuous grief thou canst allay,
 Blind fury's vengeful passion stay,
 And plaintive sorrow cheer:
 Enrobe in smiles dark Anger's face,
 And from pale Love slow misery chase,
 Hope whispering in his ear.
 In vain to ease the tortur'd mind,
 Shall Sleep her flow'ry chaplets bind,—
 Unless thou give repose:
 The wretch anew his anguish feels,
 On night's still hour blank horror steals,
 And aggravates his woes.
 O goddess, thy heart-soothing pow'r,
 Rules sovereign in dread Pluto's bow'r,
 Fills sad Lucrecia's shade,
 Who firmly grasp'd, in mute despair,
 The sanguinary blade;
 While vengeance deep the son and sire prepare;
 Or with the love-lorn queen, who strove
 The Dardan prince with fruitless tears to move;
 But when his flight she view'd,
 O'er ocean's billows rode,
 To hapless grief and fell remorse a prey,
 She hasten'd to that silent shore,
 Where thou with death hold'st undivided sway,
 And own'd her woes no more.—
 There too, beneath thy soft controul,
 The mighty form appears
 Of him whose hand the guilty faulchion bears,
 That swept his rage away, and calm'd his fur-
 ious soul.
 But strike to sadder sounds the lyre!
 O muse, a melancholy strain!
 Tell how the hero's fame—the poets fire—
 How beauty—wisdom—worth—decay—
 And fall to grim Forgetfulness a prey:—

Though lost to view yet shall they not expire,
 Futurity can boast an unborn day,
 When stronger fate shall burst this iron chain
 And blazing brightness bid the world admire.
 Now shall the muse in Lydian measures
 Goddess, sing thy hopes, thy pleasures :
 See revelry and mirth combine ;
 And pour to thee the ruby wine :
 While music lends her varied note,
 To charm thee to a mortal dwelling,
 Hark ! how the liquid murmurs float,
 In high majestic numbers swelling !
 To thee, to thee, the sounds aspire,
 Pour'd from each tuneful voice, and soft sympho-
 nious lyre.
 Hence, hence, O vain unreal joys !
 Wild rout and Bacchanalian noise ;
 Wealth, ambition, honour, glory,
 Ye no solid joys can bring :
 On fleeting wing,
 Like fairy dream or summer story
 Your transient gleam of happiness expires :
 But, rather, come, ye joys refin'd,
 And fill with rapture pure the mind,
 Joys that Retirement's self inspires,
 Where earthly visions ne'er intrude ;
 Calm peace, and studious solitude ;
 Th' immortal muse of heav'nly mien ;
 And Fancy, visionary queen.

Then, goddess, come, with softly soothing sway ;
 Enwrap in ecstasy or musing dream,
 O let me drain thy sweet oblivious bowl,
 Whose blissful taste can charm the visual ray
 To view enraptur'd Hope's resplendent beam,
 Can banish ev'ry woe, and memory's pangs con-
 troul.

J. G. S.

TO FORGETFULNESS.

—“ On their fallen fame,
 “ Exultant, mocking at the pride of man,
 “ Sits grim Forgetfulness.”

H. K. WHITE.—“ Time.”

O ! Thou, from whose appalling frown,
 Nature trembling—shudd'ring flies ;—
 Whose sway the great, the good, the wise,
 Must undistinguish'd own :
 Behold ! I bow before thy shrine,
 Tuning to thee my artless lays ;
 And ere, Forgetfulness, thy gloom
 Enwraps my shade, conceals my tomb,
 And ere my song be wholly thine,
 I would attempt thy praise.

O for the lyre ! whose magic spell
 Could soothe the dark brow'd king of hell !
 That lyre divine, that tuneful aff,
 Might touch, relentless pow'r, thy heart :

And in compliance with my pray'r,
 Mov'd by the music of my song,
 Thou wouldst awhile my mem'ry spare,
 My fame a little while prolong.

Alas ! how vain the fond desire !
 The world engross'd with other themes,
 With pleasure's songs, ambition's schemes,
 With folly's tales, or fancy's dreams,
 Say, can it hear thy lyre ?
 Ah, no ! for soon, fond Friendship dead,
 And Hope, the beauteous flatt'rer, fled,
 The Muse will vainly sighing roam
 To seek a patron, or a home ;
 Till she on cold oblivion's breast,
 At last unnotic'd sinks to rest.

Thy harp unstrung,
 In silence hung,
 The lumber room of Time awaits,
 Where mingled, tost,
 For ever lost,
 Moulder in unlamented fates,
 The former favourites of fame,
 The vanities that once had name,
 The worn-out themes of former praise,
 The long lost deeds of elder days,
 And many a rose-bud, many a gem,
 And once resplendent diadem,
 Ambition's laurels, virtue's tears,
 “ And all the refuse of six thousand years.”

Say in what dreary plain,
 Or desolated fane,
 Hast thou thy favourite palace, awful queen ?
 Or, when fierce tempests sweep
 Along the black'ning deep,
 Dost thou in silence love to view the scene ?
 To watch the shatter'd bark, where at the helm
 Sits mute despair, the seaman's last endeavour,
 To see the conqu'ring waves the wreck o'erwhelm,
 Forlo ! they sink, and they are thine for ever !
 Hide, vain ambition, hide !
 Oblivion mocks thine efforts, upstart pride !
 Go now, in fruitless labour pile
 Pyramid on pyramid ;
 Exceed what Eabel's builders did,
 And fondly hope the while,
 That there in silent state secure,
 Thy fame exalted shall endure :
 Shall dark oblivion's power defy,
 And emulate eternity :
 Forgetfulness shall smile
 Upon thy boast, proud creature of a day !
 And call on Ruin to behold her prey.

Yet some there are, who at thine altars bend,
 Who bless thine influence, and implore thine
 aid ;
 Sister of sleep, thou art pale sorrow's friend,
 And coward guilt seeks refuge in thy shade.

When man had sinn'd—when mem'ry's cheerless
light

Shone but on woe—and hope alone could bless,
On thee he call'd to shroud in endless night

The murder'd hours of former happiness,

And when to woe abandon'd, sceptic grief

Denies thy pow'r, and woos the tardy grave,

Thou art, unseen, preparing sure relief,

And hastening those that thank thee not to save.

Ah should it be my fate to prove

The stings of hapless hopeless love,

Then may my plaints thy pity move,

Nor sigh in vain regret!

Or if it be my lot to feel

That sharper than the murderer's steel

Is slander's shaft;—hasten and heal,

And teach me to forget.

And oh! when long my harass'd breast

Has been with care and toil oppress'd

How sweet within thine arms to rest,

Mine aching eyes to close!

How pleasant to thy soft controul

To yield awhile my weary soul,

To drink from thy Lethean bowl

A balm for all my woes!—

When sorrows cloud our setting sun,

Ere yet the race of life is run,

How sweet, Forgetfulness, we find

Thy soothing twilight to the mind:

When gleaming thro' the grey serene

The past is indistinctly seen!

When, view'd in mem'ry's temper'd light,

E'en thorns with glitt'ring tears look bright:

And e'en the rugged mountain's hue

Looks lovely as it fades from view;

While hope, life's evening star, on high

Diffuses radiance o'er the sky.

Oh! when upon the tomb shall shine

The dawning beams of endless day,

When earth and ocean shall resign

Their dead, the Grave give up his prey,

The mists of time shall roll away,

While the last trumpet's awful blast,

Through all thy caves in thunder deep,

Shall loud proclaim thine empire past,

And burst the iron bands of sleep,

Shake on her ancient throne, primeval Night,

Ah, what dark secrets then shall be dragg'd forth
to light!

There's ONE, whose eye oblivion can't evade,

No lustre dazzle—and no darkness shade:

The shifting ages from creation's dawn,

Th' eternal past,—th' eternity unborn,

(He know's no pause,—no interval between.)

All are to Him one ever present scene:

He, for to Him the hearts of all are known,

Counts every sigh and treasures ev'ry groan;

Vice not unmark'd erects his haughty mien,

Not can a blush of Virtue fade unseen.

February 2, 1808.

J. C. B.

ALLA SPAGNA, ALL' ITALIA, ALL' EUROPA.

Freme 'l Tiranno altero, che sol pone

Ogni diritto nel sanguigno brando,

Che, soggiar il mondo desiando,

Britannia sola al suo voler s'oppone.

Quindi pien di furor qual Nerone,

Mentre decreti ognor va fulminando,

Geme l'Europa, e dice sospirando,

“ Nel tuo valor confido, invitta Albione!

L'unica speme sei di libertà,

Col tuo sovràn magnanimo, che regna

Con virtù, con vigor, con dignitate.

Deh! resisti al feroce, che disegna,

Dopo te, calpestar l'umanità;

Satan l'incita, e l'empio il ciel disegna.”

Ma già pena condegna

[Paga ormai di punir li falli altrui]

Mandagli giù da la sfera superna

La Provvidenza eterna!

Di generoso sdegno i figli tui,

Iberia scosiolata,

Volan qual turbo a vendicar l'onore,

Su l'empio usurpatore,

De la lor Patria sì contaminata!

Magnanimo il Britanno

Efficace soccorso a voi già manda,

Alle invitte comanda

Squadre sue di sol far guerra al Tirano.

Ne le vicende de la dubbia sorte

L'Ispan prisco valorvi sia presente,

Con fermezza, alla mente;

Per la Patria, e 'l Souvran bella è la morte.

Con l'orrenda perfidia, non ascosa,

La pace è vergognosa.

Scuoti l'indegno giogo; Italia mia,

Siegui d'Iberia 'l glorioso esempio!

Vile serva d'un empio

Sarà chi Gran Regina esser dovria?

Ma già l'Europa, di rossore tinta,

Dalla gloria respinta,

Risorge a cancellar da la sua fronte

Gl'errori gravi, e l'onte.

Qual Attila, flagel del germe umano,

Vinto; di rabbia insano,

Fugge 'l terror de' villi, non de' fieri.

Angli, Ispani guerrieri!

Van' e 'l fuggir! reciso è 'l teschio orrendo,

Ancoi d'ira fremendo,

Qual d'Oloferne, o di Nadir atroce!

Si rasserenà 'l ciel, torna giocondo;

Ride, respira 'l mondo;

Mentre già spinta è l'anima feroce!

All' orribile porta fa tragitto,

Dov' al barlume è seritto,

“ Lasciate ogni speranza, o voi, ch' entrate,”

Scettri rapendo all' anime dannate.

L. E. DISCENDENTE DI UN
VERO SPAGNOLO.

Londra, Luglio, 1808.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

AGRICULTURE.

WOBURN SHEEP-SHEARINGS.

About eleven o'clock on Monday, June 13, a numerous company of distinguished Agriculturists and Gentlemen Farmers assembled at the Park Farm, Woburn. The morning, which was remarkably fine, was employed in viewing the South Down and Leicester sheep, the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, which were to be sold in the evening. At three o'clock the company repaired to the Abbey to partake of a most elegant dinner, where the utmost conviviality prevailed, and at six o'clock returned to the Park Farm, where several lots of stock were sold by Mr. Clayton.

Tuesday morning a very numerous company of agriculturists proceeded to Crawley Heath Farm, to be present at a ploughing match, for a silver cup, value five guineas, to be given by the Duke of Bedford to the proprietor of the successful plough, and two guineas to the plough-holder. At twelve o'clock five ploughs started.

The company returned to the Park Farm, and attended at the judges' examination of the prize theaves, and long and short woolled sheep. This business employed them until three o'clock, when they repaired to the Abbey to dinner.

After dinner, Lord Somerville rose, and presented to the Duke a large silver salver, from the Agriculturists of Great Britain. This elegant piece of plate weighed about four hundred ounces, and was about eighteen inches by two feet in size; its border was decorated with embossed figures, emblematical of agriculture; in the centre was the Bedford arms superbly engraved, with this inscription—*To his Grace John, Duke of Bedford, from the Agriculturists of Great Britain, Anno Domini, 1807.*—His Grace returned thanks in a most elegant and animated speech.

Wednesday morning was employed by the company in viewing the stock intended for sale in the evening, and in inspecting the agricultural im-

* Wednesday, the 25th May, was exhibited, in a field at Kingscote, Gloucestershire, what it is presumed may hereafter be considered an epocha in the annals of ploughing. It had previously been stipulated in the articles of a bet, that an aged horse, and unsound in his wind, should, at a depth almost a third more than is the provincial custom, plough, in a neat and effectual manner, an acre of a two-years' lay, in five hours. At 11 o'clock, amidst a large concourse of spectators, almost unanimously pronouncing the feat impossible, the horse began to work, and at the end of four hours and thirty-five minutes, had completed the whole, to the satisfaction of all present; and so far from being exhausted thereby, or exhibiting the least symptom of distress, he afterwards, and in continuation, ploughed a surplus of furrow of 3-8ths of a mile in length with apparently equal ease in 5-6ths of the average of time employed through the whole. As he moved on a line of draught he had not been used to, and to prevent his being baffled by a surrounding concourse, a person was allowed to lead him; but no driver, whip, or other baggage was found necessary, or employed during the performance.

plements which were placed in the rick-yard. These were, Lister's patent threshing-mill, and straw-cutter. Another portable threshing-mill, worked by two horses, to be erected in a field, if necessary, exhibited by Mr. Shepherd, Woburn; as also a straw-cutter, worked by the same horses. These two last machines were the invention of Mr. Robert Salmon; similar ones were exhibited, and obtained the prize, at former sheep-shearings; the threshing-mill having been improved by Mr. J. Shepherd. A clover threshing machine, shown by Mr. Wainwright; a straw-cutter, on the same principle as Mr. Shepherd's, but of smaller size, by Mr. Pasmore; and a small machine for bruising oats, by the same gentleman. Mr. Bachelor and two brothers brought a drill-machine for sowing wheat or other seeds. Mr. Robert Salmon exhibited a machine, on a new principle, for reaping corn. Mr. Evans shewed a double-barrelled force-pump garden-engine; a man-trap, invented by Sir Theophilus Biddolph, which, by means of a chain, detained the offender, without any material injury. Mr. Robert Bowman, of Dundee, shewed specimens of netting and chair bottoms, formed of shreds of whalebone, by which he proposes to supersede the use of hemp, also, for nets for sheep folds, and other purposes.

At three o'clock the gentlemen attended the dinner at the Abbey, and after the cloth was drawn, the usual toasts were given. His Grace then proceeded to adjudge the prizes, viz.

1st. For the best two-shear long-woolled fat wether, a silver cup, 10 guineas value to Mr. John Barton.

2d. Another similar premium (but confined to Bedfordshire) to Mr. Edward Platt, a cup 5 guineas value.

3d. For the best two-shear short-woolled fat wether, a cup, 10 guineas, to Mr. Robert Trevor.

4th. Ditto ditto, bred in Bedfordshire, a cup, value 5 guineas, to Mr. Runciman.

5th. For the best pen of three long-woolled theaves, a cup, 10 guineas, to Mr. John Buttfield.

6th. Ditto ditto, second best, a cup, 5 guineas, to Mr. John Cowley.

7th. For the best pen of three short-woolled theaves, a cup, 10 guineas, to Mr. Trevor.

8th. For the second ditto ditto, a cup of 5 guineas value, to Mr. Runciman.

9th. For the best boar, a cup, 5 guineas, to Lord Ossory.

10th. For the best sheep-shearer, 5 guineas, to Job Arnold.

11th. Second best ditto, 4 guineas, to Thomas Lumel.

12th. Third best ditto, 3 guineas, to John Bolland.

13th. Fourth best ditto, 2 guineas, to John Swannel.

14th. Fifth best ditto, 1 guinea, to John Collins.

15th. To encourage the exhibition of implements, the premium of 20 guineas was divided as follows:—To Mr. Pasmore, for his chaff cutter and bean splitter, three guineas; Mr. Shepherd, for a frame applied to Mr. Salmon's threshing machine, to allow its erection in the field; and Mr. Bachelor's improvement of a drill machine of Mr. Salmon's, which gained a premium some years ago, each five guineas; Mr. Bowman, sa-

ven guineas, for his whalebone, as a substitute, in some cases, for hemp.

16th. For the best plough, a cup, 10 guineas, to Mr. Andrew Wilson, his Grace's bailiff; and 2 guineas to John Green, the plough-holder.

17th. For experiments on drill and broad-cast husbandry. This could not be adjudged until after harvest. The two candidates were, Mr. Wm. Runciman, and Mr. Cowley.

18th. Premiums for shepherds; to John Clark, shepherd to Mr. Whitbread, 5 guineas, for raising 265 lambs from 220 ewes.

19th. John Holland, the Duke of Bedford's shepherd, 4 guineas, for rearing 694 lambs from 600 ewes.

20th. Wm. Sharman, Mr. Runciman's shepherd, 3 guineas, for rearing 228 lambs from 218 ewes.

The last premium was for irrigation; which his Grace much regretted was unclaimed.

The Duke now concluded by an elegant speech, in which he thanked the gentlemen present for their attendance, and hoped they would favour him with their company the next year.

The South Down rams were let by lottery. Sir W. W. Wynne drew the favourite ram 13, against 24 competitors; price for the same 40 guineas.—The Devon and Hereford cows, fetched high prices.

Among the gentlemen present were—Earl Winchester; Lords W. Russel, Somerville, Dundas, and Ludlow; Sirs Joseph Banks, Watkin Williams Wynne, Theophilus Biddulph, Richard Savage, and John Seabright, Barts. &c. &c.—Lords De Dun, anville and Kinnaird; the Marquis of Huntley; Sir Hugh Inglis, &c. &c.

NORFOLK SHEEP-SHEARING.

This annual festival, established by T. W. Coke, Esq. M.P. for the promotion of agriculture, the improvement of breeding stock, the encouragement of labour and industry, &c. commenced on Monday, June 21, when those agriculturists who had arrived inspected the system of drill husbandry in the turnip fields. Pulverized oil cake was deposited, and turnip seed united with it; the former in the proportion of less than a quarter of a ton, the latter at from 3 to 4 pints per acre. The growing crops on the farm were viewed, and exhibited a luxuriant appearance, especially the wheats. The crop of Saintfoin also, which was mowing, produced a heavy sward, and was greatly improved since last year. The company rode to the farmyard, and examined the fleeces of the Merino, Ryeland, and South Down Sheep, which were clipping. Of those shewn for prizes, the South Down rams were sent by Messrs. Money, Hill, Moseley, J. Reeve, and E. Waller; Merino rams—Mr. Wright, of Felthorpe; and Mr. Moseley, of Thofis; Leicester rams—Col. Fitzroy, and Mr. J. Reeve.

Many peris of sheep were shewn, some bred from different crosses, and among them a large lot of South Down wethers and ewes in the wool (of Mr. Coke's breed, and not intended for sale), obtained much admiration; as did a Merino and Ryeland ewe which had likewise brought up two lambs. A very large and beautiful three-shear

sheep, of the same breed, was clipped, and his wool, which was of a very superior quality, weighed 5lbs.

Prize boats.—Mr. Moseley, the Suffolk breed; Mr. E. Bock, the same; and Mr. Blyth, bred not distinguished.

Sir Joseph Banks and many other gentlemen were extremely anxious to purchase that belonging to Mr. Edward Beck of Lexham; but the proprietor did not choose to part from it. There were shewn various manufactures of cloth, shawls, stockings, &c. Some broad cloth from Mr. Tollett's Merino and Ryeland wool. Some also from his Merino wool, and some superfine broad-coating, from his Majesty's Merino, at 17s. per yard. Some superfine knit Merino at 10s. 6d. per yard.

Mr. Coke made some very judicious observations on the benefits which had been derived from the great improvement in the breed of sheep in Norfolk. Mr. Tollett spoke highly of the encouragement which had been given to the trial of the cross with the Merino, and added, even if we were cut off from all foreign supply of wool, he had no doubt in a short period, our own soil would supply us with a sufficient quantity of wool of the finest quality, equal to any we now purchase. The Spanish wool as it arrives when scoured, cost 6s. per lb. in the rough state &c.

At six o'clock the company adjourned to the sheep-house, where the Spanish rams were let by auction, and Southdown theaves and ewes sold at high prices.

The morning of the second day was employed in viewing a capital shew of sheep, and the agricultural implements, &c.

At the farm-yard was exhibited a machine to break oil-cake, which was worked either by horse or by hand, and could be affixed in the place of a chaff-cutter with very little trouble. It was made by Mr. Coke, of Swanton Abbots, in Norfolk, who received several orders for them. The price ten guineas.

A drill, made by Mr. Wilson, of Lynn, in Norfolk, for depositing pulverized oil-cake as manure with turnip-seed, did not succeed.

The model of a threshing machine, invented by Cordwell and Brewster at Norwich, was exhibited; the proprietor has fixed one up; and says, "it threshes thirty coombs of wheat in ten hours, with one horse, and only two men and two women to attend it." This appeared to possess great merit. The price of the machine, including the expenses of erecting and keeping it in repair the first six months, is sixty guineas.

Some new dibbles, invented by the Rev. Mr. Barker, of Woodbridge, in Suffolk, were shewn. These, for the ingenuity, neatness, and value of their power, obtained great praise. They are constructed to deposit seed-grain at the same time they make the holes, the depth of which and quantity of the grain are regulated at pleasure, and thus they save the entire and considerable expense of children dropping the corn.

The fly catch, invented by Mr. Paul, of Stratton, in Norfolk, was shewn, being simplified, and otherwise greatly improved.

Some most beautiful Devon cattle, belonging to Mr. Money Hill, were shewn, which were greatly admired for their high breeding, and perfect sym-

metry. Mrs. Hill's Devon breed are considered to be the best in the island.

Some American wheat in the ear, and some of English seed, grown in the same field, was brought by Mr. Tyler, of Harmondsworth, Middlesex. All the American was much affected by the mildew, but the English remained uninjured.

Before dinner there was, in addition to the various manufactures shewn yesterday, several fleeces exhibited; and Colonel Cunningham's plan for purchasing Scotch cattle and promoting that important branch of agricultural commerce between the two countries was submitted to the consideration of the principal graziers present, and highly approved.

In the Egyptian-Hall, was shewn the new painting of Mr. Coke, executed by Weaver. This young artist has discovered much natural taste and genius, and has been very happy in the likeness of Mr. Coke, and those by whom he is surrounded; that gentleman being represented amongst his sheep, with Mr. Walton, and two of his shepherds.

Three hundred distinguished agriculturists dined this day at Holkham, and many appropriate toasts were drunk, and a great deal of useful knowledge was disseminated by those who were enabled, from experimental husbandry, to give their opinion. In the evening a sale of sheep took place.

On Wednesday morning the carcasses of the prize sheep were examined and the weights ascertained.

The implements were again exhibited, and Mr. Barker's dibbles tried on tempered land, and succeeded remarkably well.—Mr. Ball's plough, with his improved share, was worked. Lord Thanet said, "he had given the share a fair trial, and he considered it deserving the approbation of every heavy land farmer, being particularly calculated for strong flinty soils."

Mr. George Whitworth, from Cuxwold, Lincolnshire, shewed several specimens of sacks and ropes manufactured from long wool instead of hemp. The price of 4-bushel sacks was 4s. 6d., and that of those made from hemp is much the same. The ropes were to be purchased from 16d. to 18d. per pound; and although the best hempen ropes can be bought at 15d. a lb. yet, when the latter are worn out, the seller cannot obtain more than one penny per lb. but for those which were manufactured of wool, when unfit for any longer service, he can get two-fifths of the prime cost, as they were re-converted into wool for sacking, carpeting, &c. Sir Joseph Banks, Sir John Sinclair, and some of the first agriculturists in the kingdom, are of opinion, that this manufacture will answer every purpose of the farmer, having decided advantages;—for it is to be recollected, that long wool is extremely low in its price, because there is not a sufficient demand for this kind of staple commodity, and the price even of the fine wool must, by encouraging the sale of the former, greatly sustain that of the latter. Considered in an agricultural view, those arable and pasture lands, which would otherwise be appropriated to the growth of hemp to manufacture the materials, would remain, either to produce the sustenance of human existence, or the maintenance of those animals by which that

sustenance is procured by the cultivation of the land.—Regarded too, politically, this plan, if generally adopted, will greatly decrease the demand for foreign hemp; as a proof of which, hammocks for the sailors are now made of this manufacture, and which is also adapted for other naval uses. Mr. Whitworth has also received from the Society of Arts the gold medal for this invention.—The party assembled rode round the farm; again examined the fleeces, shawls, stockings, and cloths, as were seen the preceding day; when between three and four hundred noblemen and gentlemen sat down to dinner.

Mr. Coke said: "There was one particular subject to which he was very anxious to call the attention of those agriculturists who were present; this was the method of manuring lands for the growth of the turnip. It had been customary for the farmer to turn up the muck in heaps in his yard, previous to its being carried on the land, but it was the opinion of a friend of his, who sat near him (Professor Davy), and on whose judgment he could not help placing greater reliance, from his extensive chemical as well as other scientific knowledge, that the manure carried immediately on the field without being disturbed, and consequently in a moister state, retaining its alkaline qualities, had greater effect in more rapidly creating vegetation and encouraging the growth of the turnip plant; besides, there would be no diminution in the quantity of manure which the common practice occasioned, and that was no less a portion than one-third. He acknowledged that he had conversed with several good practical farmers on the subject, but he found there was a difference of opinion. Those who did not coincide with Professor Davy, observed, 'that although the vegetation might be sooner procured, yet, that the strength of the manure sooner evaporated; that the young growing plants were more likely to receive injury from the mildew, and the fly, so prejudicial to the turnip crop,—certainly, more readily and more abundantly generated.' Mr. Coke added: "He was now trying the experiment on sixty or seventy acres of land, preparing for turnips, but that he thought proper to drill the seed with pulverized oil-cake, used in a smaller proportion. This he was induced to do, because, if the turnip land should be deprived of any portion of its proper quantity of manure, the produce must be less;—for feeding and folding, the smaller quantity of food per acre be obtained, the less barley grain, the layers injure, and, consequently the wheats be lighter. If Professor Davy was right in his ideas, a great saving in the quantity of manure would be the advantageous result, and the less oil-cake (an expensive substitute for yard-dung) be consumed; the more abundant crops would be produced, and the community greatly benefited."—Messrs. Mosey Hill and Harvey said, "They had adopted the method Professor Davy recommended, for four or five years, and were satisfied with its utility."—Sir John Sebright said, "It was the constant practice in some counties to carry the manure in that state on the lands, the second time of ploughing for turnips; and, that in his own pasture lands he had always found the long dung more productive than the short." Mr. P. Case said, "He had applied the long manure

on wheat stubble, ploughing it in the first earth, and then he got good turnips in the same field, when the other parts, cultivated according to the general system, failed."—The health of Professor Davy was then drank.—The annual prizes which had been offered by Mr. Coke for improvements in agriculture, implements, and the breeds of stock, were exhibited; and Mr. Coke, after thanking the judges for their exertions in determining the merits of the different claimants, presented the successful candidates with valuable and elegant pieces of plate.

Amongst the visitors were—His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Earl Thanet, Lord Wm. Russell, the Hon. Mr. Herbert, Sir Joseph Banks, K. B. Sir John Sebright, Bart. Sir Watkin Wm. Wynne, Bart. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. (President of the Board of Agriculture); Mr. Fane, Member for Oxfordshire; Mr. Cartwright, Member for Northamptonshire; Mr. Giddy, Member for Bodmin; Mr. Dickson, of Ireland; Mr. Tollett, of Swinerton-hall, Staffordshire; Professor Davy; Bernard Howard, Esq.;—Wilbraham, Esq. M.P.; the Rev. Mr. Crewe; the Rev. Dixon Hoste; the Rev. St. John Priest (Secretary of the Norfolk Agricultural Society); Generals Barker and Hetherst; Colonels Keppel, Metzner, and Cunningham, of Westmoreland; Major Laton; Mr. W. M. Hill, Mr. C. Money, Mr. Butcher, Mr. Beck, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Motteux, Mr. Moseley, Mr. Bell, Mr. Rishon, Mr. H. Styleman, Mr. Plumtre, Capt. Becher; Messrs. Doughty, Eyres, Allen, Norgate, F. Smith, Verdon, Halton, Whitworth, Weaver, Burrell, &c. &c.

MR. CURWEN'S SHEEP-SHEARING.

On Thursday the 23d June, Mr. Curwen's Sheep-Shearing took place at Harrowslack, Cumberland, which was numerously and respectfully attended. The stock was considered as greatly improved, and was much admired. The wool of the two-shear ewes was compared with specimens of wool brought from Woburn, by a committee of gentlemen engaged in the woollen trade, who gave it as their decided opinion, that the wool of the South Down was equal, if not superior, to the specimens produced from the Duke of Bedford's flock; but the top wool of the Bedford breed claimed a preference to that of Cumberland. The wool of the wethers, which had been fed, during the winter, on drawn turnips, was not thought to be in any material degree injured. It is probable, the injury, if any, proceeded from the sheep being exposed to the wet and dirt, when the turnips are eat on the ground.

The decision of the quality of Mr. Curwen's ewe-wool afforded a strong proof that salving sheep in the autumn is not injurious to the quality of the wool, as his flock has clipped, on an average, 3½ lb., being more than in former years; some of the wethers 6 lb. 13 oz.—Some very good specimens of long-horned cattle were exhibited.—Mr. Curwen refused selling his wool until the Keswick wool fair. The draft South Down ewes sold from a guinea and a half to 42 each.

Near one hundred gentlemen, yeomen, and

farmers, sat down to dinner with Mr. Curwen, and the hospitalities of the day extended to a numerous party of the neighbouring shepherds, who regaled themselves with the good old-fashioned cheer; and "The King, the first promoter of the Merino breed," preceded the usual toasts.

After dinner Mr. Curwen addressed the meeting, and delivered the under-mentioned premiums:—The cup for the best yearling bull was adjudged to Mr. Curwen, and presented by him to the Rev. W. Barton, from whose stock it was bred.—The cup for the best heifer, adjudged to Mr. Atkinson, of Heversham Hall. The cup for the best shearling ram of the South Down cross, to Mr. Michael Satterthwaite, near Hawkshead.—The cup for the best shearling ewe to General Gale, of Bardsea.

The following premiums were adjudged to cottagers:—To Arthur Atkinson, of Brow Edge, who has brought up eleven children without parochial relief, 3l. 3s.—To James Rowledge, of Pennington, who has brought up nine children without parochial relief, 2l. 2s.—To Matthew Rawlinson, of Hugil, who has been a servant in husbandry, in the same place, for twenty-eight years, 1l. 11s. 6d.—To Mary Earl, of Flockburgh, who has been in the same service, for thirty-five years, 1l. 11s. 6d.

N. B. There were other candidates with larger families of children than those above, but inadmissible, being farmers, and not within the rules of the society.

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KENT SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

The anniversary of this Society was celebrated at the Fountain Tavern, Canterbury, on Friday the 10th June, when the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Thanet, the President, was in the chair.—Various subjects relative to the agriculture of Kent, were discussed, much to the satisfaction of the gentlemen present, and the day was passed with the utmost conviviality.

After the usual business of the society had been transacted, the following premiums, which are of a nature to call forth the warmest praise, and cannot fail to be read with interest by every well-wisher to his country, were awarded by the society:—

To James Terry, a married man, and waggoner to Mr. John Pantton, of Milton, near Sittingbourne, for having lived in said service 27 years; and to Alexander Foad, also married, servant to Mr. Stephen Sayer, of Reculver, for 17 years service; each 2 guineas.

To John Curling, a single man, servant to the late Mr. M. Wood, and his widow, of Tilmantstone, with whom he has lived 16 years, 2 guineas.

To Hannah Brown, dairy-maid to Mrs. Hoile, of Finglesham, for 12 years service; and to Mary Austin, servant to Mr. John Adams, of Wye, 11 years ditto; each 2 guineas.

To John Kemp, labourer to Mr. B. Taylor, of Langdon Court, 48 years service; John Higgins, labourer to Mr. B. H. Leese, of Norton, 42 years service; and to John Danton, sen. labourer to

Mr. John Bushell, of Nonington, 41 years service; each 2 guineas.

To William Petman, of Woodnesborough, for having brought up 10 of 15 children born, to the age of 6 years, with trifling relief; George Bennefield, of Patixbourn, for 10 of 11 children born, and having had no relief; John Pittock, of Mongeham, for 8 of 12 children born, with 10s. relief only; and to Ann May, of Fordwick, for 7 of 9 children born; each 2 guineas were awarded.

To Thomas Dunk, of Cobham, for 83 living stocks of bees, was given 2 guineas.

SALE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MERINO SHEEP.

On Wednesday, August 17th, a great number of gentlemen, purchasers, and amateurs, assembled at the Paddock, near the Pagoda at Kew, at the sale of 42 lots of pure Merino sheep, drawn from the flock of his Majesty, for the highly beneficial purpose of dispersing them through his dominions, as a means of improving the present quality of our fine wools. No sheep ever came to the hammer under more advantageous circumstances for the purchaser: as, independent of the serious loss Spain is likely at the present moment to receive from the desolating transactions in that kingdom, the sheep themselves were exposed to view almost in a starved state, from the pasture, in which they had latterly run, having been completely burnt up by the late hot weather; consequently, thus weak and poor, whatever blemishes they had could be easily detected. It was stated by those who have had the management of his Majesty's flock these 14 years, or from the time Sir Joseph Banks first formed his arrangements respecting it, when the sheep were originally presented by the King of Spain, that so far from any diminution in the quality of the wool having taken place, it was, if any thing, rather improved. This was corroborated by Mr. Laycock, the wool-stapler, who has had the wool from the first clip. The clip from his Majesty's ewes is usually from 4lbs. to 5lbs. and from the rams 7lbs. annually. The following is the result of the sale:—

Two-toothed Rams.		Lot. Gs. Purchasers.	
Lot. Gs.	Purchasers.	9	29 Mr. Compton
1 18½	Mr. Hawkins	10½	27 Mr. Ravenant
2* 20	Sir J. Banks	11	31 Mr. Nevill
3 25	Mr. J. Solly	12½	18 Mr. Hawkins
4 33	Mr. Cater	13	71 Mr. Kidd
Four-toothed Rams.		14	31 Ditto
5 21½	Mr. Kidd	Six-toothed Rams.	
6+ 41	Mr. Hunt	15	25 Ditto
7: 20	Mr. Semmer	16**34	Mr. Northey
8 60	Ditto	17	37 Mr. Allen

* This was an excellent lot.

† This was a polled ram, and great eagerness was expressed for him to tup ewes of a like description.

‡ This, although a handsome animal, was depressed in price from a lameness contracted the preceding night by fighting. A capital lot.

§ In our opinion for shape and make, this lot was equal to any of them.

|| This was a very cheap lot.

** This and lot 17 had been used in his Ma-

Broken-mouthed Ewe.		Lot. Gs. Purchasers.	
Lot. Gs.	Purchasers.	29	21½ Sir C. Talbot
18 21	Mr. Cater	30	20 Ditto
Full-mouthed Ewe.		31	25 Mr. Ayres
19 17	Mr. Ayres	32	27 Mr. Kidd
20 15½	Mr. Solly	33	22 Ditto
21* 12	Sir C. Talbot	34*	28 Mr. Cater
22 29	For Ireland	35	23 Mr. Nevill
23 27	Mr. Solly	36*	23 Mr. Kidd
24 21	Mr. Kidd	37	22 Sir C. Talbot
25 27	Mr. Solly	38	20 Mr. Hortwright
26 22	Mr. Kidd	39	31 Mr. Turner
27 30	For Ireland	40	25 Mr. Ducarr
28 21	Mr. Kidd	41*	26 Mr. Hortwright
		42	37 Mr. Cater

As a proof that not only fineness of wool, but symmetry and flesh may be produced from the pure Merino, we need only instance twin sheep which were shewn at the sale, a wether and ewe, got by lot 16 out of a Somersetshire ewe. Every one who saw the wether in particular, which was in condition, must have acknowledged that he would not, if put up for the purpose, have disgraced the Smithfield shews. The ewe has had a lamb this season, got also by lot 16, which of course is ¼ blood, and its distinguishing characteristics are as strong as possible in every point, with this addition, an improvement of carcass.

The whole of his Majesty's flock looked very healthy; but from the extreme shortness of their feed latterly, they were not seen to advantage. We could not help admiring however some two-toothed Ryeland and Merino ewes (half blood), and also some four and six-toothed of the same kind, which were beautiful animals; for the former, if sold, 3 guineas all round were demanded; and the latter 3l. Some capital sheep, also seen, got by Merino rams out of the above (¼ blood), were very handsome animals; their wool was beautiful, their origin in every point well delineated, and their improvement in shape and flesh wonderfully apparent. While we have such means of improving our wools, we do not despair of this country standing unrivalled in that most essential article.

HOLDERNESS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the above society, at Hedon, on Monday, June 13, the following question was proposed for discussion:—"Various kinds of birds, viz. rooks, pigeons, sparrows, &c. are denounced as mortal enemies to agriculturists, and their extermination is eagerly sought: Do not the benefits they bestow, by devouring insects, counter-balance the injuries they commit by devouring corn? And would it not be to the advantage of the agriculturist, to promote the increase of those birds which destroy insects, but do not destroy corn, viz. lapwings, starlings, thrushes, &c.?"

jesty's flock. It was the father of the wether mentioned above, and also of the lamb by the twin ewe.

* These lots, if any great difference could be observed, were every thing that could be desired by the respective purchasers.

Lots 22 and 27 were purchased for — Evans, Esq. to be sent to Ireland.

A gentleman of the society, who has deservedly acquired considerable reputation in the agricultural world, for his well-contrived experiments as to the most effectual mode of destroying the grub or larva of the Tipula, or *Tommy Long Legs*, detailed the result of a very curious experiment which he had instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the number of these insects which a nest of rooks may probably consume annually.—One of his servants was stationed a whole day, from one o'clock in the morning to eight at night, in the neighbourhood of a rookery, and kept an accurate account of the number of times which the old rooks, during that interval, fed their young ones. The average result of his observations on five nests, was, that the old rooks made 70 journeys per day; and it having been ascertained by shooting one of them, just before its entry into the nest, that it had in the bag below its beak, 33 grubs, it follows, that supposing them to feed on these insects through the year, a family of rooks would in that time destroy 1,445,500 grubs. And supposing, (which is a very moderate calculation) that each grub, previous to its assuming the winged state, destroys the herbage of 4 square inches, this number would destroy the herbage of 3 roods, 27 perches.—Hence the ingenious contriver of this experiment inferred the immense advantage which the farmer derives from this species of bird alone, without whose services, added to those of its coadjutors, the toils of the agriculturist would be in vain.

Another member of the society produced the crop of a pigeon shot lately, in which were not more than a few grains of wheat and a bean or two, its principal contents being the seeds of ketlocks, and other noxious weeds.

After an interesting discussion, the company agreed in the affirmative, on both parts of the question.

Several specimens of prepared whale-bone, which it is proposed to apply in the manufacture of sieves, riddles, and sheep-nets, were afterwards exhibited; and the day was spent with the utmost conviviality.

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The Hertfordshire Agricultural Society met at Cold Harbour Farm, the seat of the Earl of Bridgewater, their President; the day was fine and the company numerous, amongst whom were the Duke of Bedford, Sir John Sebright, and many of the principal gentry of the county. After viewing the stock exhibited on the ground, and paying due attention to the ploughs contending for prizes, the company adjourned to dinner at the King's Arms, Berkhamstead.—The toasts given were the King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales and Royal Family, Speed the Plough, Small in Size Great in Value, Breeding in all its Branches, the Fleece: the Duke of Bedford, with three times three, was drank with the greatest enthusiasm.—The Noble Duke returned thanks in a neat and elegant speech. On the Members of the County being given, Sir John Sebright thanked the company for himself and colleagues, and gave as a toast, Peace, Plenty, Commerce all over the World; Mr. Flower of Hertford, gave as a toast—Mary Bodwell, aged 60, living in Hertfordshire. The reason of introducing such a

person to their notice was, that she had spun 1lb. of Merino wool into yarn, so fine, that it was considered by those who were competent judges, to excel any ever attempted—that it measured in length 29 miles 200 yards. He assured the company, he was informed, he might challenge all Europe to produce so rare a specimen of skill and industry as that now produced, which was sent for their inspection by Mr. E. K. Fordham, of Royston; this toast excited mirth and applause, and the yarn was admired for the beauty and silky softness of its texture. The prizes were adjudged to the Earl of Bridgewater for the best plough, which being the invention of Mr. Plenty, of Hampshire, the Earl begged him to accept the prize value 10 gs. as he considered more merit due to him as the inventor; the best and second best ploughman received 3 and 2 guineas each; Mr. Rd. Flower, Hertford, for the best one-year old ram, of the mixed Merino breed, a cup value 5 gs.; to the same for the two best ewes, of the same breed, a cup value 3 gs.; to J. Halsey, Esq. 3 gs. for the best boar; to the best sheep-shearer 3 gs., the second best 2 gs., and the third best 1 guinea.

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Mr. Montagu Burgoyne assembled the principal agriculturists at his annual Ploughing Match and show of Live Stock, &c. at his seat in Essex. On the first day, a select party of his friends rode over his home farms, and afterwards dined with him at Mark Hall. The superior culture of the land, and the luxuriance of the crops, with the skilful management of the meadows, by drainage and irrigation, were highly and deservedly admired. On Wednesday morning, the ploughing commenced in a fallow field, when twelve ploughs began their work for the annual prizes; the first of which was adjudged to the ploughman of Mr. C. C. Western, and the second to that of Lord Petre. A large body of respectable yeomen of the county (nearly one hundred in number), were this day present, and dined with Mr. Burgoyne and his friends, at the Green Man, at Harlow. After dinner, the company went into the stock-field, where several yoke of Devon and Hereford oxen, and some lots of Devon cows and calves, and South Down sheep, were sold at good prizes. Mr. J. C. Curwen, Member for Carlisle, and the spirited leader of agricultural improvements in the county of Cumberland, was the purchaser of all the oxen.—Among the agriculturists present were: His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Somerville, Mr. Coke, Sir John Sinclair, Sir G. Hill, Mr. Western, Mr. Conyers, Mr. J. Fane, Mr. F. Fane, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Gregg, Mr. G. Caswell, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Claude Sott, Mr. Vechell, Mr. S. Chamberlaine, Rev. H. B. Dudley, Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Tubbs, Mr. Arthur Young, &c. &c. &c.

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July 5, a meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, was held at the Rutland Arms, Newark, when the different premiums were adjudged as follow: Long-wooled sheep: to Mr. C. Milward, of Hoxgrave Park, for the best tup hog 5 guineas; to Mr. J. Milward, of Horkeston, for the next best, 3 guineas; to Mr. G. Malby, for the 4 best ewe hogs, 4 guineas.

—Short-woolled sheep: to the Earl of Manvers, for the best tup hog, 3 guineas; to Benjamin Thompson, Esq. of Red Hill Lodge, for the next best (tup hog), 2 guineas.

There were several bulls exhibited, but none of them were thought to merit the premium.—To Mr. J. Marfleet, of Somerton Castle, for the best boar, 2 guineas; to Mr. J. Flint, of Newark, for the next best, 1 guinea.

Mr. F. Clay exhibited specimens of fine wool, from the different crosses of the Merino race; and patterns of cloth made of wool from the flocks of his Majesty, Lord Somerville, Dr. Parry, and Mr. Toilet; also some hats made of skin wool, and samples of leather made of the skins of Merino sheep. An excellent letter, addressed to the society by Benjamin Thompson, Esq. in which the different merits of the Merino sheep were pointed out, was read by the secretary, and excited great interest and attention.

At the Kentish Wool fair and Agricultural Meeting, held at Ashford, July 6, all the five prizes for long-woolled sheep were adjudged to Mr. Wall, of Ashford; for the short-woolled sheep, two prizes were adjudged to Mr. Bors, of Betsanger; and for a third, no sheep were shown deemed worthy. Mr. Martin, of Great Chart, near Ashford, was adjudged the prize for the best three-years-old bull; and Mr. Jacob Kingsnorth, of Appledore, the prize for the best pair of Kentish heifers. In the wool trade very little business was transacted; the buyers offered 10d. per lb. for Romney-marsh wool, but the growers expected better prices. We did not hear of a single offer of South-down wool.—Nearly 300 noblemen, gentlemen, and agriculturists, dined together at the Saracen's Head Inn, among whom were the Duke of Bedford, Earl of Thanet, Sir W. W. Wynne, Sir Thomas Miller, Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir J. Honeywood, Mr. Coke of Norfolk, Mr. Motteux, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Ellman, &c. &c. &c.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Somersetshire.—The anniversary of the Wool Mart, established by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, was holden at their exhibition-yard, in the city of Bath, on Wednesday, August 3. The quantity of Anglo-Merino wool deposited for sale proved a more abundant supply than last year. A quantity, exceeding the expectations of the society and of the growers, was disposed of, and at prices, for the most part, adequate to the demands of the owners. The extreme fineness of some lots was a great temptation to manufacturers, who were the chief purchasers; and the mode recommended and put in practice by Mr. Joyce, of sorting and scowering the improved wool of the Spanish crosses (with the process of which many wool-staplers are not yet well acquainted) greatly tended to increase the business of the day. This institution, as yet in its infancy, bids fair to justify the patriotic intention of the society in its establishment, by promoting the growth of, and giving publicity to, the Anglo-Merino wool, the excellence of which they have

been the first to appreciate, by the frequent premiums they have given to the manufacturers, as well as the growers of improved British wool. Much praise is due to those public spirited men, who, contrary to the prejudices which generally prevail, have made these experiments, the successful result of which, in all situations of public affairs, must be considered of national importance, inasmuch as it proves, in one instance at least, how independent we can be of foreign nations. We hear that, further to promote an object which they have been the first to cherish, the Bath Society intend to appear at their public meetings in cloth made only of improved British wool. B. Hubhouse, Esq. M. P. F. R. S. president of the society, was present during all the mart, and was accompanied to a dinner, at the White Hart, by a number of respectable gentlemen, growers of wool, and manufacturers; when the conversation turned on that staple article of our country, Wool, and particularly on that eminent improvement of it by the Spanish cross, which had been made apparent in so many distinguished by that day's exhibition. Several appropriate toasts were given, and the company retired at an early hour, expressing great satisfaction at the pleasing presage afforded by the business of the day, that this mart will, in a few years, prove equally advantageous to the growers and manufacturers of fine British wool, in the vicinity of Bath and the adjacent counties.

SCOTLAND.—*Association of Breeders, &c. The* Northern Association of gentlemen and farmers, breeders of sheep, met at Beaulieu, Inverness, on Friday, June 3d, and made choice of the following gentlemen as their officers for the following year: Hon. A. Fraser, of Lovat, President; Sir Charles Ross, of Balnagown, Bart., and Donald M'Leod, Esq. of Geanies, Vice-Presidents; Mr. James Mitchell, of Achnacloch, Treasurer; Sir George M'Kenzie, of Coal, Bart. Secretary.

A subscription having been entered into for giving premiums for improving the breed of black cattle, a great number of excellent bulls were brought for competition. After a very attentive and scrupulous examination by the judges, premiums were unanimously adjudged as follows:—To Sir George M'Kenzie, for the best bull, 10 guineas; to William Chisholm, of Comer, for the second best, 6 guineas; to John M'Kenzie, Esq. of Allangrange, for the third best, 4 guineas.

The amount of the sales of wool at the market last year amounted to about eleven or twelve thousand pounds sterling; but this year, not one ounce of any sort of wool has been sold. Owing to some mistake, there was no competition for the premiums offered for tups; for the trustees for fisheries, manufactures, &c.

IRELAND.—*Cultivation of Hemp.*—The most active endeavours are using in Ireland to induce the people to cultivate hemp; the Linen Board in Dublin have given notice, that all poor farmers and manufacturers who have not been able to purchase flax-seed, can obtain, without payment, any reasonable quantity they may require of the hemp-seed, now in possession, by application to

the inspector-general in Dublin, or any of their provincial or country inspectors.—The Dublin society also have offered a premium of 20s. for every acre plantation measure, and in proportion for any less quantity from which shall be sown with hemp between now, and the 10th day of June; to obtain a certificate of the surveyor, and an affidavit of the sower; and the society mean to continue the experiment for the space of three years more, provided that the persons claiming the same, shall notify to the society, before the 25th of December in each of those years, their intention of sowing, and the quantity intended to be sown in the spring following the 25th day of December in each of these years.—They have also offered to provide such persons and implements as may be necessary for heckling, scutching, and dressing hemp, and instructing the growers in the management thereof.

Wicklow Farming Society.—The annual Ploughing Match was held in a field adjoining the town of Wicklow. Eight ploughs, all well appointed, started. The spirited competition for the cup (which was presented by the Farming Society of Ireland), and for the three premiums to the best ploughmen, combined with the excellence of the ploughing altogether, proved truly gratifying.—1. Rev. James Symes, a Scotch plough, drawn by two spayed heifers) held by James Doyle, without a leader.—2. Rev. Doctor Truel, do. (two oxen) John Walsh, do.—3. Earl of Meath, do. (two spayed heifers) P. Sullivan, do.—4. Earl of Meath, do. (two horses) Nicholas Murray do.—5. Mr. Syngé, do. (two oxen) Chas. Byrne, do.—6. Mr. Cottar, do. (two oxen) Matthew Roche, do.—7. Mr. Syngé, do. (two horses) Matthew Cathew Curley, do.—8. Mr. John Price, do. (two horses) John Flanagan, do.

The cup was adjudged to the Rev. James Symes. —First premium of 3l. 8s. 3d. adjudged to James Doyle. —Second premium of 2l. 5s. 3d. adjudged to John Walsh; and the third premium of 1l. 2s. 9d. adjudged to Patrick Sullivan.

The great merit of the work performed by Charles Byrne, aged about twelve years, and by Matthew Curley, aged fifteen years, having been taken into consideration, the society ordered that a gratuity of one guinea be paid to each, as a reward for the skill they displayed.

We have thus noticed the principal agricultural meetings, and refer our readers, for the State of the English Wool Trade, by Lord Sheffield, with an account of Lewes Wool Fair, to *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 1174; p. 1178, for Thetford Wool Fair, and p. 1180, for Lord Somerville's Sale of Merino Wool and Sheep.—We wish particularly to draw our readers' attention to the progress the Dutch are making in their Wool concerns; the rest of the important report on that subject made to the King of Holland, begun in page 1169, will appear in our number for October—being the commencement of Vol. V.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

A Proclamation has lately been published, revoking the former Proclamations relating to the Distribution of Prizes, and appointing the following, viz.—The whole of the nett produce to be first divided into eight equal parts.—The captain or captains of any of our said ships or vessels of war, or officer commanding such ship or vessel, who shall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, shall have two-eighth parts; but in case any such prize shall be taken by any of our ships or vessels of war, under the command of a flag or flags, the flag officer or officers being actually on board, and directing or assisting in the capture, shall have one-third of the said two-eighth parts; the said one-third of such two-eighth parts to be paid to such flag or flag-officers, in such proportions, and subject to such regulations, as are hereinafter-mentioned.—The sea lieutenants, captains of marines and land forces, and master, on board, shall have one-eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them; but every physician appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, to a fleet or squadron of our ships of war, shall, in the distribution of prizes, which may hereafter be taken by the ships in which he shall serve, or in which such ship's company shall be entitled to share, be classed with the before-mentioned officers with respect to one-eighth part, and be allowed to share equally on board at the time of taking such prizes.—The lieutenants and quarter-masters of marines, and lieutenants, ensigns, and quarter-masters of land forces, secretaries of admirals, or of commodores, (with captains under them), second masters of line-of battle ships, surgeons, chaplains, purers, gunners, boatswains, carpenters, masters'-mates, and pilots, on board, shall have one-eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them.—The other four-eighth parts of the prize to be divided into shares, and distributed to the persons composing the remaining part of the crew, in the following proportions, viz. To the first class of petty officers, namely, the midshipmen, surgeons, assistants, secretaries'-clerks, captains'-clerks, schoolmasters, masters at arms, captains' coxswains, gunners'-mates, yeomen of the powder-room, boatswains'-mates, yeomen of the sheets, carpenters'-mates, quarter-masters, quarter-masters'-mates, ship's corporals, captains of the fore-castle, master sailmakers, master caulkers, master ropemakers, armourers, sergeants of marines and of land forces, four and a half shares each.—To the second class of petty officers, viz. midshipmen, ordinary, captains of the foretop, captains of the maintop, captains of the after-guard, captains of the mast, sailmakers'-mates, caulkers'-mates, armourers'-mates, ships' cook, corporals of marines and of land forces, three shares each.—The quarter-gunners, carpenters'-crew, sailmaker's-crew, coxswains'-mates, yeomen of the boatswain's store-room, gunsmiths, coopers, trumpeters, able seamen, ordinary seamen, drummers, private marines, and other soldiers, if doing duty on board in lieu of marines, one and a half share each.—The landsmen, admirals' domestics, and all other ratings, not above enumerated, together with all passengers and other persons borne as supernumeraries, and doing duty and assisting on board, one share each, excepting officers acting

by order, who are to receive the share of the rank in which they shall be acting.—And young gentlemen volunteers, by order, and the boys of every description, half a share each.

Seamen.—The Lords of the Admiralty have determined to try a new plan, which has received their lordships' approbation, to increase our seamen, and which is to be adopted with all convenient speed. It is to raise five thousand boys, for which a guinea bounty each is to be offered. They are to be divided into three classes. From 12 years old to 14, to receive seven guineas a-year wages; from 14 to 16, nine guineas a-year; from 16 to 18, eleven guineas a-year.

The Prussian Ambassador.—The following account of the manner in which the Prussian ambassador, Baron Jacobi, was treated at Calais, is, we believe, tolerably accurate:—"At three o'clock on Saturday morning, March 22, the Elizabeth flag of truce, Captain Heyward, with his Excellency, his suite, and some other passengers on board, arrived off the *Porte Rouge*, and upon hailing in these terms—"a flag of truce, with the Baron Jacobi," the answer from the fort was, "beware of the cannon." The Elizabeth hailed again, and again, and again, and again: the answer was precisely in the same terms. To several other communications from the flag of truce no answer whatever was received. At length it was intimated to the fort that the flag of truce would wait till day-light, and then put into the port for the purpose of seeking some explanation upon a proceeding which it was supposed must be the effect of mistake. To this communication also the fort was silent. But towards six o'clock the Elizabeth put into the harbour, and Baron Jacobi, who was on deck, announced himself to an officer who approached the vessel. The officer took off his hat, and in the most courteous manner thus addressed him:—"I am sorry to occasion any inconvenience to your Excellency, but I cannot allow you to land. I am commander of the military movements at Calais; or to speak more intelligibly to your Excellency, I am captain of the port; my orders are strict, not to permit any vessel, from any place whatever, to enter this harbour, or any individual whatever to land; and if the commander of the fort had done his duty, your vessel would have been fired on."—Baron Jacobi replied, "Sir, I have got a passport from your government, the duplicate of which, according to the information I have received, you will find in the hands of the commissary of marine." "It is in vain," said the captain, "to refer me to the officer your Excellency mentions, as the duty of that officer, being subject to my authority, is upon all occasions to refer to me. I must request your Excellency immediately to order your vessel away." The Baron then expressed his wish to have a letter from him transmitted to the Prussian ambassador at Paris; with which the captain declined to comply, observing, that his commands strictly were, to prohibit all communication whatever between any vessel and the land. (The Baron instantly ordered the Elizabeth to sail for England, although advised by many persons on board to let the vessel stay a little, in order to try the effect which might arise out of a communication of the case to the constituted authorities on shore. By those who

offered this advice, it was calculated, that notwithstanding the stern language of the commandant, the vessel having passed the fort, and actually entered the harbour, no risk would be incurred; no injury was likely to arise from the proposed delay. It was also suggested, that probably an exception to the order of the commandant might be made in favour of the Baron. But his Excellency would not revoke his order, and therefore the vessel came away."

New Court-Houses.—Carlisle, June 11. Monday last, being the day appointed to lay the chief corner-stone of a fabric on the site of the citadel (to be appropriated as Court-houses, &c.) the most worshipful John Losh, Esq. Provincial Grand Master for the county of Cumberland, signified a wish to the Lodges of Harmony and Union, in this city, that this great design, which embraces almost every object interesting to the feelings of humanity, should be executed in Masonic form. This request was most gratefully acceded to, and took place with a regularity, solemnity, and splendour, equal to the public and important occasion. At eleven o'clock, the Lodges convened at their respective Lodge-rooms; at one, they assembled at the coffee-house, when the procession began.—On arriving at the place intended, they halted, and, dividing to the right and left, made a passage for the Provincial Grand Master, who entered first; the rest of the brethren following in inverted order. As soon as the procession could form round the stone, (which was nearly two tons weight, and suspended) the Provincial Grand Master deposited, in a cavity of the stone, a bottle, chemically sealed, containing parchment and paper manuscripts—the order of session for building goals, county halls, &c.—the date, "June, the 6th day, A. D. 1818. A. L. 5812"—a copy of verses, by a young lady, and the two last newspapers, published in Carlisle; together with all the current coins, and some beautiful medals struck in his present Majesty's reign; a Carlisle bank-note; Mr. Telford's original manuscript plan of the arrangements of the buildings.—There was also deposited in the stone, according to ancient masonic practice, a phial, replete with corn, wine, and oil. He then applied the proper instruments to the stone, and implored the aid of the Almighty to prosper and complete this laudable work—to which an interesting pause succeeded. After the usual ceremony of laying the foundation stone, and the due honours given, the Provincial Grand Master delivered an extempore oration on the occasion. At the conclusion, the air resounded with the joyful acclamations of the workmen and the immense concourse of people.

Methodists.—On March 4, there was a general meeting of the sect of Methodists, called *Jumpers*, at Aberystwith, when the jumping and horrid yells and screams made at the end of the service, exceeded any thing of the kind ever witnessed before. No less than 1510 horses went through the toll-gates; and it has been pretty accurately ascertained, that the whole number of persons assembled amounted to 7500, although the Jumpers are generally allowed to be on the decline, and the Wesley Methodists on the increase. Be this as it may, to their honour be it spoken, they collected and paid into the Aberystwith Bank, upwards of 20*l.* for the relief of English prisoners in France.

Tillage.—A merchant at Liverpool, of the name of Earle, has obtained a patent for a certain mode for tillage and dressing of land, and for the application of manure: he proposes, by means of a double mould-board plough, to throw the earth into furrows of 18 inches or two feet asunder, and in the bottom of these furrows, to drill the seed—the sides of the furrows are occasionally to be scraped upon the plants as they grow, but the channels are to be preserved as conductors for the manure, which, on being reduced into a liquid state, is to flow into these courses from a general reservoir.—Mr. Earle proposes to allow farmers the benefit of this system of practice, on their paying to him five shillings per acre annually for such indulgence.

Culture of Cranberries.—Sir Joseph Banks has for several years past cultivated the American cranberry about six ponds at Spring Grove, near Hounslow, with the greatest success. He last year gathered about five dozen bottles of high-flavored berries, very superior to those imported, which have in general been gathered unripe, and have become vapid and almost tasteless, by long soaking in the water in which they are packed for carriage. Sir Joseph's cranberry beds contain about 326 square feet; the last, made in 1805, was constructed on the side of the pond, 20 feet long by 5 and a-half broad, by a few stakes driven into the bottom, parallel to the side, and lined with old boards; the bottom of this was filled up with stones and rubbish, and on these was laid a bed of black mould, three inches above, and seven below the usual surface of the water. On this the plants were placed, and in the autumn of 1807, they produced an abundant crop of fine fruit. The cranberry ripens well without being subject to the attack of vermin, or to injury from the excess of heat or cold.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, ISSUED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND JUNE 30, 1808.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1119.]

Willis Earle, of Liverpool, Lancaster, merchant, for improvements in tillage and dressing of land, and cultivation of plants, Jan. 13, 1808.

James Lee, of Plaistow, Essex, merchant, and **John Perrin**, of the same place, Esq. new mode of preparing certain kinds of hemp, by which its value and utility are much increased. Jan. 13, 1808.

John Wilkinson, of Bradley iron-works, Stafford, Esq. new method of making pig or cast-metal from the ore; equal in quality to any imported from Russia or Sweden. Jan. 23, 1808.

Andrew Johansen, of Hornerton, Middlesex, Gent. improved methods of manufacturing an artificial whetstone, for sharpening razors, pen-knives, surgeon's instruments, and which he denominates "Cutting Tablets." Jan. 23, 1808.

Edward Moore Noble, of Birmingham, surgeon, new method of making carbonate of lead, &c. white lead. Jan. 23, 1808.

Samuel Phelps, of Cuper's-bridge, Lambeth, Esq. improvements in manufacturing soap. Jan. 23, 1808.

Thomas Preston, jun. of Tooley-street, Surrey, lead merchant, new method of setting boilers for steam-engines, pans for melting lead, and other metals of easy fusion; new mode of discharging them when full, and setting coppers and boilers of every description. Jan. 26, 1808.

George Savage, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, watchmaker, new method of regulating the force or power of the main-spring in watches, or other machines for measuring time. Jan. 26, 1808.

William Stewart, of Limehouse, Middlesex, builder, improvements in making bricks and tiles. Jan. 26, 1808.

Joseph Johnson and **John Wilmot**, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, manufacturers, new kind of warming-pans, not only applicable to warming beds, but also for warming rooms or carriages, &c. Jan. 28, 1808.

William Newberry, of St. John's-street, Middlesex, Gent. machinery for sawing wood, splitting or paring skins, &c. Jan. 30, 1808.

John Drunbell, of Mersey-mills, Warrington, Lancashire, miller, methods of obtaining a moving power or force, and of communicating motion to engines, pumps, and machinery, and of forming and using a circular motion, or a motion to and fro, *ad libitum*; and of working and applying the same to mills, machinery, ploughs, tools, and equipage in general, and in particular to carriages; of making less frequent the overturning of carriages, and of improving their structure and governing the same, which carriages he names *Oss* or *George's Wain*. Feb. 4, 1808.

Samuel Brown, Lieut. Royal Navy, for improvements in the rigging of ships. Feb. 4, 1808.

William Francis Snowden, of Oxford-street, Middlesex, engine-maker, for improvements in an engine for cutting hay and straw into chaff, &c. Feb. 4, 1808.

John Shorter Morris, of Pancras-place, Middlesex, Gent. a machine for mangling. Feb. 4, 1808.

Ralph Wedgwood, of Oxford-street, Middlesex, Gent. apparatus for producing several original writings or drawings at the same time, which he calls a pennapolygraph, or pen and stylographic manifold writer. Feb. 22, 1808.

Samuel Thomson, of Addie-street, London, callenderer, a frame for widening or stretching leather, cloth of linen, cotton, woollen, or of a mixture of either, and all descriptions of piece goods. March 3, 1808.

Richard Wilcox, of St. Mary, Lambeth, Surrey, mechanist, for apparatus whereby all objects in the sea, or clear water, can be discovered from the surface thereof with accuracy; and for raising of vessels sunk at sea, or near the sea-coast, and removing sunken rocks or other obstructions. March 3, 1808.

Frederic Albert Winsor, of Pall-Mall, Middlesex, Esq. for improvements on his former patent stove, for carbonising raw fuel and combustibles, into superior fuel of coke and charcoal, for extracting the oil, tar, pyroligneous vegetable acid, and ammoniacal coal liquors; for refining all the inflammable gas so as to deprive it of all disagreeable odour during combustion, and rendering the gas itself salutary for respiration when properly diluted with atmospheric air. March 3, 1808.

John Cowden and John Partridge, of Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, Middlesex, stove-grate-manufacturers, for improvements in register and other stoves. March 3, 1808.

Thomas Jefferson, of St. Saviour, Southwark, Surrey, tanner and leather-dresser, Joseph Ellis, of St. Saviour aforesaid, tanner and leather-dresser, and Alexander Galloway, of Holborn, Middlesex, mechanist and engineer, a machine for finishing, glazing and glossing of leather. March 7, 1808.

Marc Isambard Brunel, of Chelsea, Middlesex, improvements on circular saws for sawing wood in an expeditious manner. March 14, 1808.

Henry Maudslay, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Middlesex, mechanist, a machine for printing calicoes and other articles. March 14, 1808.

Bryan Donkin, of Fort-place, Bermondsey, Surrey, Gent. a pen upon a new construction. March 14, 1808.

George Nathaniel Pollard, of Queen-street, Surrey, lapidary, improvements in machinery for grinding and polishing plate and other glass for looking-glasses, &c. March 14, 1808.

Edward Weeks, of Llaveny Hall, Henlan, Denbighshire, in North Wales, gardener, a forcing-frame on a new construction for raising and forcing of cucumbers, strawberries, and other fruits which require artificial heat. March 17, 1808.

Anthony Thomas, of Duke-street, St. James's, Middlesex, a method of manufacturing hats, bonnets, &c. March 26, 1808.

Benjamin Cook, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, manufacturer, a method of making barrels and ramrods for fowling-pieces, muskets, and other fire-arms. March 28, 1808.

John Dickson, of Edward-street, Surrey, engineer, a method for constructing cocks for stopping fluids; which by one motion will permit such fluids to pass in different directions. March 29, 1808.

Charles Dibdin, of Cranford, Middlesex, gent.; a method of facilitating the learning of music. April 9, 1808.

Daniel Dering Matthew, of Upper Marylebone-street, Middlesex, Esq; improvements in the construction of watches and chronometers. April 27, 1808.

William Chapman, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, civil engineer; method of conveying minerals in the working of mines below ground, and of returning the empty vessels and carriages, so as to save much labour, April 27, 1808.

William Bell, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, engineer; improvements in making pipes or pumps for conducting water, April 30, 1808.

Edward Coleman, professor of the Veterinary College, St. Pancras, Middlesex; improvements in the construction and application of a horse-shoe, to prevent several diseases to which the feet of horses are subject, especially the contraction of the hoof, also for flat convex feet. April 30, 1808.

Rebecca Ching, of Rush Common, St. Mary Lambeth, Surrey, widow of John Ching, late of Cheapside, London, apothecary; for improvements in Ching's worm-destroying lozenges. May 7, 1808.

John Harriott, of Wapping, Middlesex, Esq; for a new fire-escape. May 10, 1808.

William Hunt of the Brades, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, iron master; for a method of rolling moulds or plates of trowels from pieces of either blister, sheer or cast-steel, of a square or nearly square, or oblong form. May 10, 1808.

John Watson, Bloomsbury, gent.; for improvements in the art of soap-making. May 10, 1808.

Chester Gould, of St. Luke's Old Street, Middlesex, Gent.; improvements in the construction of a machine for washing linen. May 17, 1808.

William Congreve, of Garden-court, Temple, Middlesex, Esq; a gun-carriage, either for land or sea service, calculated to reduce the labour of working the guns, to produce a smooth and even recoil, and to prevent violent action when the gun is fired; is much lighter, less expensive, and less liable to be struck and splintered by the enemy's shot, as presenting much less surface. May 24, 1808.

John Stedman, of Horton Kirby, Kent, farmer; for a patten and clog of infinite utility to the weaver. May 24, 1808.

William Henry Potter, No. 5, Pemberton-row, Gough-square, London, flute-maker; for improvements in German flutes and other wind musical instruments. May 28, 1808.

Joseph Willmore, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, silversmith; and John Tonks, of the same place, plater; new processes in manufacturing of nails. May 28, 1808.

Robert Ransome, of Ipswich, Suffolk, iron-founder; improvements on the wheel and swing plough. May 30, 1808.

David Thomas, of Featherstone-buildings, Middlesex, gent.; for a perforated vessel, for preparing portable coffee. May 30, 1808.

Thomas Smith the younger, of Capon Field Ironworks, near Bilston, Stafford, iron-master; for certain improvements in steam-engines. June 3, 1808.

Ralph Dodd, of Change Alley, London, engineer; for improved bridge floorings or platforms, and fire-proof floorings and fire-proof roofings for extensive dwelling-houses, warehouses, and mills. June 3, 1808.

William Shotwell, New York, in North America, now residing St. Mary, Lambeth, Surrey, gent.; for certain improvements in the manufacturing of mustard, communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. June 14, 1808.

George Tannant, Great Ormond-Street, Middlesex, gent. and Alexander Galloway, of Holborn, mechanist; for a machine for cutting fastians, &c. June 14, 1808.

George Lowe, Cheapside, London, cotton-spinner; improvement in manufacturing of a fabric, composed of flax and cotton. June 23, 1808.

Samuel Gadd, Shadwell, Middlesex, rope-maker; an improvement in the art of rope-making. June 25, 1808.

John Hall, Kingston-upon-Hull, rope-maker; improvements in making ropes. June 28, 1808.

George Pocock, Bristol, schoolmaster; geographical slates for the construction of maps. June 28, 1808.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF EMINENT PERSONS, DECEASED IN 1808.

LOUIS CHARLES D'ORLEANS, COMTE DE BEAUJOLIS. In our second volume, p. 657, we had occasion to notice the death of the Duke of Montpensier, second son of the Duke of Orleans, too well known under the name of Egalité; he died May 18, 1807, and his younger brother, the Comte, May 30, 1808. The family of Orleans is now, therefore, reduced to the present duke, the elder of the three brothers. See Panorama, Vol. II. p. 657, for particulars of the two brothers, whose destiny has been strongly interwoven.

M. le Comte de Beaujolois was born Oct. 7, 1779; was shut up in the prison of Port St. John, at Marseilles, early in 1793, being then fourteen years of age: the estimable qualities of these princes excited the compassion of their jailer, and they availed themselves of a small degree of liberty to attempt their escape: the comte succeeded; but the duke having the misfortune to break his leg, his brother nobly returned to confinement, that he might, if possible, sooth the sufferings of his afflicted relative. Nearly four years did these illustrious captives continue in their dungeon. At length, they were liberated, and joined their elder brother, the Duke of Orleans, in America. They traversed, afterwards, many foreign countries; and at length settled, as it were, in England. The Comte de Beaujolois, whose health had been very precarious, and liable to interruption, was reduced to extremities by indiscretions that others might safely indulge in, embarked a short time ago for Malta; where he speedily found a tomb, in the church of St. John, among the Grand Masters of the Order. The bishop of Lisle officiated at the funeral; and Sir Alexander Ball, Governor of Malta, walked as mourner.

The obsequies of this prince were solemnly celebrated in the French Catholic chapel in King Street, July 27. Their R. H. Monsieur and the Duke de Berry attended: and the Bishop of Rhodcz officiated.

Is it possible to witness the present state of the Bourbons, without reflecting on the inscrutable purposes of Providence; without acquiescing in the sublime sentiment of St. Augustine, *patiens quia aternus*?

Mrs. A. M. BENNET. To readers of novels, the name of this lady has long been familiar; and her sapient eulogists have not hesitated to class her with Fielding and Richardson. Her first work was "Anna, or the Welch Heiress," in 4 vols. the whole impression of which, is said to have been disposed of on the day of publication. She afterwards wrote, "Juvenile Indiscretion," in 5 vols.; "Agnes de Courci," in 4 vols.; "Ellen, Countess of

Castle Howell," in 4 vols.; "The Beggar Girl and her Benefactors," in 5 vols. The last effusion of her pen that she presented to the public was "Vicissitudes Abroad; or the Ghost of my Father," in 6 vols. of which two thousand copies are also said to have been sold on the day of its appearance. A continuation of this novel, under the title of "Vicissitudes at Home," is expected.

Of Mrs. Bennet's private life, very little, we believe, is publicly known; she having uniformly expressed an aversion from furnishing any particulars on that subject. She was the mother of Mrs Esten, the actress. She died at Brightelmstone, February 12.

JOSEPH BONOMI, architect.—This artist, who died early in the year, in the 69th year of his age, was particularly distinguished for his architectural knowledge and genius. He was a native of Italy; but had long been in this kingdom. He was warmly patronised by Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose interest placed him on the list of associates, but who in vain attempted to raise him to the rank of Royal Academician; notwithstanding the great talents and professional learning of Bonomi gave him ample pretensions to such a distinction. The disputes which arose in the Academy, on this occasion, induced Sir Joshua Reynolds to resign his situation as president, and though he at length consented to resume an office for which he was so eminently qualified, yet harmony was never completely restored between him and the members in general. Mr. Bonomi is best known to the public by his architectural drawings, exhibited at the Royal Academy: of these some were after examples of ancient art, which he appeared to have studied very deeply: others were of his own invention, and did honour to his skill and genius.

Sir JOHN CARTER, Knight, who died at Portsmouth, May 18, was born December 16, 1741. Both his parents were dissenters; and his father was a merchant of considerable eminence, at Portsmouth. In September 1763, Mr. Carter was elected an alderman of that borough: and at Michaelmas 1769, was chosen mayor. In the summer of 1773, during his second mayoralty, the king made his first visit to Portsmouth; and, in return for the marks of affection and loyalty which he experienced, it was his wish to confer the honour of knighthood on Mr. Carter. He at first declined it; but, acquiesced in the persuasion of his friends, and was knighted June 23, 1773.—In 1784, he served as sheriff of the county; and, in the years 1782, 1786, 1789, and 1793, he filled the office of mayor.—During the mutiny at Spithead, in the spring of 1797, the sailors having lost three of their body in consequence of the resistance

made to their going on board the London, then bearing the flag of Admiral Colpoys, they wished to bury them in Kingston church-yard, and to carry them in procession through the town of Portsmouth. This request was positively refused by the governor. They then applied to Sir John Carter, who endeavoured to convince the governor of the propriety and necessity of complying, declaring, that he would be answerable for the peace of the town, and the orderly conduct of the sailors. The governor would not be prevailed on; and violence on both sides would most probably have been resorted to, had not Sir John Carter at length compromised the affair, by obtaining permission for the sailors to pass through the garrison of Portsmouth, in procession, and the bodies to be landed at the Common Hard, in Portsea, where the procession was to join them. So great was Sir John Carter's influence over the sailors, that they scrupulously adhered to the terms he prescribed to them in their procession to the grave. Two of their comrades having become a little groggy after they came on shore, they were carefully locked up in a room by themselves, lest they should be quarrelsome or be unable to conduct themselves with propriety. Sir John accompanied the sailors himself through the garrison, to prevent any insult, and attended the procession till it had passed the fortifications at Portsea: every thing was conducted with the greatest decorum. When the sailors returned, and were sent off to their respective ships, two or three of the managing delegates came to Sir John to inform him that the men were all gone on board, and to thank him for his goodness to them. Sir John seized the opportunity of inquiring after their admiral, as these delegates belonged to the London. "Do you know him, your honour?" "Yes; I have a great respect for him, and hope you will not do him any harm." "No, your honour, he shall not be hurt." It was at that time imagined Admiral Colpoys would be hung at the yard-arm, and he had prepared for this event by arranging his affairs, and making his will. In this will he had left to the widows of the three men who were so unfortunately killed, an annuity of £20 each. The next morning, however, the admiral was privately, unexpectedly, and safely brought on shore, though pursued by a boat from the Mars, as soon as they suspected what was transacting. The delegates brought him to Sir John Carter, and desired a receipt from him, as a proof to their comrades that they had safely delivered the Admiral into the hands of the civil power.

The honourable influence which the snavity of his manners obtained for him, was most usefully conspicuous during the riots on account of the scarcity in July 1797, and dur-

ing a mutiny of the Buckinghamshire militia, among whom he fearlessly mixed, exhorting and prevailing with them to return to their duty.

In the year 1806 he was offered a baronetage by Mr. Fox; but he declined it, on the ground, that he believed the offer to have been made for his attachment to the politics of that statesman; and that to accept it, would be a departure from his principles.

In the year 1800 he was again elected mayor, and in the year 1804 he filled the chair of chief magistrate for the ninth and last time. He preserved through life a guileless simplicity of manners, an unaffected modesty, and an unassuming deportment. He quitted life with the same quietness and composure with which he had passed through it. He has left a widow and six children.

PHILIPS COSBY, Esq. Admiral of the Red.—This gentleman was the representative of an Irish family of some distinction, holding the estate of Stradbally Hall, Queen's County. In the beginning of 1745, when very young, he went into the navy, on board of the Comet, bomb; and, almost immediately afterwards (Feb. 12) he was in a severe engagement with the Galga, a Spanish frigate. From the disparity of force, the Comet was compelled to surrender, and Mr. Cosby, with some of her officers, was carried to the Havannah, in the Galga. He was soon afterwards exchanged, and returned to the service. Mr. Cosby is supposed to have remained with Captain Spry, his first commander, till 1750, and to have served with him, under Admiral Boscawen, in the East-Indies. In 1754, he was appointed to the Gibraltar, of 20 guns, in which he sailed to America, but returned in the spring of the following year. Jan. 28, 1755, he obtained a lieutenant's commission, and served in the Fougex and Oxford, on the American station, till 1757. In 1758, he commanded a schooner at the siege of Louisbourg; in June 1760, he was made commander, in the Laurel sloop; and, on May 19, 1761, he was made post, in the Hind frigate, of 20 guns.—In 1767, he was appointed to the Montreal, frigate, and ordered to the Mediterranean, whence he returned in the month of September, with the corpse of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. He afterwards returned to the same station, and remained there during the three succeeding years. In 1778 we find him in the Centaur of 74 guns, which he afterwards quitted for the Robuste, in which he accompanied Admiral Arbuthnot to North America, in the month of May. Nothing material took place during his continuance on this station till the encounter off the Capes of Virginia, with the French squadron under the Chevalier de Ternay, March 16, 1751. On

this occasion Captain Cosby led the British squadron into action, and behaved in the most gallant manner. His animated attack compelled the enemy to break their line, after the action had continued half an hour. The Robuste, in particular, had suffered so severely that Mr. Arbuthnot thought it improper to pursue them; for besides being completely disabled in her masts and rigging, that ship had fifteen men killed, and twenty-one wounded; the Europe and the Prudent had also sustained very material injury. In 1786, he was appointed to command on the Mediterranean station, with the rank of established commodore. He hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Trusty* of 50 guns. During his residence in that quarter, he visited the different Barbary states, and settled such arrangements with the Emperor of Morocco, as might prevent the British commerce from being interrupted by their Corsairs. This was effected on satisfactory terms. Soon after his return, in September 1790, he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the White. In 1792, being appointed to command at Plymouth, as Port Admiral, he hoisted his flag on board the *St. George*, of 98 guns. Hostilities commencing with France, he was removed to a command in the fleet sent into the Mediterranean under Lord Hood. About this time he was advanced to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. In November, 1793, he was detached with several ships of the fleet to Leghorn, to procure supplies of provision for the allied troops in garrison at Toulon. In April 1794, he was made Vice-Admiral of the White, and finding the climate unfavourable to his constitution, solicited his recall soon afterwards. Removing his flag into the *Aleide*, of 74 guns, he repaired to England with Lord Hood in November 1794. June 1, 1795, he was made Vice-Admiral of the Red; Feb. 14, 1799, Admiral of the Blue; Jan. 1, 1801, Admiral of the White; and, Nov. 9, 1805, Admiral of the Red Squadron, that rank having been restored in the royal navy, immediately after the victory off Trafalgar. Admiral Cosby commanded the impress service in Ireland, till the peace of 1801; since which period, until his death, which took place at Bath, January 10, he had lived in retirement.

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, Esq. born July 24, 1737, at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, the seat of his father, Sir James D. Bart., of Hailes. His mother was Lady Christian, daughter of the Earl of Haddington. Alexander was the seventh son, out of sixteen children. He received his education at the school of Mr. David Young, of Haddington; but, as he left it before he was fourteen, and never was at the University, his scholastic attainments were very limited. Sir

James Dalrymple died in 1750; and General St. Clair, who had married his sister, through his intimacy with Alderman Baker, then chairman of the East-India Company, procured his young relative the appointment of a writer in the Company's service. In November, 1752, he was placed on the Madras establishment. At Madras, he obtained the patronage of Lord Pigot, of Mr. Orme, the celebrated historian, and of Mr. Dupré, the secretary, who procured him to be appointed his deputy. While he was in this office, Mr. Dalrymple found that the commerce of the eastern islands was an object of great consideration with the Company, and he conceived an earnest desire to recover that important object for this country. His plan having been acceded to, he embarked April 22, 1759, on board the *Winchelsea*, bound to China and commended by Hon. Thomas Howe; and from that able navigator, Mr. Dalrymple received his first nautical tuition. In the straits of Malacca he quitted the *Winchelsea* and went on board the *Cuddalore*, which vessel visited Sooloo, one of the Manilla islands, where Mr. Dalrymple concluded a treaty with the Sultan Bandahara, and contracted with the principal persons for a cargo, to be brought on the East-India Company's account, which the natives engaged to receive at 100 per cent. profit; and to provide a cargo for China, which they engaged should yield an equivalent profit there. After an absence of nearly three years, Mr. Dalrymple returned to Madras. The Company's administration having approved his proceedings, and resolved to send the stipulated cargo, employed him in expediting it. It was at first intended, that he should proceed in the *Royal George*, with part of the cargo; and an Indianman was to follow with the remainder; but, the London Packet arriving from England, Mr. Dalrymple, for various reasons, recommended that she should be substituted for the *Royal George*. This advice was followed, and May 31, 1762, he was appointed captain of the London. On his arrival at Sooloo, Mr. Dalrymple found that the small-pox had swept away many of the principal inhabitants, and dispersed the rest, so that very ineffectual measures had been taken towards providing the intended cargo; and to this disappointment the death of Bandahara, soon after Mr. D's former visit, contributed perhaps still more. These accidents, however, though they frustrated the hopes of profit by this expedition, yet did not prevent Mr. Dalrymple from obtaining a grant for the Company of the island of Balamangan, of which he took possession in January, 1763. On his return to Madras, in July, 1763, he sailed from thence by direction of the president and council, for Sooloo and China, where he was to embark

for Europe. September 7, he arrived at Sooloo, and during his stay there obtained a grant for the Company of the north end of Bernes, and south end of Palanean, with the intermediate islands. Having visited Manilla and Balambangan, he continued his voyage to China, and thence returned to England, where he arrived in July, 1765. Notwithstanding the encouragement he had received from the favourable sentiments expressed by the Company respecting his plans, owing to a change in the administration of their affairs he received very little countenance from those in office on his return. From this period Mr. Dalrymple was almost constantly engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a full exposition of the importance of the eastern islands and south seas, and was encouraged by the Court of Directors to publish various maps and charts. In 1769, the sum of £5000 was given him by that Court for his services, being an equivalent for the emoluments he had relinquished in 1759, to proceed on the eastern voyage.—After various disappointments, the Company on his application, in 1775, restored Mr. Dalrymple to his standing on the Madras establishment, as a member of council, and he was also nominated to be one of the Committee of Circuit. In April, 1779, Mr. Dalrymple was appointed to the post of Hydrographer to the East-India Company; and in 1784, the Court of Directors granted him a pension of £500 per annum, for life, in consideration of their refusal to allow his claims to that rank, to which his standing in the Company's service seemed to entitle him. Although it had been long in contemplation to have an hydrographical office attached to the Admiralty, this measure was not carried into effect till 1793, when a memorial recommending it to his Majesty in council was presented by the Lords Commissioners. The plan being approved, Earl Spencer nominated Mr. Dalrymple, having previously obtained the consent of the Court of Directors. He accepted this situation, which he held till May 28, 1808, when he was dismissed from that office. His death, which took place June 19, is attributed to vexation resulting from that event.

Mr. Dalrymple's dismissal was the result of the deranged state of his office, in consequence of his infirmities. He had received an intimation to retire, with a suitable pension; but he declined making the requisite application. Notwithstanding his refusal, however, two days after he was dismissed, an order of council was made in his favour, unsolicited by him, which provided liberally for him in his retirement.

KING OF DENMARK.—Christian the VIIIth, King of Denmark, was born Jan. 29,

1749. In 1766, he married the Princess Carolina Matilda, sister to the King of Great Britain. The unfortunate history of that princess, owing, as is generally supposed, to the enmity of her step-mother, has long been a subject of regret. The King of Denmark visited England in 1767, and was received with every possible demonstration of respect by all ranks of people. Soon after his return to Denmark, his faculties, which never were bright, sunk into a decay, that wholly unfitted him for the duties of his situation; and his kingdom was from that time governed under his name, without the least expectation that he should be able to resume his royal functions. The government was administered during the minority of the Crown Prince by his step-mother and her son: but on his arrival at the age of 17, the Crown Prince dismissed the then rulers, with pensions and thanks, but not without reluctance on their parts, and assumed the reins of government, which he has held ever since.

Mr. ROBERT FREEBAIRN, landscape painter, was the last pupil of the celebrated Wilson, who died before his education was completed. Soon after the death of his master, Mr. Freebairn went to Italy to pursue his studies, where he remained ten years, and formed a style, founded on the scenery and effects of nature in that country, from which he never willingly departed. His intentions seemed to be to produce beauty, and when his subject admitted it, as much grandeur as was consistent with that primary quality. Hence his pictures excited pleasing sensations rather than stronger emotions. During his stay in Italy, he was honoured with the patronage of Lord Clive, now earl of Powis, which was continued on his return to England, and strengthened with that of Lord Suffolk, Mr. Penn, of Stoke Park, &c. As his style of painting was finished, his productions were not numerous, and he was principally employed in painting for his patrons. Hence his pictures that remain unsold are but few, and as they are in the possession of his family, it is presumed that they will be soon taken into the collections of admirers of the elegant arts, and thus form a provision for his widow and four children, to whom his premature death will prove an irreparable loss.

Mr. Freebairn's style is much more finished than that of his master, Wilson, appeared to be; and he took a pleasure in that correctness of delineation, which not always escapes the censure of approaching towards hardness. His colouring is brilliant; his touch neat; his reflexions usually well understood; and his pictures, on the whole, very agreeable. They have furnished subjects for several pleasing engravings.

Colonel WILLIAM FULLARTON.—The name of this gentleman, who died at Gordon's Hotel, in February, after a few days' illness, will be recollected by many, from the circumstance of his duel with the late Marquis of Lansdowne, when Lord Shelburne, in consequence of some personal remarks which fell from his Lordship, in parliament. Of those transactions in which Colonel Fullarton had long been involved, respecting Governor Picton, and the affairs of the island of Trinidad, this is not the place to speak. The Colonel is said to have been a *profound* scholar: certainly he was not an *elegant* one. His remains were interred in the parish church of Isleworth.

Col. Fullarton, we believe, was the officer who gave occasion to a serious debate in parliament on the subject of a Lieut. Col's commission being given to a gentleman who had no previous intimacy with military affairs, but who had been fortunate enough to raise the requisite number of men to entitle him to that distinction. On this question it was maintained that a gentleman may be *admitted* by his majesty to enter the army at any rank whatever, though *after* he is in the army he must conform to established regulations for his progress, in promotion. It is to be hoped the safety of Britain will never be confided to officers of rank, who are not also officers of service.

BENJAMIN GOLDSMID was the third son of Aaron Goldsmid, a Jew, a native of Ham-burgh, who settled in this country about the year 1750, as a merchant, and ever maintained the character of irreproachable honour and integrity, even under the severe losses he sustained, by the failure of the great commercial house of Clifford and sons in Amsterdam, about the year 1773. The principal branch of his business was that of a remitting merchant; and here, perhaps, it may not be altogether useless to our readers, and may serve to elucidate the subsequent details, to explain the technical term of a remitter.

The extension of commerce in one country furnishing supplies to another, and *vice-versa*, rendered it prudent to avoid the ancient custom of sending specie in payment; and hence arose the inquiry, whether there were not mutual debts, that might be set up against each other? the result was, the transfer by bills of such debts, leaving only the balance between the countries to be paid in specie or the produce of the country indebted. This frequent interchange produced a class of merchants, who possessing large capitals, employed it in purchasing bills, sending them for payment, and receiving other bills in return, generally payable at 2 or 3 months after date; these the bill broker procures to be

discounted, thus liberating the capital for a renewal of the same operation.

Benjamin and Abraham Goldsmid, the third and fourth sons of Aaron Goldsmid, on being introduced into business, naturally availed themselves of their father's mercantile situation, and commenced the business of bill-brokers, or negotiators between those who held bills due on a certain day, and those who had money which they wished to employ for the intervening period. Herein they were remarkably successful, owing to the strict attention and probity with which they uniformly completed their engagements: a long course of such conduct, had the effect of procuring them the confidence of a great proportion of the capitalists of the metropolis, and consequently a great influence over all the transactions of the money market; this is a confidence which they have never been known to abuse, and which has raised them to the eminence of being chosen to conduct some of the most important operations of government finance.

We have also frequently seen their names at the head of a list of contractors for the loans, in which their monied connexions were content to suffer their names to stand for themselves and friends in their offers for the public service.

To return to Mr. Benjamin Goldsmid, he was, when a young man, presumed to have formed an attachment to a Christian lady, highly distinguished for her charms and accomplishments; the formidable opposition offered hereto by his relatives, induced him to relinquish his intended marriage, and this attachment was at length broken by a journey to the Continent.

On his return from his tour, during which he had visited most of the principal places of Europe, he married Jesse, the eldest daughter of Mr. J. L. Salomons, an eminent merchant, trading chiefly to the East-Indies. Thus happily situated with a lady possessing beauty, wealth, and accomplishments, he had the felicity to see growing up under his eye five sons and two daughters, and nothing appeared to be wanting to render him as happy as falls to the lot of human nature.

About ten years ago, he became attacked by the gout and stone, by which his general health was much affected: these attacks afterwards became more frequent, and induced the usual concomitants, melancholy, languor, and listlessness: subjecting him in a high degree to that alternate violence of temper and complacency, that rendered his situation painful both to himself and to those around him. As his health declined, these periods of languor became longer and more oppressive; in vain was medicine resorted to, his faculties at length gave way, and on the 11th of April, 1808, he was

found suspended by a silken cord that hung from the top of the bed, by which he had been used to turn himself when afflicted with the gout. He had sent the attendant, who constantly slept in his room, to procure him clean linen for the day, and took the opportunity of the servant's absence to effect his purpose.

The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of lunacy, and he was interred on the 15th April: his age was about 55. An amiable benevolence seems to have been the distinguishing trait of the character of Mr. Benjamin Goldsmid; the numerous and important obligations he conferred on those individuals who appeared proper subjects for his liberality, are too well known to need any particular mention: but he was no less attentive to the public service, particularly in the assistance and support which he, conjointly with his brother Abraham, afforded to the Naval Asylum, an institution which provides for the children of unfortunate seamen: to which they were encouraged by their intimate friendship and regard for the immortal Nelson, and the gallant Sir Sydney Smith: for this they not only received the thanks of the Institution, but had the satisfaction to see it patronized by the Legislature. His benevolence and that of his brother shone likewise conspicuously in the establishment of the Jews' Hospital at Mile End, instituted for the support of the aged and for the encouragement of industrious youth, to which they each contributed five hundred pounds, and by their active exertions among their friends, Christians as well as Jews, procured an additional sum exceeding twelve thousand pounds. In short the uniform kindness and benevolence of character shewn by Benjamin Goldsmid to all ranks of men, and his sympathy with the happiness and the misfortunes of his fellow creatures, notwithstanding some failings to which Jews like other men are liable, induce us to believe that his loss is most extensively felt and regretted.

GEORGE GREGORY, D. D. F. S. A. domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Vicar of West Ham, Lecturer of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and some time Preacher at the Foundling-Hospital. Dr. Gregory, who traced his origin to a very respectable Scotch family, served a clerkship to the late Alderman Charles Gore, of Liverpool, merchant. During this time, he was particularly distinguished by his attachment to literature, and to private theatricals; and as his education had been liberal, he wrote several odes, plays, farces, &c. some of which were printed. After his clerkship, he made a voyage to Portugal; but, returning soon afterwards, he studied two years at Edinburgh; he then went into the church, and officiated as curate, in Liverpool, about 1778. Having

been disappointed of obtaining the office of chaplain to the Corporation, he left Liverpool for London, and, in 1782, was appointed curate of Cripplegate. While he held that curacy, he also officiated at St. Luke's, Botolph-lane; and delivered lectures at the Asylum, and weekly lectures at St. Antholin's. About 1789, he married Miss Nunnes, daughter of a merchant, in Liverpool; and, soon afterwards, he canvassed for the office of chaplain to the Asylum, but lost it by a single vote. Dr. Gregory afterwards obtained a small prebend in St. Paul's; which he resigned, on being preferred to the rectory of Stapleford, Herts. In 1804, he was presented to the living of West Ham, in Essex.

Dr. Gregory's first publication, a volume of "Essays, historical and moral, 1785," was anonymous; but being favourably received, he acknowledged it in a second edition. To a volume of sermons, 1787, are prefixed "Thoughts on the Composition and Delivery of a Sermon." In 1788, he published a "Translation of Bishop Lowth's Lectures on the Poetry of the Hebrews," 2 vols. 8vo. a "Life of Thomas Chatterton, with Criticisms on his Genius and Writings, and a concise View of the Controversy concerning Rowley's Poems," 1789, 8vo.; a revised edition of Dr. Hawkesworth's *Telemachus*, with a new Life of Fenelon, 1795, in 2 vols. 4to. "A Continuation of Hume's History of England," 1795, 8vo.; "The Economy of Nature explained and illustrated, on the Principles of modern Philosophy," 1796, 3 vols. 8vo.; "Lessons, astronomical and philosophical, for the Instruction of British Youth," 1797, 12mo. "The Elements of a polite Education, carefully selected from the Letters of Lord Chesterfield to his Son, 1801."

For many years he had been an active friend to the Royal Humane Society. He preached an excellent sermon at their anniversary in 1797, on the prevention of suicide; volunteered his services as a steward in 1805; and in 1807 gave the use of West Ham church, when Mr. Yates re-preached the anniversary sermon. He excelled in a knowledge of mechanics, and was an extremely useful member of committees of the Humane Society, which at various times were appointed to determine the prizes awarded to the inventors of the best mode of preserving the lives of shipwrecked mariners. On the death of Dr. Kippis he engaged with the booksellers to proceed with the "*Biographia Britannica*;" but its progress was very slow; at length the sixth volume (to which Dr. Gregory had written a preface) was unfortunately consumed in the fire at Mr. Nicholls's printing office, in February last. He was for several years the conductor of the "*New Annual Register*," on principles opposite to that published

by Mr. Dodsley; which, during the administration of Mr. Addington, he had the address to change in favour of that statesman; a circumstance by which it is supposed, he obtained the vicarage of West Ham, where he afterwards resided, as a respectable parish priest, without any extraordinary exertion of literary talent beyond that of editing a new "Encyclopedia;" for which, by his original course of study, he was well qualified, and in which such articles as are original are entitled to commendation. He left in the press, "Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy;" and "a Series of Letters to his Son, on Literature and Composition." Dr. Gregory died March 12, and was buried in West Ham church on the 21st.

GEORGE HILL, Esq. Serjeant at Law. This celebrated lawyer, who died at his house in Bedford Square, February 21, has been considered as the patriarch of English lawyers of the present day. He was born about 1731, or 1732. After receiving a learned education, he was sent to an Inn of Court, and entered among the "*apprentici ad legem*." In his time the ancient discipline prevailed.

Mr. Hill began his practice in the Courts, with a great stock of knowledge; and in a short time no counsel at the bar surpassed him in acquaintance with the various forms of proceedings, or was readier in quoting precedents of judicial decisions. He was eminently qualified to find out a *case in point*; and could refer to all the eminent reporters, with peculiar dexterity, as well as surprising facility and correctness.

It was a considerable time, however, before Mr. Hill ventured to assume the coif; but, Nov. 6, 1772, he was called to the dignity of king's serjeant, at the same time with the late sir James Eyre, who was admitted, *pro forma*, on obtaining a seat on the Exchequer bench.—At that period Lord Chancellor Erskine was an ensign of foot, and the three chiefs of the common-law courts of Westminster-Hall, Lords Ellenborough, Sir J. Mansfield, and Sir A. Macdonald were simple students.

It is said, that on the very day when he became a husband, having an intricate case in his mind, though, in obedience to a message announcing his waiting bride, at the last moment of canonical time, he had quitted law for love, yet at the usual hour in the evening the serjeant returned to his books and his papers, among which he might have forgotten the *cause* decided in the morning, if he had not been reminded of it by his clerk, and that, too, at the lucky moment after he had discovered a *case in point*.

The serjeant during the long vacation was accustomed to retire to his seat, at Rowell, in

Northamptonshire. It happened, says report, towards the close of autumn, that some of the neighbouring sportsmen, Lord Spencer among them, being in pursuit of a fox, reynard being hard pressed, took refuge in the court-yard of this venerable sage. At this critical period, the serjeant was reading an ancient case, which decided that in a trespass of like kind, the owners of the grounds had a right to inflict the punishment of death. Mr. Hill accordingly gave orders for punishing the fox, as an original trespasser, which was done *instantly*. But now arrived the hunters with the hounds in full cry, and the foremost horseman, who anticipated the glory of possessing the brush, was the first to behold his victim stretched lifeless on the ground, and pinioned to the earth by plebeian pitchforks. The company was at first extremely anxious to discover the daring culprit, who had presumed to bereave the field and the pack of their prey; and were immediately informed that execution had taken place in pursuance of legal authority;—but when the venerable serjeant made his appearance, with the book in his hand, to defend the act, they became outrageous.—Notwithstanding this, the learned legalist was not intimidated; he knew the force of his authorities, and gravely invited the attention of his auditory to a case from one of the old reporters, that would have puzzled a whole bar of modern practitioners to controvert. The effect was prodigious; the extraordinary appearance of the worthy serjeant, not in his bar gown, but in what these venturesome mortals deemed a mere *bed-gown*, the quaintness of his manner, the singularity of the occurrence, and the novelty of the incident, threw them completely out. Accordingly, these very persons, who would have rode over a wheat-field with all the hounds in full cry, without remorse, *non-obstante* the feeble peasant who attempted to defend his property from their intrusion, actually sneaked away, chop-fallen, followed by their ear-dropping, tail-cowering dogs, awe-struck, and trembling before the man of law.

On a circuit desiring to refer to a law-book, Mr. Hill is said to have applied, as usual, to his damask bag; but what was the astonishment of the audience when, instead of a volume of Viner, he took out a specimen candlestick, the property of a Birmingham rider, and appertaining to his saddle-bags, conveyed into Court by mistake!

Being once at Leicester, on the circuit, his lady met him there. A certain cause, however, not only encroached on the hour of refreshment, but also on the hours of repose. Finding it impossible, in this dilemma, to return at the usual time to his inn, he gravely rose, and ordered his clerk in an audible voice, "to carry his compliments to Mrs.

Hill, and express his sorrow that he could not sleep with her, as he was likely to be detained the whole night in consultation."—*An Alibi!*—said a junior council—*An Alibi!*

Mr. Serjeant Hill married Miss Meddlcott, a lady of fortune, in Northamptonshire; but was for some years before his death a widower. By her he had an only daughter, Barbara, married to the hon. William Cockayne, younger son of Charles, Viscount Cullen, of Donegal, and only brother of the present peer.

MR. THOMAS HULL was born about 1728. He was originally in the medical profession, but had been so long a member of the theatrical community as to have become the father of it. Mr. Hull had the credit of founding the theatrical fund, for the relief of distressed performers; an institution which had long been talked of, but never begun, till Mrs. Hamilton, once an eminent performer, was reduced to extreme poverty. This appeared to be a favourable crisis, and Mr. Hull, in conjunction with Mr. Mattocks, stepped boldly forward, called a meeting of the performers, and addressed them on the expediency of making some provision for the support of those who by age, or misfortune, might be reduced. The scheme succeeded; and it was agreed, that six-pence in the pound should be paid out of the weekly salaries, towards raising a fund for that purpose. The same plan was adopted at Drury Lane, where Mr. Garrick performed annually for its benefit, and where there still is a night given to this institution every season. The only persons who dissented from this laudable undertaking were Mr. and Mrs. Yates; and the shameless reason which they assigned was, that they should never want its assistance.

Soon after Mr. Colman relinquished the management of Covent Garden Theatre, Mr. Hull was appointed to conduct the business in his stead; a situation which he filled three years with great credit, till finding it too laborious for his constitution, he resigned.

Of late years, Mr. Hull's performances were confined chiefly to the representation of old men, at Covent Garden Theatre; and, during the summer, occasionally in the country.

He had written several pieces, and altered others, viz. *The Twins*, or *Comedy of Errors*, from Shakespeare, 1762; *The Absent Man*, an opera, 1763; *Pharnces*, an opera, from Metastasio, 1765; *The Spanish Lady*, a musical entertainment; *All in the right*, a farce, translated, 1766; *The Perplexities*, a comedy, 1767; *The Fairy Favour*, a masque; *The Royal Merchant*, an opera, 1768; *Henry II.*, or *Fall of Rosamond*, a tragedy, 1774; *Edward and Eleanor*, altered from Thomson, 1775; *Love will find out the Way*, a

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comic opera, 1777; *Iphigenia*, or *the Victim*, a tragedy, 1778; *Timon of Athens*, from Shakespeare, 1786; *Disinterested Love*, altered from Messina, 1798. Mr. Hull was also the author of some oratorios. In 1797 he published *Moral Tales* in verse, founded on real facts, one of which bore the date of 1763. A numerous list of subscribers to this work proved the esteem which Mr. Hull enjoyed.

Of this gentleman, who was a respectable scholar, it has been justly remarked, that his compositions were invariably intended to promote the interests of virtue, and to excite the benevolent affections of the heart. If his tragedy of *Fair Rosamond* presented no touches of sublime poetry, it was marked by good sense and natural feeling; the characters were judiciously contrasted; and the fable was properly conducted. Mr. Hull dedicated this play to the memory of Shenstone, the poet, of whose friendship he was proud, and of whom he had an original portrait, which he held in great veneration.

Mr. Hull married Miss Morrison, of Covent Garden Theatre, in 1760. This lady, who had formerly been one of his pupils, died a few years ago. This veteran actor, whose character was generally and highly esteemed among his friends, died at his house near Dean's yard, Westminster, April 22, and his remains were interred in St. Margaret's, and attended to the grave by a numerous train of his professional brethren.

The Right Rev. RICHARD HURD, D. D. Bishop of Worcester, was born about 1720. He was the son of a respectable farmer at Congreve, in Shropshire; and received part of his early education, under Anthony Blackwall (author of the *Sacred Classics*, and Master of the Public School at Market-Bosworth) but chiefly, we believe, under the Rev. William Budworth, M. A. Master of the Grammar School at Brewood; of whom he makes grateful mention in the dedication of his *Horace* to Sir Edward Lyttleton in 1749. He was entered of Emanuel College, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1738; M. A. 1742; B. D. 1744; D. D. 1768; and continued many years a fellow of that college. The first production known to be his, is a copy of verses on the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, printed in the University Collection. In 1749, he published, *A Commentary on Horace's "Epistola ad Pisones et Augustum."* In 1751, appeared two pamphlets relating to the "Right of Appeal" from the Vice-chancellor to the Senate, of which he was reputed to be the author. In 1753 he became minister of St. Andrew the Little, in Cambridge; where he resided till 1756; when, as senior fellow of Emanuel college, he accepted the rectory of

Thurcaston in Leicestershire. In 1759 he published his excellent "Dialogues;" and in 1762 the "Letters on Chivalry and Romance." In 1766 he succeeded Bishop Warburton as preacher at Lincoln's-Inn; for which office, however, he would not solicit. He declined the offer of the Mastership of the Temple. In 1772 he published "Lectures on Prophecy," and, the same year "Select Works of Cowley." By his merit, and the recommendation of the Earl of Mansfield, he was promoted in 1776 to the bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry. The King, putting his hand one day upon his Dialogues, said: "These made Hurd a bishop; I never saw him till he came to kiss hands." The good opinion of bishop Warburton contributed not a little to that of Lord Mansfield. In 1781 Dr. Hurd was translated from Litchfield to Worcester. He declined the primacy, which was offered him in 1783. In 1788 he published an edition of bishop Warburton's works in seven volumes, 4to.; to which he added in 1794, a Life of that Prelate. These are the principal works, which he printed. The "Delicacy of Friendship," a tract in which Dr. Jortin, and Dr. Leland, of Dublin, were treated rather roughly, for their want of respect to Dr. Warburton, was dragged into notice after his edition of Warburton's works had appeared, without his consent, and contrary to his wishes.—Dr. Hurd's taste, learning, and genius, are universally confessed. His sermons are read with not less advantage than they were delivered. Among his friends and connections, he ever obtained the best eulogium—their constant and warm attachment, and among the world in general a kind of veneration, which could neither be acquired nor preserved but by the exercise of great virtues.—He was preceptor to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York.

Dr. Hurd died at Hartlebury Castle, May 28; and, his remains were privately interred June 7, in Hartlebury church-yard.*

The right hon. GERARD LAKE, baron Lake of Delhi and Laswary, and of Aston Clinton, was born July 27, 1744. His lordship's father was Launcelot Charles Lake, esq. whose great-grandfather was Sir Thomas Lake, of Cannons, Middlesex, knt. Secretary of State to King James Ist.

Mr. Lake went young into the army, and having passed through the regular gradation of rank, he was appointed colonel of the 30th regiment of foot, and afterwards obtained the situation of commander-in-chief on the Bengal establishment. In India he signalised

himself so eminently, during the Mahratta war, as to be thought deserving of a peerage, which was conferred upon him Sept. 1, 1804. He was also a general in the army, governor of Plymouth, and treasurer of the Duchy of Cornwall.

In 1804, he received thanks of both houses of parliament, for his distinguished conduct in India; a conduct by which, some have thought, that the destruction of the French influence upon the confines of that country is to be attributed.

Lord Lake was a member of the court martial by which Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke was tried, on which duty he caught a cold and a fever, which carried him off, Feb. 21, after a few days' illness. At five o'clock in the morning, alarming symptoms of dissolution appeared: shortly afterwards, the Prince of Wales, and some other persons of distinction, intimately acquainted with his lordship, were sent for, of whom he took an affecting farewell.

His lordship, who had been many years a widower, married, in July, 1770, the only daughter of Edward Barker, of St. Julian's, in Hertfordshire, esq. By that lady he had three sons and five daughters, who, with one exception, all survived their father. Lord Lake's eldest son, Colonel Francis Gerard Lake, of the first regiment of foot guards, succeeds to the title. His second son, Colonel George A. F. Lake, of the 29th foot, fell in Portugal, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, on August 21, in the present year, at the head of his regiment.

After Lord Lake's death, his majesty recommended it to the parliament to make a provision for his heirs, and that the grant for the purpose should have a retrospective effect. This was accordingly enacted.

JEAN (PONS) VICTOR DE LEVIZAC, Vicar-General of the diocese of St Omer, born at Alba, in Languedoc, in 1745, died at London, in 1808. The Abbé de Levizac, was occupied from his youth by ecclesiastical affairs, the knowledge of which was necessary in his professional duties. He gave himself up to literature, for relaxation solely, but being obliged by an unprecedented revolution to forsake his native country, and to seek an asylum in a foreign land, he found, in the cultivation of letters, at once a consolation for his misfortunes, and a means of obtaining an honest subsistence. He arrived in England in 1795, after the evacuation of Holland, and he profited by the calm he enjoyed under the enlightened government of England, to compose several works of merit, viz. "A Literary and Philosophical Grammar," which has obtained the suffrages of the public; also "A Theoretical and Practical Grammar," which has been adopted in that noble esta-

* A more ample account of this excellent prelate may be found in the III. Volume of the History of Leicestershire, page 1071.

blishment, the Royal Military College, at Great Marlow, as well as in many respectable schools. Desirous of being useful to youth, he published some time afterwards a "Selection from the Letters of Mde. de Sévigné;" a beautiful edition of "Boileau;" a second edition of the "Bibliothèque Portative," a work which may be said to unite the useful with the agreeable, and which has been well received; also the "Works of Jean Racine," with new grammatical remarks; a "Universal Dictionary of the synonymous Expressions of the French Language," compiled in such a manner as to be very useful to strangers, and a French and English Dictionary, which he had just finished when the disorder with which he had been for some time attacked, put an end to his valuable life. It is now in the press, and is superintended by his friend, M. Gros.

These works, which cannot but be useful to youth, and which are calculated to form the mind, heart, and taste, will give a durable proof to the English nation of his gratitude and sensibility.

MR. JOHN MACDIARMID was the son of Rev. — Macdiarmid, minister of Weem, in the northern parts of Perthshire, and was born in 1779. He studied at the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew, and was tutor for some years in a respectable family, a custom almost general among the less opulent part of the Scottish students. Such a situation is commonly accepted with a view to provision in the church; but as this was not Mr. Macdiarmid's object, he became desirous of visiting the metropolis, and of trying his fortune in the career of literary competition. He came to London in 1801, and the labours of his pen soon procured him a competent income. His principal occupations were, as editor of the *St. James's Chronicle*, and as a reviewer in a critical publication. On the commencement of the present war, his attention was forcibly struck with the imperfections of our military establishment, and he relinquished his periodical engagements, to compose a considerable work, entitled "An Inquiry into the System of Military Defence in Great Britain." This was published in 1805, in 2 vols. 8vo. It exposed the defects of the volunteer system, as well as of all temporary expedients, and asserted the superiority of a regular army. He was an advocate also for a limited term of service.

His next published work was (in 1804), an "Inquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination," one volume 8vo. and is perhaps the fullest disquisition which the subject has received. He composed the "Lives of British Statesmen," one volume 4to. beginning with Sir Thomas More. This volume has strong claims on the public at-

tention, but unfortunately he was permitted to enjoy for a short time only, the approbation which it received. His health, at all times delicate, received in November an irreparable blow in a paralytic stroke. His friends flattered themselves that his youth would prevail over the disease, but, in February, a second stroke deprived him of the use of his limbs, and he expired March 7.

Captain THOMAS MORRIS must be distinguished from his brother, Captain CHARLES MORRIS, the song writer.—He was born in Carlisle, in 1732, and received the rudiments of his education at the head school there, whither he was sent at the age of seven. His family, for three generations, had been bred to arms; but, being intended for a learned profession, young Morris, when nine years old, was entered of Winchester College, where he continued nine years. By this time the original intention respecting his future station was altered, and he was taken by his father to London, where the best masters were selected for his instruction; and, in addition to the French language, he acquired a knowledge of mathematics, of dancing, and fencing, and thus united the solid advantages of the scholar with the showy acquirements of the fine gentleman. He purchased a pair of colours, in the 17th regiment of foot, at the age of sixteen, and joined it in Ireland, on its return from Minorca, in 1748. He made a trip to Paris in 1753, and embarked with his battalion for America in 1757. Afterwards, his regiment being one of those drafted for the West Indies, he was present at the siege of the Havannah, and at the descent on Martinique, in which his knowledge of the French language proved not a little useful.

About this time he obtained a company, and returned to America, where he became commandant at Niagara. During his residence there he made frequent excursions into the woods, and along the rivers and lakes, which everywhere intersect those vast, and interesting regions. He was enabled to contemplate nature on a grand scale, at *Détroit* and *Michelinachinack*, while, at the fall of Niagara, he beheld one of the most wonderful scenes on the globe.

Not content with viewing it at a distance, like the generality of travellers or only being wetted with its spray, like Volney, and those who deem themselves uncommonly intrepid, he boldly descended the huge rocks which separate the precipitated stream from the spectator, and, by scrambling over disjointed projections, contrived, during a favourable opportunity, to place himself, at the imminent danger of his life, under a branch of the immense arch of waters; and thus he performed what had scarcely been achieved either before or since.

General Bradstreet, after the surrender of

Canada, having determined to send an officer to take possession of the Illinois country in the name of his Britannic majesty, looked round for a gentleman possessed of the talents and spirit necessary for this undertaking; and at length fixed on Captain Morris. A French prisoner, named Godefroi, who had forfeited his life, and expected to be executed for treason, being acquainted with the Indian languages, was thought a proper person to act as his guide. Accordingly, on this condition, he received life and liberty, which he afterwards merited by his fidelity; and he conducted himself with uncommon address and courage. In the execution of this hazardous mission Capt. M. encountered many dangers. He was once made prisoner by the Indians, and condemned to die at the stake; at the moment when the women and children were preparing to inflict those tortures upon him which are too shocking to relate, his former humanity to an old Indian Sachem, whose life he had saved, pleaded in his behalf; and this old man happening to be present, snatched him from impending death.

While in America, Captain Morris lived in great intimacy with General Montgomery, who was his companion and fellow-soldier for many years.

Captain Morris, who had beheld the Colonists fighting side by side with the British regulars against the common enemy, returned to England in 1767, after witnessing a most astonishing reverse; for, in the course of a short but eventful period, he beheld twenty-four regiments in revolt; a general Indian war; the British provinces, one only excepted, in a state of insurrection; and the very slaves of the southern states, as if unconscious of their own chains, vociferating, "liberty, property, and no stamp act."

In 1769, he married Miss Chubb, daughter of a respectable merchant at Bridgewater in Somersetshire, by whom he had six children. On this occasion he left his regiment in the city of Cork, where he had first joined it; and thus retired, after an active life of twenty-one years, without having attained even a Majority in the usual gradation of service.

When a student at Winchester, this gentleman appears to have imbibed a taste for letters, without which, if the latter portion of his life had not proved dull and monotonous, it would at least have been less pleasant both to himself and his friends.

On his return from this seminary to his paternal mansion, he brought his taste for the classics with him; but his father, having conceived an idea, that one language only ought to be acquired by a British officer, and that that language was French, appeared very uneasy whenever he saw a Greek book in the hand of his son. At length he insisted on his visiting the continent; exacting at the same time a

promise to obtain a thorough knowledge of his favourite tongue before his return.

Captain Morris accordingly repaired to Paris, at the age of twenty-one, having obtained leave of absence for that purpose while at Kinsale. Immediately on his arrival, he set himself earnestly to fulfil the intentions of his father; and knowing that French was pronounced with peculiar grace and purity on the stage, he frequented either the play or the opera-house every night. This circumstance also inspired him with a taste for theatrical performances, and he began to speak and write on the drama and dramatis personæ, with considerable critical acumen.

The literary labours of Captain Morris would fill many volumes: only a part of his works have been published. His remarks on Racine's *Phædra*, in which he had often seen and admired *Mad. de Menil*, the heroine of the French stage, still remains in manuscript.

Like many other men of sensibility he hailed the expected halcyon days which were confidently, but falsely promised by the French National Assembly, of which he then augured favourably. The same feeling which induced him to take part with a nation, now unhappily subjected to the iron yoke of military despotism, urged him, nearly at the same time, to declare against the slave trade: and with this view, in 1796, he published "*Quashy; or, the Coal-black Maid*," a Tale.

It will convey no contemptible opinion of his powers of criticism, when we observe, that Captain Morris has suggested emendations in the works of Pope, the most correct of our English poets; nor of his learning, that Homer was generally open upon his desk, and that he read both the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* annually. For some years past, he lived sequestered hermit-like, in the neighbourhood of Hampstead; but at the period of his death, (Jan. 8.) he occupied apartments in Mary-street, Fitzroy square.

Rev. JOHN NEWTON, Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary, Woolnoth, and St. Mary, Mountchurch Haw, London. This gentleman died at the close of 1807; but, as we had not the means of furnishing any particulars respecting him for our last Supplement, we proceed to lay the following short account of him before our readers:—

Mr. Newton was born in London, in 1725. His father was commander of a vessel in the Mediterranean trade, and consequently little at home. The care of his younger years devolved entirely on his mother, who began his education so early, and with such great success, that at three years of age he could read English fluently. She also instilled into him those principles of religion which, during a period of his life, by his own account suffi-

ently profligate, were never totally forgotten by him. She died in 1732, and on his father's marrying again, in the following year, young Newton was sent to a school in Essex, where, however, he continued but a short time; for in 1736, when he was only eleven years old, his father took him to sea. Between that time and 1742 he made several voyages to the Mediterranean, and might have remained at Alicante under very advantageous circumstances, but this his unsettled turn of mind caused him to decline. In 1742 he had an offer of going to Jamaica under the protection of an old friend of his father's, and with the fairest prospect of success; but going to visit some relations in Kent previous to his departure, he there contracted an attachment to the lady whom he afterwards married, which caused him to linger so long in the country, that the ship in which he was to have gone to the West Indies sailed without him. In 1743, Mr. Newton made a voyage to Venice; soon after his return from which, he fell into the hands of a press-gang, and was sent on board the Norwich man of war, where, through his father's interest, he was shortly afterwards rated a midshipman; but in the following year, on the vessel's being ordered for the East Indies, his unconquerable dislike to the voyage made him attempt to run away from his ship, in which he was detected, and in consequence was flogged and turned before the mast. When the Norwich man of war arrived at Madeira, some sailors belonging to a Guineaman lying there, having entered on board her, Mr. Newton obtained permission to go on board the vessel they had quitted, which happened to be commanded by an acquaintance of his father's. In this vessel he went to the coast of Guinea; but when she had completed her cargo, and was on the point of sailing, he left her, and entered into the service of a settler in the island of Bananoes. Mr. Newton had been so imprudent as to make no agreement with his new master, who was a dealer in slaves. During an illness with which he was seized soon after his landing, he was treated with little humanity, and the whole fifteen months which he continued with this man was one prolonged series of hardships. During this period, when almost destitute of food and clothing, it may appear strange that he could turn his mind to the study of geometry; yet this he did. Barrow's Euclid was the only volume in his possession, and this, when he could find time, he used to study, drawing the diagrams with a stick on the sand: thus he made himself master of the first six books of Euclid. Having quitted the service of his first master, for that of a second who treated him with less inhumanity, he was sent to a factory on the river Kittam, where, shortly after, a vessel called, the captain of which had directions to

render him every service in his power. Mr. N. went on board this ship, which was collecting gold-dust, ivory, &c. and when her cargo was completed, sailed in her for England. During the voyage homeward, the vessel suffered so extremely from hard weather, that they reached Ireland with the greatest difficulty. They were on short allowance for eight weeks; and when they cast anchor in Lough Swilly, the last of their provisions were boiling in the pot. On his arrival in England in 1748, he found that his father had sailed for Hudson's Bay, having been appointed to the government of York Fort, where he shortly after died.

Mr. N. made another voyage to Guinea as mate in a slave ship; on his return from which, in 1750, he was married to the lady who had so long possessed his affections. He afterwards made several voyages as master in the same trade; during which he acquired, by his own exertions, a competent knowledge of the Latin language. He continued in the African trade till 1754, when, in consequence of an apoplectic fit, his physician dissuaded him from another voyage. It ought not to be forgotten that while commander of a ship, he solemnized divine worship regularly twice every Sunday, according to the liturgy of the church of England. He obtained the place of tide-waiter at Liverpool, where he continued some years, and at length turned his thoughts to the ministry. After some difficulty he succeeded in obtaining ordination in the church of England. He was for several years curate of Olney in Buckinghamshire, where he became the friend of the poet Cowper. A volume of "Olney Hymns," their joint production, was intended "to perpetuate the remembrance of this intimate and endeared friendship."—"We had not proceeded far (Mr. N. observes) upon our proposed plan, before my dear friend was prevented by a long and afflicting indisposition from affording me any farther assistance." Mr. Cowper's Hymns are distinguished by the letter C. About 1779, Mr. Newton was presented to the rectory of St. Mary, Woolnoth, in Lombard Street, the duties of which he continued to discharge till a short time before his death, among a people warmly attached to him. He survived Mrs. Newton seventeen years, and died December 21, 1807, in his 83d year. His writings are highly esteemed in the religious world; particularly amongst the evangelical class of readers. The following are his principal publications: The Ecclesiastical History of the first century. Letters by Omicron. Cardiphonia, or Utterance of the Heart, in Letters. Olney Hymns. A Narrative of the Particulars of his own Life, in Letters to the Rev. Dr. Haweis. A miscellaneous Volume of Sermons. Apologia, or Letters to the Minister of an Independent Church. Mes-

siah, or Discourses on the passages of Scripture in Handel's Oratorio. Letters to his Wife. Mr. N.'s character contributes to enforce the remarks, that early instruction finds its reward, sooner or later; that the recovery of the greatest wanderer from the path of virtue should not be considered as wholly desperate; and that there must be something influential in that religion, which is professed and proclaimed by an individual who formerly had treated it with all the contempt and contumely in his power.

JAMES PAULL, Esq.—The impartial biographer ought, at all times, to keep in view the well known sentiment of Shakespeare—

“———Nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice.”

In sketching the life of such a man as Mr. Paull, it should be most inflexibly adhered to.

Mr. P. was born at Perth, in Scotland, about 1770. His father was either a clothier, or a tailor—perhaps both—of considerable property, who after giving a liberal education to six sons, retired from business. His second son, James, was sent from the grammar school, at Perth, to finish his education at the College of St. Andrews; he was afterwards articled to a respectable attorney, at Perth; and, at a subsequent period, his father procured for him a situation as a writer in the East-India Company's service. At this time he was about twenty years of age:—it is said, that he had scarcely been two years in India, before he remitted enough to remunerate the expenses of his equipment; requiring also his mother's partiality, by a small annuity which he increased with the increase of his finances. After an absence of about fourteen years, he returned to Perth, but went again to India in 1802. In the service of the company Mr. Paull rose to moderate wealth, and was employed up the country in superintending commercial concerns of importance. By permission, he also traded for himself, and with considerable success. On the arrival of the Marquis Wellesley in India, he was employed as a delegate from some merchants to that nobleman, and a correspondence took place between them. Mr. Paull was handsomely treated, and even patronised, by the governor; but, in consequence of some misunderstanding, the origin of which is not publicly known, Mr. Paull left India, and returned to England, in 1804. His first appearance in this country, as a public character, was as a member of parliament, in which character he moved for an impeachment against his former patron.* It is generally

understood, that he was encouraged by the promised support of the Opposition of that day, who were probably desirous of making him an instrument to check the influence of the Wellesley connection. Mr. Paull pressed the subject on the house, with considerable vigour and tenacity, though with little talent. He accumulated papers beyond bounds, and never relaxed in his search after matter of crimination. Mr. Paull always voted with the Opposition. He publicly affirmed, that he received great promises of support from a personage of high rank, all of which were either broken or evaded. The friends of this illustrious personage, however, accused Mr. Paull of gross self-delusion, and a most ungentleman-like breach of confidence. On the termination of Mr. Pitt's administration, and Mr. Fox's admission to power, Mr. Paull conceived that his impeachment could not fail of success: he was disappointed; for though the Opposition was content to use him as a tool, they intended nothing farther. The coalition ministers, regarding the Wellesley impeachment as a millstone round their necks, and not willing to produce a schism in the party, which would have been the consequence, if, contrary to the inclination of the Grenvilles, they had supported Mr. Paull, endeavoured to silence him; it is said, by splendid offers. He rejected these offers; and refused to abandon his impeachment. The consequence was, that on a renewal of the business in the house of commons, his former friends, (except Mr. Windham) left him to his own unaided efforts. The dissolution of parliament suspended his further proceedings, and the confederate parties did their utmost to preclude Mr. Paull from a seat. Irritated by what he regarded as illiberality and persecution, he deserted his former party, and encouraged by the support of Sir Francis Burdett, he offered himself a candidate for Westminster. The history of the first election is well known. He petitioned parliament against the return of Mr. Sheridan, contrary to the opinion of his friends; but a dissolution prevented the merits of the petition from being tried. A second dissolution again brought him forward as a candidate for Westminster. His quarrel with Sir Francis Burdett, and his controversy with Horne Tooke, are still fresh in the public memory. The election contest being finished, Mr. Paull was hastening fast into obscurity. He had injured his fortune, which was never great, by the expenses of the election, and his petition to parliament; and, from some disappointments in his mercantile transactions, he had become uneasy in his mind. The wound he had received in a duel with Sir Francis Burdett, had for a long time given him great pain. Another wound which he had received in a duel during his residence in India, had latterly deprived him of

* He took his seat in the house of commons, June 8, 1805, for Newtown, in the Isle of Wight.

the use of his right arm; and he is said to have greatly neglected that which he received in his dispute with Sir Francis Burdett, on account of paying his addresses to a young lady of fortune. Previous to his death, (some weeks) he discovered strong symptoms of mental debility, and was often incoherent in his conversation.

Mr. Paull had frequent recourse to the gaming table. He had become connected with a celebrated club in Pall-Mall, at which deep play was pursued: he had little to stake, but that little he ventured; and it is said, that on the night of Thursday, April 14, he lost sixteen hundred guineas. Unsuccessful in an attempt to recover it, he returned home, about five o'clock on the following morning. He retired to rest for several hours; but in the afternoon, after repeated attempts, he succeeded in depriving himself of life.

Could popularity have conferred happiness, Mr. Paull, for a short period, must have been superlatively happy. But we fear that, as in the present instance, experience will warrant us in asserting, that the breath of public favour is rather noxious than salubrious (to the mind, at least), and that fanning the fires of our baser passions, its subject is too often the victim of malice, envy, and guile;—the suffering subject of contempt, however disguised, and of misery, personal and relative.

PETER RAINIER, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, died at Bath, April 7; at a very advanced age. He was made post-captain, Oct. 28, 1778; a rear-admiral, June 1, 1795; a vice-admiral, Feb. 14, 1799; and an admiral of the blue, Nov. 9, 1805. He was commander-in-chief in the East Indies for several years, where he amassed vast property. He came home about two years ago. At the last general election he was returned to parliament for Sandwich, his native place, where his remains were interred: he is succeeded by his nephew, John Sprat Rainier, Esq. a captain in the royal navy. For an exemplary bequest of this officer, Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 591.

Rev. HENRY RICHARDS, D. D. rector of Exeter College, Oxford, and vice chancellor of that university.—Dr. Richards was born at Tawstock, a village in the north of Devonshire, in March, 1747; was educated at Barnstable school; and was admitted a commoner at Exeter College, in Michaelmas term, 1763. Soon after he had taken the degree of B. A. he was elected to a fellowship in that society, June 30, 1767. He took the degree of M. A. April 29, 1770; in compliance with the statutes of his college, he proceeded B. D. Nov. 9, 1781. Having been constantly resident in Oxford, and engaged

in discharging the office of tutor, during a long course of years, he was at length presented by the rector and fellows, March 13, 1794, to the valuable rectory of Bushy, in the diocese of London, and county of Herts; at which place he soon after began to reside. In this retirement he did not long continue, being recalled to the university, on occasion of the death of Dr. Stinton, in whose room he was elected rector of Exeter College, July 23, 1797. In October, 1806, he was nominated vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, to which office he was again appointed, in October, 1807. In the discharge of this high and arduous trust, his conduct was such as conciliated in a very high degree the affection and esteem of the university. He died in the early part of the year; and his remains were privately interred in the chapel of his college, according to the directions of his will; but the heads of houses and proctors followed him to the grave, as a just testimony of their regard for his memory, and respect for the office which he bore. After leaving a few legacies, of no very considerable amount, to some of his friends, he has bequeathed the residue of his property to Exeter College.

ROBERT RODDAM, Esq. senior admiral of the red squadron.—The family of Roddam, in Northumberland, is believed to be one of the most ancient in the British dominions. Robert was the third son of Edward Roddam, of Roddam and Little Houghton, Esq. by Jane, daughter of Robert Shelly, merchant, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The following account is abridged from an authentic memoir in the Naval Chronicle.—

He went to sea as a midshipman in the Lowestoffe, Capt. Drummond, in 1735-6. He served also in the Russell, Cumberland, and Boyne, and was on the Antigua station with Capt. Drummond more than five years. Sir Challenor Ogle then took him into his own ship, to Jamaica, to join Admiral Vernon, whom he accompanied on the expeditions to Hispaniola, Carthage, Cuba, &c. The young sailor shewed great intrepidity, yet had the good luck to escape without injury, though a part of his coat was shot off by a cannon ball, Nov. 3, 1741, he was made third lieutenant of the Superb, in which ship he returned the same year, to England, and, though so young an officer, was happily the means of saving the ship twice, on her passage home. Mr. Roddam was commissioned third lieutenant of the Monmouth, Capt. Wyndham, Sept. 7, 1742. This excellent commander, being on a cruise off Teneriffe (as was his constant practice at night) gave particular orders that every incident should be inserted in the log book,

Lieut. Roddam, as first watch, received Capt. Wyndham's commands to put the ship about at twelve o'clock, which he unsuccessfully attempted three times, although there was no apparent obstacle; and when Lieut. Hamilton went upon deck to relieve the watch, Roddam told him that witchcraft must have prevented the ship from going about; and bidding Hamilton go forward, in his presence, he again attempted it, when, the ship missed stays a fourth time; a fortunate circumstance, as was proved by the event; for so much time was thus occupied that, the day breaking, a sail was perceived a head; which was chased, and taken. She proved to be a Spanish ship of about £100,000 value; which would not have been seen but for this accident. July 14, 1744, young Roddam was made second lieutenant of the same ship, Captain Henry Harrison then commander, and July 14, 1766, he was promoted to the command of his Majesty's sloop *Viper*. About this time Adm. Anson went to Portsmouth to command the western squadron, and expressing a strong wish to all the captains to stop a fleet at that time on the point of sailing from Plymouth, they urged the impracticability of the undertaking in a high south-west wind. Mr. Roddam, the youngest captain, undertook to try what was possible though his sloop being just off the stocks, was every way incomplete. He performed the Admiral's wish with a readiness and alacrity, which shewed that quickness and steadiness united may effect what to either separately is impossible. Lord Anson immediately wrote to the Lords of the Admiralty for leave to take Captain Roddam under his command. In the course of this year Admiral Sir Peter Warren commanding the western squadron, received intelligence from a Bristol privateer of more than thirty vessels lying in Sidera bay, near Cape Ortugal, laden with naval stores. Sir Peter inquired of the privateer's Captain, whether he could carry in any of his majesty's ships? He replied in the negative. The Admiral then asked, if any battery sheltered them? Being answered *two*, and that the entrance was very narrow, he determined to relinquish the attempt. Capt. Harrison, of the *Monmouth*, being present, recommended the Admiral to send the *Viper*, which Roddam commanded, adding, "He would answer for that young man's effecting all that human nature could perform." Captain Roddam received his orders, to sail in the evening, and was off the first battery next morning, which he carried, and destroyed all the guns, though defended by 500 men, and took a privateer then coming out: he proceeded into the bay, burnt more than thirty sail of vessels, and on the third day rejoined his Admiral, with three or four prizes, not being able to man more from his little sloop of 14 guns,

and 90 men and boys. The town offered to surrender; but Capt. Roddam told the inhabitants, that he did not come to aggrandize himself and crew by distressing harmless individuals; but only such as armed against Great Britain. On Capt. Roddam's return to the squadron, he was met at entering the port by Admiral Warren, who taking him in his arms, thanked him most warmly for the very important service he had rendered his country, with which, and his answer to the inhabitants, he was so pleased, that his statement of the affair to the Lords of the Admiralty obtained Captain Roddam the command of the *Greyhound* frigate, of 24 guns, with the rank of Post Captain.

July 7, 1747, on his return to England in the *Viper*, being off Portsmouth, and known to its inhabitants only by the account of his conduct in Sidera bay, they solicited Captain Roddam to become their representative in Parliament. This honour he respectfully refused, as well as many similar offers from boroughs, at various times. Captain Roddam served in the *Greyhound* frigate in Holland under Commodore Michel; he was afterwards ordered to join Admiral Watson at Louisburgh, and was by him stationed three years at New York. He returned to England in 1751, and January 30, 1753, was commissioned to the *Bristol* guardship, of 50 guns, at Plymouth, where he served about a year; and in 1755 he was appointed to the *Greenwich*, also 50 guns: sailed to the West Indies, and was on the Jamaica station till 1757. Cruizing off Hispaniola, March 16, early in the morning, plying off cape Cabroan, the *Greenwich* fell in with five French line of battle ships, two frigates and a store-ship, which the officers and crew of the *Greenwich* asserted were merchantmen convoyed by two frigates; Captain Roddam saw otherwise; and, though late, convinced his ship's company of their mistake. This squadron, being to windward, sent a frigate to reconnoitre; which Captain Roddam perceiving, and finding he had no chance of escaping, used every manœuvre to draw her towards the *Greenwich*; he had prepared men to board her, with intention of sending her immediately to Admiral Townshend, at Jamaica, with intelligence of the enemy; but the frigate, aware of the character of the *Greenwich*, by great exertion sheltered herself amidst the French squadron. The firing began at nine o'clock, and till nine at night the *Greenwich* was incessantly attacked by one or other of the fleet, and at length became quite unmanageable, which compelled Capt. Roddam, after advising with his officers, to cause his colours to be struck.

The French ship, *l'Eveillé*, presently hailed Captain Roddam to hoist out a boat and go on board her; which he repeatedly refused to

do, and finding his interpreter had said "every thing being cut away, they *could* not get a boat out," instead of saying, "Captain Roddam *would* not," he himself hailed, and enquiring if any one on board l'Eveillé spoke English? he was answered by a person whom he knew, a Mr Giddy, a Danish officer, to whom Captain Roddam repeated his resolution that he *would* not go on board the Frenchman, in his own boat, but must be sent for; if this were not complied with, he would hoist the British colours immediately, and defend his ship as long as she could swim. The French lieutenant then went on board the Greenwich; and found the men all at their quarters, with lighted matches in their hands, and the greatest order prevailing throughout the ship (of which, under like circumstances there had never been a precedent). This seeming to alarm the French lieutenant, Captain Roddam told him "he there saw a garrison capitulated to a very superior force, but ready to renew the fight, if the French had not done as he required."

Captain Merveille of l'Eveillé, instead of sending for the British captain's own bedding, gave him that night one of the ship's company's cradles, with a dirty rug, which seemed to have been employed in the last office for many a poor French mariner; and Captain Roddam's anxious mind not having allowed him to think of dressing when he struck (at that time an invariable custom of the French), he was of course next morning extremely black and dirty, with his shoes torn and his habiliments tattered by splinters during so long an action: and although he had most feelingly urged and solicited for kind treatment for his officers and men, yet had he the painful knowledge that all except the lieutenants, were put among the foremast men; his purser's clothes were taken off his back, and his steward was kept waiting on the poop without victuals ten hours; every place was broke open, and ransacked, though the French lieutenant (who had the key of the bureau, &c.) had given his word of honour to the contrary; and the whole crew of the Greenwich were without food. Captain Roddam insisted on being carried to the French admiral that he might complain of ill treatment. He was at last summoned to his presence in the uncomfortable condition mentioned. Monsieur Boffroum and his countrymen were sparing of every thing but civil speeches. Captain Roddam told the admiral, that Captain Merveille and his officers had acted in so cruel and improper a way in every respect, that they ought to be broke. He was asked, what had induced him to hold so unequal a contest, and to refuse to hoist his boat out? He answered, that having very lately heard, that an English man of war had been taken by a French line of battle ship and frigate, and

that the Captain had been compelled to carry his sword in his own boat to the frigate; he was resolved that such a disgrace should not happen to him; for *his sword, if so required, should only have been delivered through the body of the person demanding it in a manner so degrading*. His ship and her crew were taken to Hispaniola: and after about two months the company was embarked for Jamaica, where Captain Roddam was tried by a court martial. When the court presented the sentence to Admiral Coates, commander in chief, he complimented Captain Roddam, by giving him the minutes of the court, with a request that he should print them, as reflecting great credit on the service, and the British flag. It was, accordingly, printed at Kingston in Jamaica. Captain Roddam returned to England on parole, and when exchanged, took the command of the Colchester, under Sir Edward Hawke, December 7, 1759, who ordered Captain Roddam, with Captain Hervey in the Monmouth, and Captain Rowley in the Montague, to watch the French fleet close off Brest. Three French men of war came out, which the English ships chased within the batteries, and run one of them on shore. After this service, Captain Roddam was ordered to relieve Captain Duff, off Bellisle; on this occasion he carried the Colchester through the narrow rocky passage (Le Ras) between the Saints and the shore into Audierne bay, and was believed to be the first English ship that ever made the attempt. Peace was soon after proclaimed; upon which, Captain Roddam turned his sword into a plough-share, and commenced his improvements at Roddam, to which estate he became heir in 1776 by the death of his eldest brother, Edward Roddam, Esq. in whose lifetime he built the present mansion-house, retaining a strong attachment to the ancient possessions of his family. On a supposition of war with Spain, about 1770, Captain Roddam was commissioned, Dec. 7, for the Lenox, of 74 guns, and continued in her command three years as a guardship, at Portsmouth. At the commencement of the American war he was commissioned for the Cornwall of 74 guns, March 17, 1777, and commanded one of the twelve ships then intended for the Mediterranean, but on being appointed Rear Admiral of the White (April 29, 1778) he was ordered to Chatham, as commander-in-chief in the river Medway and at the Nore. March 19, 1779, he received the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and was promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the White, Sept. 26, 1780; Vice-Admiral of the Red, Sept. 24, 1787; and April 20, 1789, he was appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, where he continued three years, a most active and attentive commander. By early hours and regularity, he carried every business forward quickly, and

the expectations of war with its hurrying consequences gave him in that situation many opportunities of exerting his professional zeal. Among other instances he received orders to get the guard-ships ready for sea, which he completed in *five days*, except men; five sail more being ordered he had them also entirely ready at Spithead in *fourteen days*, which he announced to the Lords of the Admiralty, with offers to go with the squadron to any part of the world. This extraordinary expedition so astonished the French nation, that their newspapers noticed, that British ships of war sprung up like mushrooms. He struck his flag at Portsmouth in 1792. Feb. 1793 he was promoted to be Admiral of the Blue; April 12, 1794, Admiral of the White; and in 1805, Admiral of the Red, at the head of which list he stood at his death, which took place at Newcastle, in April 1808.

LORD ROYSTON, eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke, who was lost at sea, near Memel, by the stranding of the ship *Agatha*, off Lubeck, April 7, 1808; was born May 7, 1784. He left Ireland about two years ago for the Continent, accompanied by two servants, both of whom perished with him. This amiable and accomplished young nobleman had not been above four years from this country; and not one of those by whom he was accompanied on his departure has survived him. His tutor, private secretary, and steward, died natural deaths, his other attendants, and the companions of his tour, sunk with him into the watery grave. His lordship had twice, since he went to the Continent, narrowly escaped being drowned. In the course of last winter he went down in a sledge, and was rescued by a Mr. Poole, who took him out of the ice, by the hair of his head, for which Mr. P. was handsomely rewarded by Lord Hardwicke. By his lordship's death, the reversionary interest of the Earl of Hardwicke's family in the patent place of clerk of the common pleas, in the court of exchequer in Ireland, is reduced to the two lives of his lordship and his son, the Hon. C. Yorke. There were on board the *Agatha*, 19 passengers, of whom three were children, and six were servants; and there were nine persons belonging to the vessel. The following were washed overboard and drowned: Lord Royston and two servants; Col. Poller and one servant; D. T. Barclay, from Petersburg; — Renny, from Rigo; — Becker, from Hamburg, and one servant, one nurse, and five of the ship's crew. Mr. Tocke, of Hamburg, and one servant maid, died on board during the night of the 7th and 8th. Of those who were brought on shore and who likewise died, were one sailor and the youngest child of Mrs. Barris. The persons rescued were, the lady of

Col. Poller; Mr. Holliday from Petersburg, Mrs. Barris, with two children; M. Pereira who was sent by the Portuguese *Chargé des Affaires* from Petersburg to Portugal, and who died the next day, in consequence of his extraordinary exertions; the captain of the vessels and servant, and two sailors: in all, ten persons.

Captain CONWAY SHIPLEY, who was unfortunately killed April 16, was a native of Flintshire, in North Wales. He was born in 1782, and was the second surviving son of the Rev. W. D. Shipley, dean of St. Asaph's. He entered into the navy, in 1793, under the protection of the Hon. Thomas Pakenham, in the *Invincible*, of 74 guns, and displayed in that ship, (during the ever memorable action of June, 1794) traits of uncommon courage. He served the remainder of his time as midshipman, with Sir R. Barlow, in the *Phœbe* frigate; was made lieutenant, in 1800, and post-captain in 1804, by Sir Samuel Hood at Surinam: his commission, however, was dated previously in England, as a reward for his gallantry in the capture of Egyptian French frigate privateer, of 36 guns; Capt. Shipley then commanding the *Hippomene* of 18 guns. The privateer had some days before been engaged by the *Osprey* sloop, commanded by the late Capt. George Young, husband, and in consequence made but a faint resistance; that, however, did not diminish the credit due to Capt. Shipley who, in a corvette with only 93 men, 36 of whom were foreigners, attacked a frigate with a complement little short of 300. His letter on the subject to Sir S. Hood will ever remain as a memento of modest merit: without attaching the least praise to himself, he delineated the heroism of Capt. Young's husband and his crew in glowing colours. On Sir Samuel Hood's appointment as commander of a squadron, in the winter of 1806, he applied for Capt. Shipley's vessel the *Comus*, of 20 guns, to accompany him.

At the time of his death, April 16, Capt. Shipley commanded the *Nymph* frigate, off Lisbon. He was employed with eight boats, manned and armed, from the *Nymph* and *Blossom* frigates, to proceed up the Tagus under cover of the night, to attack a large Portuguese brig, mounting 20 guns, moored near Belem Castle. It appears that they approached the vessel unperceived, but found all access to boarding prevented by a very strong netting, which Capt. Shipley was in the act of cutting away, when he was shot by a musket ball and fell dead into the water. A midshipman and several seamen being also killed and wounded by the fire of musquetry, (supposed from French troops on board) the enterprise was abandoned. Captain Shipley,

it is said, as a matter of precaution (should he have been made prisoner), had taken his commission, and a considerable sum of money with him.

MR. CHARLES HENRY WILSON, late of the Middle Temple, was born in the north of Ireland, about 1755. He arrived in the metropolis about twenty years ago; where he was, for a considerable time, editor of the *Gazetteer*; and most daily or periodical publications of any standing have been occasionally indebted to his pen. He was the author of the "Wandering Islander," "Polyanthea," "Brookeiana," "Beauties of Burke," and various other original productions, compilations, or translations, to none of which would he suffer his name to be prefixed. He was profoundly versed in the antiquities and literature of the Gothic, Scandinavian, and Celtic nations. With an inexhaustible fund of learning, he was "a fellow of infinite jest, and of most excellent fancy." His wit and humour were truly original. Born to no fortune, he ran his career, without doing more than providing for the day which was passing over his head.

What intervals of leisure he could snatch from the society of his friends, or the labours necessary to his subsistence, were generally devoted to those abstruse speculations and studies, rather than to those, the object of which was emolument. Mr. W. died about May 21.

CHARLES WOLSELEY, Esq. Admiral of the Red.—Admiral Wolseley, the last surviving brother of Sir W. Wolseley, bart. was born about 1741. Of his early employment in the navy, very little is known; but, Nov. 2, 1760, he was made Post, and afterwards proceeded to the West Indies, in a sloop of war; in 1761, he commanded the *Alarm*, a fifth rate, on the same station. At the general election, in 1774, he was returned M. P. for the borough of Milboorn Port, and sat for that place during the whole of that Parliament. At the end of 1780, Captain Wolseley was appointed to the *St. Albans*, of 64 guns; and, early in 1781, to the *Magnanime*, a new ship of the same force. Having cruised for some time in the North Sea, he returned to Spithead, and thence proceeded to join Sir Edward Hughes, in the East-Indies. He was in two or three of the engagements with Suffrein; and, in the action off Trincomalee, in Sept. 1782, the *Magnanime* suffered severely. Captain Wolseley was soon afterwards removed into the *Coventry* frigate; and January 10, 1788, he was captured by the French fleet, in Ganjam roads. He returned to England after being exchanged; but, as peace had taken

place, he was not appointed to any other ship. Sept. 21, 1790, he was made Rear Admiral of the Blue; and, having passed through the different gradations of rank, he died at Clifton, Admiral of the Red, in the early part of the present year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CARDINAL YORK.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR—I am sorry to find that you have fallen into the same error* with your brother Editor of the *Athenæum*, respecting the medal struck by his late eminence. As it is a curious numismatical monument, perhaps you will allow me to describe the one in my possession more fully. The medal is of bronze, larger than a crown piece, on the obverse is a portrait of the Cardinal, *in pontificatus*, with the inscription HEN IX. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. REX. FID. DEF. CARD. EP. TVSC. On the reverse stands a figure of Religion, holding a cross with her left hand, and a book in her right; the British lion couchant at her feet; and at the foot of the cross lie the crown and cardinal's hat: the back-ground presents a view of St. Peter's, the bridge of St. Angelo, and Monte-Maria: the inscription is NON. DESIDERIIS. HOMINVM. SED. VOLVNTATE. DEI. On the exergue is the date, AN. MDCCCLXXXVIII.—Yours,

MEDALICISTA.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

The regular meetings of this learned body commence on the first Thursday in the month of November. Accordingly, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 5, 1807, the society assembled after the long vacation. On this evening little is usually attended to beside the reception of presents, returning thanks for them, and other matters of propriety and decorum.

We place first, as belonging to the anatomy of the human body, Mr. Home's discourse on the functions of the spleen. It was begun on Nov. 19, and was continued on the 26th.

Mr. H. supposing that the spleen performs an important office in the process of animating the food taken into the stomach, injected five ounces of liquid coloured with indigo into the stomach of a dog: the animal being killed two hours after, a portion of the indigo was found deposited on the cardiac portion of the stomach. The experiment was repeated with rhubarb: the cardiac portion of the

* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 1088.

stomach (the pylorus being closely tied up) communicated the rhubarb to a kind of plexus in the spleen, and thence to the bladder. The application of alkali to the urine immediately discovered the presence of the rhubarb, but none appeared in the liver. Hence it is inferred, that the spleen assists in secretion, as well as in assimilating the nutriment; and hence in our opinion an opening is made for the discovery of a passage to the bladder distinct from the secretions from the blood: and possibly the well-known effect of asparagus on the urine—and its rapidity, may speedily become no longer the subject of conjecture but of discovery.

Mr. Home continued to recite his experiments on the spleen, Feb. 25, 1808. The subjects of these were asses: the spleen and colon were found impregnated with rhubarb, when no appearance of any was found in the liver. Several attempts to detect the presence of rhubarb in the blood in the *vena cava*, the left auricle of the heart, &c. were related; but their results were not satisfactorily established.

May 12, 19. The composition of the calculi found in the human body as it is of the utmost importance in physiology, so it has attracted the attention of the most eminent of the faculty. On these evenings a paper was read containing the analysis of very many calculi, by Mr. Brandé. It appeared that out of 150 specimens 60 were composed of phosphoric acid and animal matter: 12 were formed of uric acid; phosphates of magnesia and lime, principally, were the most common. It results that in attempting to decompose these substances by what would act favourably on calculi of one composition, great risk is incurred of acting unfavourably on those of the other composition.

Messrs Allen and Pepys having brought their eudiometer to great accuracy have employed it in investigating the subject of respiration. The reading of their paper took place May 26, June 2, 16. The general result of their experiments is, that the quantity of acid produced in respiration is equal to the quantity of oxygen consumed, and *vice versa*. 3400 cubic inches of oxygen gas are consumed in eleven minutes, by a healthy man, whose pulse is at 70. In the course of 24 hours such a person emits 18,000 cubic inches of carbonic acid, which yield 10 oz. 2 grains of solid carbon. It also appears that water is not formed in the lungs, in respiration: and that oxygen and hydrogen are not combined in that organ.

Feb. 18. A paper was read on the subject of the idiotism supposed to be connected with the *goitres* among the Alpine regions of Switzerland; the author, from his researches, concludes that there is no natural connection between these two diseases: and

many families experience either, by itself. The *goitres* are usually attributed to the effect of snow-water on the system: the *cranites* or mental imbecility is probably in the constitution from the earliest stage: and before it could be affected by external causes.

Nov. 30. The society held its anniversary meeting; when Sir Godfrey Copley's medal, for this year was delivered with a suitable address to Mr. Home, whom the president highly complimented on his various discoveries in physiology: the president also took occasion to contrast the voluntary exertions of his countrymen, on behalf of science, by individuals, at their own cost, with the conduct of other nations, in which such institutions are supported by the state, with a part of its revenues. The society then proceeded to the election of officers for the following year.

In the Croonian lecture by Mr. Carlisle Dec. 17, that gentleman noticed the existence of oxide of iron in the red globules of the blood: and related that he had found by numerous experiments, oxide of iron in peas, eggs, bile, urine, &c. The yolks of eggs, he thought to be composed of a fatty oil and an oxide of iron. This research deserves further prosecution; the result of which we may expect in due time from this gentleman.

June 23. Mr. Home submitted a sketch of the natural history of the *Trombac* of New South Wales. It had been domesticated by him about two years. It ranges with the Opossum and Kangaroo: has two *uteri*: no tail: round ears: head resembling a pig. Is about two feet long: one thick: burrows in the earth: climbs trees: is not ill-natured, but suffered itself to be nursed.

Mr. Knight, who has for some time past been particularly attentive to the structure of trees, and whose discoveries, with the conclusions authorized by them, have been adopted by Dr. Smith in his late publication on botany, transmitted a letter to the president, which was read Feb. 5, on the inconvertibility of the bark of trees into the albumen. It is certain, that many trees with barks very dissimilar have wood very similar; but had the albumen been formed of the bark, it would have partaken, and consequently the wood also, of these differences. On the other hand, many trees with barks very similar, have wood very unlike. Mr. K. infers that the bark is not transmuted into albumen, but that each has its appointed and separate office.

Mr. Davy's discoveries on the decomposition or analysis of fixed alkalis, have been the subject of great attention in the chemical world. They are thought to be more important than any, except Galvanism, which have occurred since the days of Priestley and Caven-

dish. They were delivered before the society on Nov. 12. 19. Mr. D. has constructed a very powerful Galvanic apparatus, containing 100 pairs of plates six inches square, and 150 pairs four inches square. With these powers he succeeded in decomposing potash and soda.

This was effected by placing moistened potash or soda on a plate of platina, and exposing it to the Galvanic circle. Oxygen was disengaged, and these alkalis were reduced to their primitive base, a peculiar and highly inflammable matter, which assumes the form and appearance of small globules of mercury. These globules are lighter than any other fluid, as they swim in distilled naphtha. The base of potash is of a specific gravity as 6 to 10 of water. At the freezing point these globules are hard and brittle, at 40° of Fahrenheit they are soft, and can scarcely be discriminated from globules of quicksilver; at 60° they are fluid, and at 100° volatile.

One part of the base of alkali and two of mercury, estimated by bulk, (or about 1 part of the base to 48 of mercury by weight,) formed an amalgam, which, when applied in the circle of a Galvanic battery (which produced an intense heat) to iron, silver, gold, or platina, immediately dissolved these, and converted them into oxides, in which process alkali was regenerated. Glass, as well as all other metallic bodies, was also dissolved by the application of this substance: the base of the alkali seizing the oxygen of the manganese and of the minium, potash was regenerated. One of these globules placed on a piece of ice dissolved it, and burnt with a bright flame, giving out an intense heat. Potash was found in the product of the dissolved ice. Nearly the same effects followed when a globule was thrown into water: in both cases a great quantity of hydrogen gas was rapidly liberated. When laid on a piece of moistened turmeric paper, the globule seemed instantly to acquire an intense heat; but so rapid was its movement in quest of the moisture, that no part of the paper was burnt, only an intense deep red stain marked the course it followed, and shewed a re-production of alkali. The specific gravity of the base of soda is as 9 to 10 of water; it is fixed in a temperature of about 150°, and fluid at 180°. Mr. Davy next tried its effects on the phosphates, phosphurets, and the greater part of the salts of the first and second degree of oxydizement, all of which it decomposed, seizing their oxygen, and re-assuming its alkaline qualities. The specific gravity of this amalgam, after a number of experiments, was found by means of a mixture of oil of sassafras with distilled naphtha, in which a globule remained either buoyant at top, or quiescent at bottom, in a fluid weighing as 9 to 10 of water.

This gentleman was interrupted by indisposition from prosecuting his communications,

but he resumed them July 1. 8. when he stated that he had employed a Voltaic battery containing 36,000 square inches on alkaline earths, silice and alumine. These, when acted on by iron wires negatively electrified, suffer change, and their metals appear to form alloys: many other earths and metals have been subjects of his experiments. When quicksilver is negatively electrified in contact with solution of ammonia, a soft amalgam is formed, consisting of nitrogene, hydrogen, and mercury, which absorbs oxygen, or decomposes water with evolution of hydrogen, and reproduces ammonia. Mr. D. has procured the metals of barytes, of strontites, and of magnesia. The detection of a metal in ammonia is interesting: as the detection of the origin of it may lead to important discoveries.

May 5. By a letter from Mr. Cadell at Paris, it appears that the French chemists have successfully repeated Mr. Davy's experiments on the decomposition of the fixed alkalis.

Buonaparte's prize for the best experiment made on the Galvanic fluid, value 3,000 livres, has been decreed to Mr. Davy.

1808. Jan. 14. 22. A very curious paper by Dr. Thomson of Edinburgh was read, on the subject of the oxalic acid; which had been submitted to a great variety of experiments by the ingenious Doctor.

Feb. 25. Mr. Murdoch's letter to the President on the subject of inflammable gas from coal was read. Vide Panorama Vol. IV. p. 1157.

March 3, 10, 17. Dr. Richardson's geological observations on the structure of the north of Ireland, were read. The Doctor thinks, that neither the Neptunian nor the Vulcanian theory will account for all the facts there presented.

Dr. Herschell cannot be supposed to have been inattentive to the late comet, the appearance of which engaged all the world around him. The Doctor could determine very little concerning this splendid visitor: except that it was but of small dimensions. His observations were read Feb. 24.

April 14. 21. Was read the history of the shower of meteoric stones at Weston in N. America: for which Vide Panorama Vol. V. p. 113. The society adjourned July 8 to Nov. 10.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

This society assembled as usual Nov. 5 and passed the first evening in official business.

Nov. 12. Inspected drawings of Waltham Abbey, by Mr. Carter, built about 1002, before the conquest. Also some Roman coins, and copper basons probably used for divination. Translation of the Arabic (inflated) inscription on the Egyptian piece of ordnance in St. James's Park.

19. A horn of the rhinoceros, found near Cairo, ornamented with carvings.

26. Letter from Mr. R. Smirke, containing his observations on the vehicle and pigments, used in the pictures that adorned St. Stephen's chapel. Mr. S. thinks *oil* was used as a *varnish*, and that the art might be of English origin. [Comp. Panorama, Vol. III. p. 254.]

Jan. 14. Specimens of the *rondles* (or round painted boards) of Staffordshire, laid before the society with comments, by N. Carlisle, Esq. the secretary. The poetry, the ware, the figures, the sentiments are all *coarse*. Staffordshire may possibly afford other ancient memoranda: the rustic almanack of that county is, in our opinion, a great curiosity.

A very curious article was laid before the society in March, by M. Lysons, being an account and drawing of a Mosaic pavement, discovered by him, at Frampton, in Dorsetshire, in 1796. It was 30 feet long: 20 broad: divided into compartments: the figures were of heathen deities.

This society has held its regular meetings, and many interesting articles have occupied the attention of its members.

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GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 13. A society was formed in London, under this title: the objects of it, are to bring geologists into acquaintance with each other, with a view of stimulating their zeal; of communicating new facts; of establishing a correct and uniform nomenclature; and of advancing the science in general; but more particularly with reference to the islands of the United Kingdom. The society dines in a body, the first Friday of every month, from November to June inclusive.

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MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

This society held its anniversary meeting, March 8, when it was highly entertained by a discourse on the structure and physiology of plants, by Mr. Good, which that gentleman was requested to publish.

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WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A society, adopting this appellation, has lately been formed in Edinburgh. As this name is adopted after an individual, Werner, we cannot but think it is open to censure. A name importing the intention of pursuing general science, would have pleased us better: for an individual may be highly meritorious and even extremely skilful, but his theory ought to be firmly established, and to have been long under examination (as that of Linnæus was) before his name be permitted to form a distinction in science. Will not the members of the Wernerian society consider themselves as bound to support the reputation of Werner;

whatever defects time may discover in his arrangements?

At a meeting of this society in March, Professor Jameson, the President, read a description of contemporaneous or enclosed veins, and beds of strata, which occur in the earth: the mode of their formation: the true character of granite veins; with various other particular of rock formation, truly interesting to geologists.

At the April meeting, the Professor read an account of a method of constructing and colouring geological maps. The thought is not new, as we have seen it employed in several Swedish maps, in which it was usefully applied to denote the various productions of that country, which is very rich in minerals. The Professor explained the usefulness of such maps, with their marks, characters, accuracies, and application.

May 14. The society were entertained with an account of the birds that frequent the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, by Mr. P. Walker; who enumerated 178 species. To this Mr. W. added remarks on the distinctions of their species, changes of plumage at different times of the year, their food, &c.

June 11. Dr Thompson read an interesting paper on the chemical nature of fluor spar. The geognosy of the island of Inchkeith occupied part of this meeting.

July 16. The natural history of the Solan Goose, *Pelecanus Bossanus*, was laid before the society, by communications from Col. Montague of Knowle House, Devon. The structure of this bird, and its suitableness to its mode of life, were ingeniously illustrated. The colonel also gave a description of a new species of insect, which inhabits the cellular membrane of the Gaunet: he has named it *Cellularia Bassani*.

The fishes that are natives of waters in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, were enumerated and described to the society by Mr. P. Neil: of the *Apodes* he mentioned four species; of the *Jugulares* thirteen species; of the *Thoracici* twenty-two species; of the *Abdominales* fourteen species. Of the genus *cyprinus*, of which the rivers and ponds of England furnish ten species, only one insignificant species, the common minnow, is found within many miles of Edinburgh.

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LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

April 5. This society received from Dr. Smith, the Resident, characters of a new genus of Mosses; which the Dr. has called *Hookeria*; and on April 19. a description of a new genus of lilaceous plants, which he has called *Brodea*. As both these names are derived from gentlemen, who have merited, or may merit, well of the science, we shall not censure them; but we must confess, that descriptive appellations would have pleased us better.

INTERESTING DECISIONS IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

[Selected for popular information.]

COURT OF CHANCERY.

March 13, 16, 1808.

Seagrave v. Seagrave.—The bill filed by Hannah Seagrave, by her next friend, stated, that, differences having arisen between the plaintiff, Hannah Seagrave, and her husband, the defendant, James Seagrave, they agreed to separate; and the defendant Seagrave, accordingly executed a bond to the other defendant, John Twamley, in the penal sum of £100; with condition, providing, that James Seagrave should pay his wife, or any person by her authorized, at the house of Twamley, the weekly sum of 5s. during his life; that he should permit her to live separate from him; and to go, reside, and be, at or in such place or places, family or families, and with such relations and friends, as she should from time to time, notwithstanding her coverture, and as if she were a femme sole, and unmarried, think fit; that he should not sue or molest any person, &c. and should permit her to see her child, &c.

The bill prayed an account of the arrears of the weekly payment; that the defendant Seagrave, and, in case of default by him, Twamley, may be decreed to pay the same, with interest; that the bond may be brought into court, if not cancelled or destroyed; and, if it has been cancelled or destroyed, that another bond may be executed to a trustee for the plaintiff; charging, that, if the bond was delivered up to Seagrave, or cancelled, or destroyed, that was done without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, by collusion between the defendants to defraud the plaintiff.

The answer of the defendants represented, that the separation took place in consequence of adultery committed by the plaintiff. The defendants admitted the bond, as stated in the bill; except that the payment of the allowance was expressed in the bond to be restrained to such time only as the plaintiff should continue to live and reside in the house and family of Twamley. They admitted, that the bond was delivered to Twamley, to be kept for the benefit of the plaintiff; and that it was burnt by him with the consent of the defendant Seagrave; the plaintiff having discontinued to reside in Twamley's family, and having gone to live with another man. They submitted, that the plaintiff, by the departure from her husband, and afterwards from the house of Twamley, and by the adultery, forfeited her right to the said allowance for

maintenance, or to any other and all right to relief in this court in respect of the bond securing the same.

The payments under the bond were made, until the plaintiff left Twamley's house.

The Master of the Rolls.—A legal instrument having been executed, by which the husband became legally liable to pay a separate maintenance to a trustee for his wife, and that instrument having been wrongfully destroyed, the question is only, whether this court will not interpose to the extent that is necessary to put the parties in the situation, in which they would have been, if the destruction of that instrument had not taken place; for I cannot hold, that, as a separate maintenance is the subject, the trustee contracts no kind of duty towards the *cestui que trust*; but may arbitrarily determine, whether the instrument shall or shall not, be enforced, or whether it shall be destroyed. The wife has precisely the same right, that any other *cestui que trust* has in any case to call upon the trustees to act; and the same right to apply to the court for such relief as the loss or destruction of the instrument may make necessary.

Then does the adultery of the wife preclude her from having that relief here? If that fact does not at law put an end to the liability of the husband to perform the condition of his bond, I do not see how, by destroying, or procuring the destruction of the instrument, he should release himself from that obligation. At common law dower was not forfeited by adultery. The forfeiture was introduced by the statute of Westminster 2. A jointure is not forfeited by adultery. But it is said, this court will never interfere in favour of a woman who has committed adultery, to enforce any right against her husband. That is not so. This court does interfere for the purpose of enforcing the performance of marriage articles; though the husband may have proved, that his wife is living separate from him in a state of adultery.

Decree that the bond be renewed, with its pristine powers, and that plaintiff may bring an action on the bond for decision and judgment in the courts of law.

Wallis v. Campbell.—A married woman being, under the master's report, appointed the guardian of an illegitimate child, a difficulty arose in the Register's Office as to drawing up an order for payment of money to her, without joining her husband. It was therefore mentioned to the court by Mr. Bell.

The Lord Chancellor made an order for payment to her, upon her separate receipt, for the purposes of the order, April 16.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

The King against the Inhabitants of Ripon.
Feb. 3.

The sessions, on appeal, quashed an order of justices, for removing Elinor Forton, a pauper, from the township of Ripon in the West Riding of the county of York, to the parish of Darlington in the county of Durham; subject to the opinion of this court on the following case:

The pauper Elinor Forton, being 23 years of age, was put apprentice by her father-in-law with her own consent, to one Husbands in Hunton. She was present at the making of the agreement; but the indenture was only executed by the master and her father-in-law, *but not by herself: neither was it ever tendered to her for that purpose*, though she lived under it with her master for nearly 12 months in Hunton. The sessions were of opinion that she gained a settlement in Hunton. But when the case was called on, the Court asked, whether it was possible to maintain this to be a competent binding of an adult who was no party to the indenture? The relation of master and apprentice did not exist.—Order of Sessions quashed.

East Rep. Vol. IX. p. 295.

Collins against Poney.—Feb. 11.

The plaintiff brought trespass against his neighbour for taking down a portion of his party-wall between their two houses in the metropolis, and building upon it; but it appearing that the defendant was authorised in what he had done by the provisions of the building act, 14 Geo. 3. c. 78, the plaintiff was nonsuited; and the defendant then obtained a rule calling on the plaintiff to shew cause why a suggestion should not be entered on the roll, that this action was brought for acts done in pursuance of the statute; and why the master should not tax the defendant his *treble costs* of the action and the costs of this application.

It was contended, that the 100th section of the act, which gives treble costs to the defendant if a verdict be given for him or the plaintiff be nonsuited in any action brought "for any thing done in pursuance of the act," was only intended to protect justices of the peace or other public officers, who did anything by virtue of their offices in the execution of the act; though the words of the clause are general, that "no action shall be commenced against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act," &c.

The majority of the court agreed that the words of the 100th clause were too general and strong to be gotten over: and therefore considered this cause as falling within it, especially as the same clause gives the plea of the general issue to any defendant sued for

any matter or thing done in pursuance and by the authority of the act, by which alone the defendant could justify what he had done.

East Rep. Vol. IX. p. 332.

Tenant and Landlord.

Wetherell v. Howells.—The plaintiff was a surgeon, and possessed of a copyhold estate of nine acres of garden-ground, with a house, situate at Brook Green, which had been let to a tenant for twenty-one years, who afterwards assigned it to the defendant. The lease expired in 1807, and as the tenant was about to quit the land, he required his landlord to pay him something for a couple of acres of strawberry roots, which had been planted, and for which he himself had paid a sum of money to the outgoing tenant when he took the assignment. The landlord (the plaintiff) refused to comply with these terms, and the defendant ploughed up the two acres to render them useless.—Lord Ellenborough said, that although, in the fair course of cultivation, he might, during the tenancy, have ploughed up the strawberries and planted something else, yet he was not, in the last year of his tenancy, to sterilize the land in spleen to his landlord.—A verdict was taken by consent of the landlord, for £30 damages.

Westminster Election.—*Arthur Morris, Esq. v. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.* April 6, 1808.—Mr. Clifford moved for a rule to shew cause why the verdict obtained in this cause should not be set aside. It was tried at the sittings after last term before Lord Ellenborough, and the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £117. 8s. 2d.

The circumstances of this case were, that the plaintiff was High Bailiff of Westminster, at the last election, and brought his action against the defendant for the expenses of the election, and for the use of the hustings. One charge was £8 a day for the plaintiff's table. It appeared that a Mr. Percy went to the plaintiff, and demanded tickets for the hustings for the defendant's friends. It was contended, in defence, that Sir Francis Burdett was ill, and confined to his bed, during the election, and it was not proved that Mr. Percy was his agent.

Lord Ellenborough, in his charge to the Jury, observed, that the plaintiff could only recover on the charge for the hustings. The question was with them to determine, whether Percy was not the agent of the defendant, and whether his taking his seat in parliament, on the result of that election, did not confirm the acts of his friend, and absolutely make him liable for the act of Mr. Percy?

The Jury thought it did, and gave their verdict accordingly.

Mr. Clifford contended, that a candidate was not bound to pay any thing to the officers at the election; that the plaintiff might have held the election, and have only a booth for

the commissioners to sit in, but if he thought proper to go to an expense and build hostings, every candidate had a right to have recourse to it, as much as if it was only a booth. He stated several cases which were exactly in point, that no sheriff who went to more than the ordinary expenses in executing a writ, should be paid more than what was allowed by the crown.

The court conceived that it was a case for the opinion of a Jury; they had already given their opinion, and if it went to another Jury they were afraid the defendant would not come off so well. At first they thought it was a motion on the part of the plaintiff to set aside the verdict, for if either of the parties had a right to complain, it was the plaintiff.—Rule refused.

Governor Picton's Trial—for Application of Torture, at Trinidad.

On the 24th of February, 1806, before Lord Ellenborough and a special Jury, Colonel Picton, formerly Governor of the Island of Trinidad, was tried on a charge of having inflicted torture on Louisa Calderon, a free Mulatto, and one of his Majesty's subjects. To render this charge more affecting, the party, Louisa, gave her evidence in court, under the most favourable impressions: and a model of the torture employed (a picket on which the party stood on one foot, while her wrist was drawn up to the ceiling) was exhibited to the Jury, for their inspection. The facts were briefly as follows:

Louisa Calderon, at the age of ten or eleven years, was taken by a man named Peter Ruiz. While she cohabited with him, she engaged in an intrigue with Carlos Gonzales. This man robbed Ruiz of 2,000 dollars. Suspicions being entertained against Louisa that she was accessory to the robbery, she was taken into custody and examined by the magistrate. She disclaimed any knowledge of the theft; but prevaricated so much in her evidence, as to leave no doubt of her being an accomplice. The magistrates, or alcaldes of Trinidad, under the Spanish government, possessed only a subordinate jurisdiction, and could inflict no punishment; but transmitted copies of their proceedings, together with the criminals, to the superior court at the Caracas. On the cession of the colony to Great Britain, the Spanish laws remained in force; but the appeals which were formerly made to the court at the Caracas were now made to the British governor. In the present case, the alcade, Beggorat, recommended the infliction of a slight torture, to extort a confession from Louisa Calderon; which mode of punishment Colonel Picton authorised, on the regular application to him, and she was accordingly put on the picket; when she confessed that Gonzales had stolen the property in question:

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but the illegality of inflicting torture, as repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution, formed the charge against Colonel Picton. The plea of the defendant denied the charge of malice and cruelty, inasmuch as he considered himself warranted to authorise this proceeding on Louisa Calderon, from its conformity to a law of Old Spain, which in analogous cases authorises the application of torture. In support of which justification, reference was made in court to the works of several eminent Spanish civilians. The inference was, that as Trinidad was formerly a Spanish colony, and during Colonel Picton's government, was regulated by the Spanish laws, the governor was bound to concur in the application of that punishment, which was prescribed by the criminal code of the mother country, and which had actually been recommended by the alcade, the best presumptive interpreter of the law.—On the part of the prosecution, it was contended, that the laws of Spain did not extend to the Spanish colonies, which were governed by a distinct code entitled, the "*Recopilacion de las Indias*" and that a particular *cedula* had been issued by the Spanish government for the legislation of Trinidad. Persuaded that the latter was really the case, the Jury returned a verdict of *guilty*, against Colonel Picton.

To this verdict the governor excepted, and, as the case involved the character of all persons in authority over ceded islands, further inquiries were ordered to be made. Accordingly, meetings were held of those inhabitants of Trinidad who were most skilful in the laws of their country, and further evidence being procured, a new trial was granted by the court, and came on to be heard on June 11, 1808, when the Jury, being fully satisfied, returned a verdict completely annulling and reversing that delivered on the former trial.

In the former case, the counsel for the prosecution insisted, first, that the Spanish settlements in South America, and, of course, Trinidad, were governed *exclusively* by a code of laws, entitled, the *Recopilacion de las Leyes de las Indias*; which forbade, or at least did not admit of torture;—secondly, that torture was not sanctioned by the laws of Old Spain.

With respect to the *Recopilacion*, the assertion of its exclusive supremacy has been completely falsified; and it has been incontrovertibly proved, not only that Trinidad was subject to the law of Old Spain; but that, torture was sanctioned by the law; and that to the present hour, it is actually practised in the Spanish colonies in South America. It is particularly curious, as applying to this case, that one of the old Spanish law books exhibits a clause, expressly providing, that, in case an evidence of low, vile character, and bad morals is admitted, he is to testify under

torment, otherwise his evidence is of no validity.

One of the charges against Governor Picton was, "for the application of torture, to extort confession from Louisa Calderon, a girl under fourteen years of age." An age at which the law of Old Spain does not admit of the torture.

On the second trial it was proved that, for the purpose of making out the allegation, that Louisa Calderon, at the period of her punishment, was under fourteen years of age, a false register of her birth had been procured, viz. the 25th of August, 1788; whereas, in fact, she was born on the 6th of September, 1786. It is some satisfaction, however, to know that the guilty priest, who furnished the false instrument, has been removed from his cure, suspended from his sacerdotal functions, prosecuted, and convicted of forgery and perjury!

The King against the Inhabitants of Norton Juxta Kempsey.—Jan. 27.

Two justices, by an order, removed Sophia, the wife of Edward Lea, a marine, and their infant child William, from the hamlet of Oversley to the parish of Norton, both in the county of Worcester. The sessions, on appeal, confirmed the order, subject to the opinion of this court on the following case.

Edward Lea, being legally settled at Norton, was duly enlisted as a private into his majesty's marine forces, from which he deserted, and then hired himself for a year to Mr. Shayle of Oversley, and served a year under that hiring. After the termination of this service he was taken up for desertion, tried by a court-martial, and convicted of the same. The question for the opinion of the court was, whether he gained a settlement in Oversley (which maintains its own poor) by virtue of such hiring and service.

In support of the order of sessions, it was contended that a soldier who had deserted from the king's service was not *sui juris*, and could not within the words and meaning of the stat. 3 W. & M. c. 11. s. 7. be lawfully hired. He could not contract the relation of servant to any other master, the duties of which were inconsistent with those which he owed to the king. Upon the same principle it has been determined in several cases that an apprentice, not being *sui juris*, cannot contract himself as a servant to a third person, nor gain a settlement under a hiring and service. The case of the soldier is even stronger than that of an apprentice; for the former is guilty of a crime by deserting the king's service; whereas the latter is only liable *civilliter*; and the policy of the law is much stronger against the power to contract a second engagement for service in the one case than in the other.

It has been held in *Rex v. Westerleigh* and *Rex v. Winchcomb*, that a militiaman might gain a settlement by hiring and service, though he were absent part of the time on duty; the term of his absence having been stipulated for by him: and yet the same objection would have applied to him, that he was not *sui juris*; for he might have been called out on duty the whole time.

Lord Ellenborough C. J. That was the case of a lawful contract with a just exception. The public had a claim upon the militiaman's service for a certain time; and subject to that claim he might lawfully contract to serve his master.

The objection is, that he cannot give the master a control over his service for the whole period which the master stipulates for and has a right to require by the contract. The king's officers might at any time have reclaimed him, and taken him out of the service in which he was engaged; he cannot therefore be said to have been lawfully hired into it.

Le Blanc J. If the party cannot make such a contract for his service, of which the master may avail himself for the whole year according to the contract, no settlement can be gained under it.—*Order confirmed.*

The King against the Inhabitants of Stowmarket.

John Edward King, a pauper, and his wife, were removed by an order of two justices from South Lopham in Norfolk to Stowmarket in Suffolk. The sessions, on appeal, confirmed the order, subject to the opinion of this court on the following case:

J. E. King, the pauper, being settled by birth in Stowmarket, was in the year 1801 a poor boy, at the age of fourteen, in the house of industry for the poor of the incorporated hundred of Stow. In this hundred the directors and acting guardians of the said house are empowered by the act incorporating the hundred to apprentice poor children for seven years. It does not appear that they ever exercised this power: but instead of binding the children apprentices when of sufficient age, they were sent out of the house to their respective parishes; and the parish officers allotted them during three years to particular parishioners, either to retain them in their own, or to provide them with other service. Some time before Michaelmas, 1801, the pauper J. E. King was sent by the directors and acting guardians of the house to Mr. Reynolds of Stowmarket, to whom he had been previously allotted by the officers of that parish. Mr. Reynolds not having employment for the pauper, told him that he (Mr. Reynolds) had procured a service for him with Mr. J. Fox of Coddendam. The pauper made no objection to go, conceiving that he had no

discretion on the subject. On the day after Michaelmas the pauper went to Mr. Fox, who received him, and told him that he would give him clothes, and that he was to stay with him a year. Nothing further passed between the pauper and Mr. Reynolds, or Mr. Fox, respecting wages, or the nature or duration of the service. The pauper continued in Mr. Fox's service as a farming servant till the following Michaelmas; receiving his clothes and maintenance, and now and then a little pocket money. On the 25th of September, 1802, the pauper was sent for by Mr. Stutter of Stowmarket, to whom he had been allotted (in the same manner as he had been in the former year to Mr. Reynolds) for the following year. On the ensuing Michaelmas day the pauper went to Mr. Stutter, who gave him a holiday on that and the following day; and having no occasion for his service, Mr. Stutter told the pauper that he had procured him a service with a relation, Mr. Frost, of Brent Eleigh. The pauper went to Mr. Frost, without making any application to the directors and acting guardians, or to the parish officers, and continued with Mr. Frost till Michaelmas 1803, in the same situation as he had done before with Mr. Fox. The pauper himself made no agreement with Mr. Fox, or with Mr. Frost, respecting wages, or the nature and duration of his service with them; nor was he consulted on the subject either by Mr. Reynolds, or by Mr. Stutter, to whom he had been previously allotted; but conceived himself obliged to accept these services, as being under the controul and jurisdiction of the house of industry and of the parish officers of Stowmarket, where the directors and acting guardians had first sent him.

Lord Ellenborough C. J. All the parties seem to have acted under the idea that *the boy was a parish slave, who might be handed over from one to another and disposed of as they pleased*. But there was no agreement by him to either of the services in which he was engaged: he submitted to them because he thought himself obliged to do whatever they bid him. If we were to hold this sufficient to give a settlement, we should establish a new head of settlement by allotment. The law gave these directors of the house of industry a certain power to apprentice out poor children; and instead of executing that power in a proper manner as the act directs, they assume to themselves a power to hand these children over to the officers of their respective parishes; who again hand them over to others; and so they are shifted from one to another. And now because the boy has done the work which he was made to do, and eat the meat and worn the clothes which were provided for him, it is argued, that he has adopted so many contracts of hiring to which he was no

party, and which were made without any consideration of his will and consent. But the adoption of a contract must be the act of a free agent: and at what period of time is he found by the case to have consented or contracted at all? On the contrary, it is stated, that, when told by Reynolds that he had procured a service for him with Fox, the pauper made no objection to go, conceiving that he had no discretion on the subject. And again it is stated that the pauper made no agreement with Fox or Frost, respecting wages, or the nature and duration of his service with them: nor was he consulted on the subject by either of the persons to whom he had been allotted; but considered himself obliged to accept these services, as being under the controul of others. Then can a person who is considered as a slave, and conceives himself to be such, be considered as having adopted the acts of his masters? It is against common sense so to construe his involuntary acquiescence. In the cases alluded to, where the pauper's misapprehension of the contract of hiring has been held not to vary the legal effect of it, the pauper meant to exercise a contracting power, though he mistook the legal effect of the contract which he had made.—*Orders confirmed*.

Chapman against the Governor and Company of the Thames Archway, July 22.—Mr. Jervis, for the plaintiff, stated, that it was an action to recover £29 for making a plan of the course of the drift of the tunnel, which the company is now making under the Thames. The company had employed a Mr. Trevethick, a person of skill in mining, to sink a shaft and to cut a drift under the Thames. After proceeding some distance, it became necessary to ascertain precisely the course of it, as it was feared, that when it came out on the other side of the Thames, it would come so near to some warehouses, as to endanger their safety. For the purpose of this survey, Mr. Chapman was employed, and produced a plan, for which he made the present charge. When it was sent in, the clerk to the company returned for answer, that it was incorrect and useless to the company.

Several witnesses were called for the plaintiff, who spoke in general terms, as to the accuracy and skill of the plaintiff, and his plan.

Mr. Garrow, for the defendant, contended that the plan was altogether erroneous. It stated, that the drift would come within one foot four inches east of Mr. Turner's warehouses, whereas it would actually come about 19 feet 6 inches east of that spot. The plan being calculated to mislead, could be of no use to the defendants, and they were not liable to pay for it.

Mr. Trevelthick, the engineer to the company, who is the inventor of the steam-engine which is intended to run at Newmarket, was examined, and he proved that the plaintiff's plan was inaccurate, and of no use to the company. After the plan was made, an accident happened by which the Thames water burst through the ceiling of the drift. The witness went on the opposite shore, and on the surface ascertained the precise spot merely by his calculations. He then ordered a pole and some bags of clay to be thrown into the river at the place where he conceived the hole in the bed of the river to be, and though there was no eddy or disturbance in the water to mark the spot, yet he had ascertained it so accurately, that the pole and the sand bags sunk exactly into the hole, and filled it up. The aperture was only four feet in extent. Other witnesses were called to the same facts, and the jury, under his lordship's direction, gave a verdict for the defendants.

One of the jurymen suggested a wish to give the plaintiff his expenses out of pocket, and each party to pay their own costs; but his lordship said, that if he was entitled to any thing, he was entitled to the whole. The question was, whether his plan had been useful or not?

Insurance Policy. Higgins v. Aquilar.—The Attorney-General stated, that this was an action brought on a policy of insurance, to recover the amount of fifteen hogheads of sugar. The policy was obtained on the ship *Bacchus*, and her boats, from Demerara to London. The only question the jury had to determine was, whether Essequibo came under the jurisdiction and denomination of Demerara? The sugar had been put on board of a droger at Essequibo, to be brought to the ship at Demerara. There was no custom-house at Essequibo; all goods were entered at the custom-house of Demerara; they were both governed by one governor; and he would prove that people living at Essequibo dated their letters as from Demerara. The droger on the passage to Demerara was lost.

Mr. Browne, late secretary to the governor of Demerara, deposed, he was well acquainted with the usage of the customs of that island. There was but one custom house, and that was at Demerara. The ships loaded their cargoes from Essequibo and Demerara indiscriminately. There was no shipping place at Essequibo.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Park, he said the distance between the two places was fourteen leagues. He could not tell whether Demerara was on the east or the west side of Essequibo. He had heard that there were sand currents and shoals in the river. The boats that carry the sugars cost from 400 to

£700 each. Both places had but one governor.

Mr. Kelford deposed, he had been a merchant at Demerara; he knew the sugar had been put on board the droger, and afterwards saw the wreck. When shipping from Essequibo, they generally say from Demerara, and people living at Essequibo, date their letters as from Demerara.

Cross-examined by Mr. Garrow.—He never had seen policies dated from Essequibo.

Mr. Reid deposed, he was in the habit of making out orders for insurances for Demerara and Essequibo; he always considered them as one place, and conceived insurances made out for Demerara covered Essequibo. Witness produced bills of lading, dated Demerara, although the articles came from Essequibo.

Mr. John Barclay, insurance broker, deposed, that the term "Demerara" had been always used for Essequibo. The witness had been at Demerara, and had effected an insurance from Demerara, when the goods came from Essequibo. He had paid the forfeiture on a policy of insurance on some of the sugar that was in the same droger when she was lost.

Mr. Park, counsel for the defendants, made some remarks on the nature of the evidence adduced, but did not call any witnesses.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that the question for the jury to consider was, whether Essequibo, in mercantile contemplation, was not Demerara? In a geographical view it was not; but things might be mercantilely right, and geographically wrong. Vessels that cleared out for Petersburg, generally went to Cronstadt, yet the policies of insurance covered the goods from Petersburg.

The jury, after a few minutes deliberation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff; the amount to be settled by an arbitrator.

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Bury, April 15.

Davers, clk. v. Chinery.—This was an action of trespass brought against the defendant, for having cut in pieces, and spoiled certain posts, rails, &c. of the plaintiff. The plaintiff is rector of Bradfield, St. George, and had placed posts and rails round a green, opposite his house, high enough for cattle to go under, and for the purpose of keeping carriages, &c. off. The defendant cut them down, and after they were down, cut them in many pieces and spoiled them.—He entered a justification, as having a right of common on the green; but it being proved that he might have taken the posts and rails down, without destroying them, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 3*s.*

CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Turner v. Meyers, falsely calling herself Turner, May 6, 1808.—This was a cause of nullity of marriage, instituted originally by the father of Jonathan Turner, and afterwards by the husband himself, against Hannah Turner, his wife, on the ground of his insanity, previous to and after the solemnisation of such marriage. This case was argued last term, and the judgment of the court was postponed till this day. It appeared then, from the libel exhibited, that the parties were married by licence on the 14th of September, 1803, at the parish church of St. Mary-labonne, and that the parties cohabited together as man and wife but for a short period, when the husband returned (leaving his wife) to his father's house in the country, with a view of obtaining a reconciliation with his father, he having contracted marriage without his knowledge or consent. From the evidence of the witnesses, which was read to the court, it further appeared, that the husband had laboured for several years (particularly in the spring and autumn) under a deranged state of mind, and had frequently been under the care of medical gentlemen; that lately he resided with his father, who never entrusted him with the conducting of any particular business, conceiving him not to be capable of so doing. It also appeared, that one day he obtained permission of his father to go and see a lamb-show; but it was on condition that his godfather accompanied him; that, as soon as the show was over, he left his godfather and horse, and took the stage for London, where, immediately upon his arrival, he met with this lady at the west end of the town, who then went by the name of Miss Lee, and told her that he would marry her if she would have him; that he could not live without her; and accordingly married her on the second or third day after. It likewise appeared in evidence, that when in town he dressed himself in regimentals, and assumed the character of an officer. Sometimes he represented himself as having a commission in the Prince de Condé's army, at other times to be a captain in the Guards to his Royal Highness, and at another time he represented himself as an officer of cavalry belonging to the Prince of Hesse Cassel's guards; that he also wrote very incoherent cards and letters, which were produced and read; and finally, it appeared he was guilty of many wild and foolish acts. On the part of the wife, evidence was produced to prove that the party conducted himself in a decent and becoming manner during the time the ceremony of marriage was performed; this fact was corroborated by the testimony of the clergyman, clerk, and other persons present; and it was contended by her counsel, that there was no evidence before the court of un-

due influence, controul, or custody used by the wife or those about her; that it was a voluntary act of his own.

The learned judge (Sir Wm. Scott) in delivering his sentence, observed, that madness existed in very different degrees, sometimes in such a slight degree as not to prevent the person afflicted with that malady from conducting his own concerns; and that it must be madness proved a great deal beyond that to authorise the court to set aside a marriage so contracted, and therefore evidence must be examined with a great deal of care and attention. Here the learned judge took great pains in recapitulating the evidence; and, after making several other judicious remarks, concluded by saying, that he was of opinion that the case was clearly established, that the party was insane at the time the marriage was celebrated, and accordingly pronounced the same to be null and void.

IN THE EXCHEQUER-CHAMBER.

Jaggulden v. May. In Error. June 5.

Covenant by the plaintiff, as assignee of the original lessees, against the defendant, as assignee of the original lessors, on a lease for 21 years, granted the 29th Sept. 1783. The covenant which gave rise to the present action was as follows: "That the said J. D. (the original lessor), his heirs and assigns, at the end of 18 years of the said term of 21 years, or before, upon request to him or them made by the said J. S., E. F., and S. S. (the original lessees), their executors, &c. and at the costs and charges of the said J. S., &c. their executors, &c. shall and will make, seal, and deliver unto the said J. S., &c. and their executors, a new lease of the said 27 perches of ground, with the appurtenances, for the like time or consideration of £5. 8s. for the like time and term of 21 years, at the like yearly rent of 6s. 9d. payable as is aforesaid, with all covenants, grants, and articles, as in this indenture are contained." The question raised by the pleadings upon this covenant (Vide 7 East, 237) was, whether a perpetual renewal was reserved by it to the lessees and their assigns, or only one renewal; the plaintiff alleging that the covenant in question had been introduced "in various other cases before then successively made and executed on renewal from time to time granted," and assigning as a breach the defendant's refusal to grant a new lease with "such covenant for renewal as is contained" in the lease of the 29th Sept. 1783.

The Court of King's Bench having given judgment for the defendant in Hilary term 1806, thereby deciding that the plaintiff was not entitled to a new lease including the covenant for renewal, this writ of error was brought upon that judgment.—Judgment affirmed.

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.									
		Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.			
July	23	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 6d.	7	0	
30		5 8	5 6	5 8	6 0	7 0			
Aug.	6	5 10	5 8	6 0	6 0	7 0			
13		5 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	7 0			
Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.									
July	23	4 6	4 8	5 8	4 8	6 4			
30		4 10	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 4			
Aug.	6	4 8	5 4	4 8	5 4	6 0			
13		4 4	4 0	5 4	5 4	5 0			

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

July	23	4 6	4 8	5 8	4 8	6 4			
30		4 10	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 4			
Aug.	6	4 8	5 0	4 8	5 4	6 0			
13		4 4	4 0	5 4	5 4	5 0			

		St. James's.*		Whitechapel.*	
		Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
July	23	£6 15 0	£2 8 0	£6 16	£2 6 0
30		7 0 0	2 3 6	6 0	2 0 0
Aug.	6	6 10 0	2 5 0	6 16	2 0 0
13		6 15 0	2 5 0	7 0	2 0 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

		Bags.		Pockets.	
		Kent	Sussex	Kent	Sussex
£3	5 to £4	0	0	£3 10 to £4	4
Aug.	6	10 0	4 0	3 5	4 0
Essex	3 0	4 5	Farn.	5 5	7 0

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Batts, 50 to 56lb. each	—	—	—	22½d.
Dressing Hides	—	—	—	20
Crop Hides for cutting	—	—	—	21½
Flat Ordinary	—	—	—	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen	—	—	—	32
Ditto, 50 to 70	—	—	—	39

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 106s.; mottled, 110s.; curd, 114s. Candles, per dozen, 14s. 0d.; moulds, 15s. 0d.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

July	23	4,631 quarters.	Average	86s. 10½d.
30		2,533	—	81 2½
Aug.	6	3,343	—	82 6½
13		4,971	—	89 0

FLOUR.

July	23	9,692 sacks.	Average	67s. 4½d.
30		9,163	—	67 4½
Aug.	6	19,952	—	67 5½
13		14,827	—	73 0

PRICE OF BREAD.

		Peck.	Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quatern.
July	23	4s. 4d.	2s. 0½d.	1s. 0½d.	
30		4 1	2 0½	1 0½	
Aug.	6	4 1	2 0½	1 0½	
13		4 1	2 0½	1 0½	

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 36-3	Cadiz, eff. —	44½
Ditto at sight — 35-7	Bilboa —	41
Rotterdam, 2 us. 11-3	Palermo, per oz.	92
Hamburg, 2½ us. 35-2	Leghorn —	49½
Altona, — 35-3	Genoa —	45½
Paris, 1 day's date 23-16	Venice, ineff. —	52
Ditto, 2 us. — 24	Naples —	42
Bordeaux — 24	Lisbon —	60
Madrid, in paper —	Oporto —	70
Ditto, eff. — 42	Dublin —	per cent 10½
Cadiz, in paper —	Cork —	11½

Agio E. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

		Sunderland.		Newcastle.	
July	23	41s. 0d. to 46s. 6d.	49s. 6d. to 51s. 9d.		
30		41 9	46 6	44 9	51 9
Aug.	6	46 0	46 6	45 6	51 0
13		42 0	45 0	45 0	51 6

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

July	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.
21	66	74	61	29.74	82 Fair
22	62	72	66	29.79	81 Fair
23	68	76	67	29.85	77 Fair
24	67	76	67	29.82	71 Showery
25	68	69	59	29.77	32 Stormy *
26	66	72	61	29.78	61 Showery
27	66	74	60	29.73	58 Cloudy†
28	61	64	61	29.52	10 Rain
29	63	73	63	29.70	51 Fair
30	66	74	64	29.80	65 Fair
31	68	78	66	29.80	62 Fair†
Aug.					
1	67	68	64	29.60	31 Showery
2	66	76	61	29.90	65 Fair
3	66	71	62	30.14	62 Cloudy
4	67	77	64	29.99	84 Fair
5	66	77	66	29.85	78 Fair
6	69	75	64	29.75	61 Fair
7	68	72	63	29.80	52 Showery
8	68	74	62	29.80	60 Fair
9	62	70	61	29.61	55 Stormy
10	61	71	63	29.80	50 Cloudy
11	62	71	61	29.72	61 Fair
12	60	74	63	29.85	71 Fair
13	62	68	63	29.70	10 Rain
14	64	72	63	29.70	61 Fair
15	61	69	59	29.81	49 Showery
16	63	71	63	29.85	82 Fair
17	60	69	61	29.66	72 Fair
18	61	68	59	30.08	65 Fair
19	60	71	58	29.14	70 Cloudy
20	58	71	61	29.30	71 Fair

* With thunder. † With rain at night.

‡ With rain in the evening, and thunder.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock, Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Aug. 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, £655 per share, dividing £42 per ann. nett.—Leeds and Liverpool £178, dividing £8 per ann. nett.—Grand Junction, £127 to £132, the last half yearly divid. was £2.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal, £35 for £96 paid.—Huddersfield, £18 per share.—Kenner and Avon, £24.—Ellesmere, £54.—West-India Dock stock, £156 per cent. dividing £10 per cent. nett.—East-India Dock, £120 per cent. dividing £5 per cent. nett.—London Dock, £116 per cent. dividing £54 per cent.—East London Water Works, £50 to £52 10s. per share premium.—West Middlesex ditto, £18 to £21 per share premium.—Globe insurance, £116 per cent.—Albion ditto, at par, to £2 per cent. premium.

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London Premiums of Insurance, August 20, 1808.

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To Bengal, Madras, or China.....	6l. per cent.
Ditto out and home.....	12l.
Senegambia.....	
Madeira.....	5 gr. ret. 2l 10s.
Windward and Leeward Islands.....	8 gr. ret. 4l.
Jamaica.....	ditto
South Whale-fishery and back.....	20 grs.
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10 gr. ret. 5l.	
Ditto (American ships).....	6gr.
Malaga and places adjacent.....	10gr. ret. 5l.
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c.....	20 gr. ret. 10l.
Lisbon and Oporto.....	12 gr. ret. 6l.
Ruga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburg.....	
Brazil and South America.....	8 gr. ret. 4l.
Canon, Leith, Perth, Aberdeen.....	14 gr.
Glasgow.....	
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bel- fast, and Londonderry.....	3 gr.
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo.....	2 1/2 gr.
Portsmouth, Spithead, Poole, or Isle of Wight.....	14 gr.
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartmouth, or Plymouth.....	1 1/2 gr.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whith.....	2 gr.
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c.....	14 gr.
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey.....	2gr.
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands.....	1 1/2 gr.
Tonningen (neutrals).....	
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c.....	2gr. ret. 1l 10s.
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c.....	10 gr.
Newfoundland, Coast of Labrador.....	6 gr. ret. 3l.

Cape G H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).....	4 gr.
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Wa- terford, or Cork.....	1 1/2 gr.
Lisbon or Oporto.....	1 gr. ret. 6l.
Gibraltar.....	6 gr. ret. 3l.
Madeira.....	6 gr. ret. 2l.
Jamaica or Leeward Islands.....	5 gr. ret. 4l.
Un. States of America (Brit. ships).....	ditto
Ditto..... (American ships).....	10 gr. ret. 5l.
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.	
To London.....	4 gr. ret. 2l.
Lisbon or Oporto.....	8 gr. ret. 4l.
United States of America (Brit. ships) ditto	
Ditto..... (American ships).....	10 gr. ret. 5l.
West Indies.....	8 gr. ret. 4l.
Liverpool or Chester.....	1 1/2 gr.
The Baltic to Yarmouth, Hull, &c.....	
Bristol, Launceston, Dublin, &c.....	
Pool and Dartmouth—Exeter and Plymouth to Newfoundland.....	
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.....	25 gr.
To Lisbon or Oporto.....	10 gr. ret. 5l.
To any one port in the U. Kingdom.....	8 gr. ret. 4l.
Jamaica to U. States of America.....	10 gr.
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c.	12 gr.
To any one port in the Unit. Kingdom.....	12 gr.
Windward and Leeward Islands to Un. States of Am.	12 gr.
East Indies to London.....	6 gr.

Prices Current, August 20, 1808.

American pot-ash per cwt. £4	6	0	0	to 4	10	0
Ditto pearl.....	3	14	0	4	2	0
Barilla.....	2	13	0	3	3	0
Brandy, Cognac..... gal.	1	2	0	1	2	6
Ditto Spanish.....	0	19	6	0	19	9
Camphire, refined..... lb.	0	5	4	0	5	6
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	16	10	0	19	0	0
Cochineal, garbled..... lb.	1	3	6	1	9	6
Ditto East-India.....	0	4	0	0	5	3
Coffee, fine..... cwt.	5	17	0	6	6	0
Ditto ordinary.....	3	10	0	4	12	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	1	0	2	3
Ditto Jamaica.....	0	1	8	0	1	10
Ditto Smyrna.....	0	1	6	0	1	8
Ditto East-India.....	0	1	0	0	2	10
Currants, Zant..... cwt.	4	11	0	4	18	0
Deals, Dantz..... piece	1	12	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg.....H.	35	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Stockholm.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth.....	20	0	0	32	0	0
Scrivell.....	14	0	0	20	0	0
Flax, Riga..... ton	115	0	0	120	0	0
Ditto Petersburg.....	105	0	0	110	0	0
Galls, Turkey..... cwt.	7	0	0	7	7	0
Geneva, Hollands..... gal.	1	1	0	1	1	6
Ditto English.....	0	11	3	0	11	6
Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt.	2	10	0	4	10	0
Ditto Sandrach.....	8	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Tragacanth.....	26	0	0	27	10	0
Ditto Seneca.....	5	10	0	5	15	0
Hemp, Riga..... ton	90	0	0	94	0	0
Ditto Petersburg.....	94	0	0	95	0	0
Indigo, Caracca..... lb.	0	6	0	0	11	6
Ditto East-India.....	0	3	9	0	11	0
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swedish.....	26	0	0	27	0	0
Ditto Norway.....	24	10	0	26	0	0
Ditto Archangel.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs..... fad.	31	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red..... ton	30	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto white.....	50	0	0	0	0	0

Logwood chips..... ton	£16	0	0	to 17	10	0
Madder, Dutch crop—cwt.	7	10	0	8	10	0
Mahogany.....	ft. 0	1	2	0	2	4
Oak plank, Dantz..... last	10	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto American.....	none					
Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	30	0	0	32	0	0
Ditto spermaceti..... ton	99	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale.....	28	15	0	0	0	0
Ditto Linseed.....	84	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, 1/2 chest	4	4	0	4	10	0
Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	0	14	0	0	15	0
Quicksilver..... lb.	0	4	1	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom..... cwt.	6	10	0	9	0	0
Rice, Carolina.....	1	15	0	2	4	0
Ditto East-India.....	none					
Rum, Jamaica..... gal.	0	4	6	0	6	0
Ditto Leeward Islands.....	0	4	0	0	4	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	4	0	0	4	1	6
Shellack.....	3	10	0	7	10	0
Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	3	3	0	6	6	0
Silk, raw, Ditto.....	1	8	0	3	10	0
Ditto China.....	1	14	0	1	18	0
Ditto Beng. novi.....	1	3	0	2	0	0
Ditto Organzine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tallow, English..... cwt.	4	4	6	0	0	0
Ditto Russia, white.....	4	7	0	0	0	0
Ditto....., yellow.....	4	14	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm..... bar.	2	3	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks..... cwt.	6	3	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl..... lb.	0	0	8	0	1	3
Ditto Virginia.....	0	0	8	0	1	2
Wax, Guinea..... cwt.	10	15	0	13	10	0
Whale-fins..... ton	28	0	0	30	0	0
Wine, Red port—pipe	90	0	0	96	0	0
Ditto Lisbon.....	87	0	0	90	0	0
Ditto Madeira.....	80	0	0	120	0	0
Ditto Vidonia.....	75	0	0	78	0	0
Ditto Calcavella.....	80	0	0	90	0	0
Ditto Sherry—butt	92	0	0	100	0	0
Ditto Mountain.....	75	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto Claret—hogs.	70	0	0	90	0	0
Yarn, Mohair..... lb.	0	4	6	0	9	0

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STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, Aug, 1868.—Grand Total, 1415.

	Of the line, 50 to 44. Frigates. Sloops. Gun-bgs. Tot				
In Commission	164	18	223	220	1106
Building	64	—	16	6	106
In Ordinary	52	44	65	51	203

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th July, to 20th August, 1868.

Bank Stocks.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Com. 1780.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuit.	5 p. Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuit.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	34 d. Ditto.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
July 21 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	2 1/2	—	7 1/2	185 1/2	45 1/2	—	—	—	3 6 1/2	—	68 1/2	—	—
22 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	3	—	—	—	45 1/2	—	—	—	3 6 1/2	—	69 1/2	—	—
23 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	3	—	—	185 1/2	35 p	—	—	—	4 8	—	69 1/2	—	—
24 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	98 1/2
25 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
26 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
27 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
28 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
29 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
30 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
Aug 1 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
2 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
3 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
4 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
5 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
6 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
7 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
8 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
9 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
10 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
11 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
12 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
13 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
14 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
15 243 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1/2	—	—
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